

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Ralph Tanner at 9:00 AM on January 26, 1999 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Henry Helgerson - Excused

Committee staff present:

Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department
Carolyn Rampey, Legislative Research Department
Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes
Renae Jefferies, Revisor of Statutes
Connie Burns, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Sheila Frahm, Executive Director, Kansas Association of Community College Trustees
Val DeFever, Assistant Legislative Coordinator, State Board of Education
Tom Burke, President, Kansas City Kansas Community College
Carolyn Rampey, Principal Analyst
Laura Meeks, President, Fort Scott Community College
Dale M. Dennis, Deputy Commissioner, State Department of Education

Others attending: See attached sheet

Sheila Frahm, Executive director, Kansas Association of Community College Trustees, appeared before the committee to give a presentation on Kansas Community Colleges. She provided the committee with reference materials, tables, charts, data, and information on finance. (Attachment 1)

Hearings on **HB 2060 - Community colleges, credit hour definition revised** were opened.

Val DeFever, Assistant Legislative Coordinator, State Board of Education, appeared before the committee as a proponent of the bill. The purpose of this bill is to define community college credit hours, to use as a definition similar to what is being used by the State Board of Regents' institutions, as well as most other institutions of higher education in Kansas. Which is one hour per week for 15 weeks, the current definition of credit hour includes one hour of instruction per week for 18 weeks or the equivalent thereof. (Attachment 2)

Tom Burke, President, Kansas City, Kansas Community College appeared before the committee as a proponent of the bill. This bill will revise the definition of a credit hour by amending K.S.A. 71-601. This would amend the statute to read: "Credit hour means the basic unit of collegiate level instruction, as determined by the state board, in a subject or course...." The credit hour, as described is accepted by the North Central Association and all other regional accrediting bodies, and serves as the basic unit of instruction for the Kansas Board of Regents. (Attachment 3)

Hearing on **HB 2060** were closed.

Hearing on **HB 2061 Community colleges, credit hour state aid, determination and payment** were opened.

Carolyn Rampey, Principal Analyst, appeared before the committee to explain the bill. She gave a history of how vocational hours are funded. She stated that in the late 1970's, an area vocational school and a community college merged in Cowley County. When the funding for the newly merged institution was calculated, the merged institution got less money than did the two entities separately. To remove this disincentive to merge, the amount of state aid paid for vocational courses was doubled so that there was no decrease in funding from the prior year. The statutes were written to say that any community college that was designated an area vocational school would be reimbursed for vocational courses at two time the academic rate. Part of the reason for the policy was to encourage more area vocational schools to merge with community colleges. (Attachment 4)

Val DeFever appeared before the committee as a proponent on the bill. She stated that under its jurisdiction the authority to operate an area vocational school receive 2 for 1 funding. This means they receive twice as much state aid for vocational credit hours as academic credit hours. The additional .5 funding for vocational credit hours will amount to approximately \$16 per credit hour for approved vocational education courses/programs. (Attachment 5)

Laura Meeks, Fort Scott Community College, appeared before the community as a proponent of the bill. She stated that Fort Scott Community College is about 40% vocational. They provide a wide variety of vocational training, and she is an advocate of vocational training. She feels that at a vocational school a student is getting a great value for their money. Fort Scott's funding per credit hour is 1.5 times. Their nursing program loses \$100 a credit hour, and the reason Ft. Scott keeps the program, is because nursing contributes to the community. (Attachment 6)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, Room 313-S Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m. on January 26, 1999.

Hearings on **HB 2061** were closed.

Hearings on **HB 2062 - Vocational education, revising citation of federal act** were opened.

Dale Dennis, State Department of Education, appeared before the committee as a proponent of the bill. He stated that this is a little clean up bill. The Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act was amended, and one amendment was the deletion of the State Council on Vocational Education, this will bring state statutes into agreement with the federal law. (Attachment 7)

Hearings on **HB 2062** were closed.

HB 2062 - Vocational education, revising citation of federal act

Representative O'Connor made a motion to report HB 2062 favorably for passage. Representative Morrison seconded the motion. The motion carried.

HB 2061 - Community colleges, credit hour state aid, determination and payment

Representative Mason made a motion to report HB 2061 favorably for passage. Representative Morrison seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Cindy Empson requested an introduction of a bill that would remove the 64 - 72 hour cap on community colleges last session, the bill inadvertently did not include Washburn University. Representative Empson made a motion to have the request introduced as a committee bill. Representative Morrison seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Flaharty requested a introduction of a bill that would lower the distance from 2.5 miles to phase in 2.0 and 1.5 miles from home to school for state reimbursement busing transportation. Representative Flaharty made a motion to have the request introduced as a committee bill. Representative Crow seconded the motion. The motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 10:55 a.m.

The next meeting will be January 27, 1999.

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Kansas Community College Fact Sheet

- There are 19 public community colleges located in 18 counties. Five of the colleges are also designated area vocational technical schools (AVTS):

Allen County Community College	Highland Community College
Barton County Community College	Hutchinson Community College/AVTS
Butler County Community College	Independence Community College
Cloud County Community College	Johnson County Community College/AVTS
Coffeyville Community College	Kansas City Kansas Community College
Colby Community College	Labette Community College
Cowley County Community College/AVTS	Neosho County Community College
Dodge City Community College/AVTS	Pratt Community College/AVTS
Fort Scott Community College	Seward County Community College
Garden City Community College	

- *Educational Programs:* The community colleges in Kansas offer a variety of educational programs:
 - Associate of Arts and Science Degree Programs
 - Applied Science Degree Programs
 - Business and Industry Training through the Kansas Industrial Training (KIT), the Kansas Industrial Retraining (KIR), and the Investments in Major Projects in Comprehensive Training (IMPACT) Program; contract training; and the Business and Industry Service Program
 - Remedial/Developmental Program
 - Adult Basic Education/English as a Second Language/GED Programs
 - Licensure Programs, primarily in the allied health occupations
 - Technical Education Certificates
- In 1995-96 7,201 students earned Associate Degrees and 2,978 students earned technical education certificates
- *Mission:* In 1985, the State Board of Education established a task force to develop a mission statement for the community colleges. A year later, the Board adopted a 12 part mission statement which articulates the primary differences between junior colleges and comprehensive community colleges.
- *Service Areas:* In 1977, the State Board of Education assigned service areas to each of the community colleges. By Board Policy, counties containing Regents' institutions are not included in community college service areas.
- *Governance:* Each community college is governed by a locally elected board of trustees under the general supervision of the State Board of Education. These boards are comprised of either six or seven members who are elected to four-year terms.
- *Funding:* Primary funding, approximately 40% statewide, comes from local tax levies with the taxing authority residing with the local boards. State aid, which constitutes approximately 28% of the funding statewide, is provided through credit hour aid, general state aid (a form of equalization), and out-district state aid. County out-district tuition is paid by counties which do not have a community college and based on the number of credit hours taken by county residents enrolled in community colleges.

KANSAS



S I M P L Y W O N D E R F U L

House Education Committee

January, 1999

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KANSAS STATUTES ANNOTATED

Chapter 71.—SCHOOLS—COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Revisor's Note:

Prior to the 1972 publication, this chapter was entitled "Sand and Gravel." Sections relating to sand and gravel were transferred from this chapter to chapter 70a.

Articles

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS. 71-101 to 71-120.
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17. CONSOLIDATION OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS WITH COMMUNITY COLLEGES. 71-1701 to 71-1706.

Article 1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

71-101 to 71-119.

Revisor's Note:

Sections 71-101 to 71-119 transferred to 70a-101 to 70a-119, respectively.

71-120. Community colleges; official designation. (a) On and after the effective date of this act, every public community junior college, established and existing under the laws of this state, is hereby officially designated as a community college.

(b) Whenever the community colleges officially designated as such in subsection (a) are

referred to or designated by the terms "community junior college" or "junior college" in a statute, contract or other document, such reference or designation shall be deemed to apply to said community colleges.

History: L. 1980, ch. 207, § 1; July 1.

Research and Practice Aids:

Colleges and Universities § 1 et seq.
C.J.S. Colleges and Universities §§ 1, 2.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

1. Cited in holding L. 1982, ch. 222, relative to community colleges and municipal universities constitutional. State ex rel. Stephan v. Board of Lyon County Comm'rs, 224 K. 732, 734, 676 P.2d 134 (1984).

ject to change or termination by the legislature.

(11) To determine that any property owned by the college is no longer necessary for college purposes and to dispose of the same in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as provided by law.

(12) To exercise the right of eminent domain, pursuant to chapter 26 of Kansas Statutes Annotated.

(13) To make and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of law or with rules and regulations of the state board of education, that are necessary and proper for the administration and operation of the community college, and for the conduct of the business of the board of trustees.

(14) To exercise all other powers not inconsistent with the provisions of law or with the rules and regulations of the state board of education which may be reasonably necessary or incidental to the establishment, maintenance and operation of a community college.

(15) To appoint a member to fill any vacancy on the board of trustees for the balance of the unexpired term. When a vacancy occurs, the board shall publish a notice one time in a newspaper having general circulation in the community college district stating that the vacancy has occurred and that it will be filled by appointment by the board not sooner than 15 days after such publication.

(16) To contract with one or more agencies, either public or private, whether located within or outside the community college district or whether located within or outside the state of Kansas for the conduct by any such agencies of academic or vocational education for students of the community college, and to provide for the payment to any such agencies for their contracted educational services from any funds or moneys of the community college, including funds or moneys received from student tuition, out-district tuition, fees, funds received from the state of Kansas or the United States for academic or vocational education or taxes collected under K.S.A. 71-204 and 72-4424, and amendments thereto. Any contract made under this subsection with an institution of another state shall be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 71-202, and amendments thereto.

(17) To authorize by resolution the establishment of a petty cash fund in an amount not to exceed \$1,000, and to designate in such resolution an employee to maintain such petty

cash fund. The employee designated in any resolution provided for in this subsection receiving such funds shall keep a record of all receipts and expenditures from the fund, and shall from time to time, and at the end of the fiscal year, prepare a statement for the board showing all receipts, expenditures, and the balance in the petty cash fund. The board of trustees may authorize the employee designated to maintain any petty cash fund to make a claim for replenishment of the fund to its original amount in advance of approval by the board of trustees if, at any time during the period between regular monthly meetings of the board of trustees, the balance remaining in the fund is insufficient to make needed expenditures for any purpose for which the petty cash fund is maintained. No petty cash fund may be replenished more than one time during each period between regular monthly meetings of the board of trustees. If a petty cash fund is replenished prior to the end of the fiscal year in accordance with the foregoing authorization, the employee authorized to maintain the petty cash fund shall keep an accurate record of all expenditures made therefrom, and the purpose therefor, and shall submit the record to the board of trustees at the next regular monthly meeting thereof. The petty cash fund shall be replenished by payment from the appropriate funds of the community college to the petty cash fund upon proper claim. The fund shall be kept separate from all other funds and shall be used only for authorized expenditures and itemized receipts shall be taken for each expenditure. No part of such fund may be loaned or advanced against the salary of an employee. All employees entrusted with such funds under this subsection shall be bonded by the community college district.

(c) Subject to the provisions of subsection (d), the board of trustees may purchase or otherwise acquire land or land and improvements and may acquire, construct, reconstruct, repair or remodel improvements thereon or additions thereto, including furnishings, equipment, and architectural and incidental expense related thereto, and for such purposes the board of trustees is authorized to issue and sell general obligation bonds, the cumulative total not to exceed the following amounts: Where the community college district has a taxable tangible valuation of less than \$50,000,000 or is located in a county designated as urban under the provisions of K.S.A. 19-3524, and amendments thereto, not to exceed 5% of the taxable tan-

education and its officers and agents may inspect and audit any of the financial records of any such board and may enter and inspect any physical facility related to any such contract whether in this state or in another state.

History: L. 1972, ch. 257, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 3; July 1.

Cross References to Related Sections:

Contracts with Fort Leavenworth, see 71-205 and 71-206.

71-203. Scholarships; limitation on use of funds; special limitations on athletic scholarships. No board of trustees of any community college shall authorize or permit the expenditure of any public funds, either directly or indirectly, for scholarships for students who reside outside of the community college district. No public funds shall be expended for athletic scholarships either within or without any community college district. For the purpose of this section, moneys received from sale of admissions to activities which the community college sponsors shall not be deemed to be public funds. Athletic scholarships shall not be granted to nonresidents of the state of Kansas.

History: L. 1968, ch. 211, § 20; L. 1969, ch. 340, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 4; July 1.

71-204. Tax levy authorization; determination of amount; budget. For all community college maintenance and operation purposes, the board of trustees is authorized to levy a tax on the taxable tangible property of the community college district.

Such tax levy shall be the amount determined by the board of trustees to be sufficient to finance that part of the budget of the community college which is not financed by either (a) anticipated state aid of any type, (b) anticipated student tuition, or (c) anticipated out-district tuition, or (d) anticipated federal aid of any type. The budget of the community college shall be prepared and adopted as provided by law, and the tax levy therefor shall be certified to the county clerk of every county a part of the territory of which is in the community college district.

History: L. 1965, ch. 417, § 15; L. 1967, ch. 408, § 2; L. 1976, ch. 299, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 5; July 1.

Cross References to Related Sections:

Vocational education levy, see 72-424.

Special building fund levy, see 71-501.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

1. Cited in holding L. 1982, ch. 232, relative to community colleges and municipal universities constitutional.

State ex rel. Stephan v. Board of Lyon County Comm'rs, 234 K. 732, 734, 676 P.2d 134 (1984).

71-205. Off-campus instruction at Fort Leavenworth military reservation. For the purpose of offering and providing off-campus instruction and courses of study at the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, any community college board of trustees is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with the United States of America or any department or agency thereof. Credit for such study shall be given and accredited in the same manner and to the same extent as other community college credit is given and accredited.

History: L. 1968, ch. 247, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 6; July 1.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Organization; powers and finances of boards of trustees; authority of boards of trustees. 35-38.

71-206. Same; disposition of funds. Any community college board shall receive, deposit and disburse all funds due or to become due for off-campus instruction at Fort Leavenworth military reservation in the same manner as other funds belonging to the board, and all funds so received, or which have been so received, shall be available and expended for such off-campus instruction and other lawful purposes of the board without regard to any restrictions or limitations contained in the budget law.

History: L. 1968, ch. 247, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 7; July 1.

71-207.

History: L. 1968, ch. 264, § 1; L. 1974, ch. 403, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 8; Repealed, L. 1982, ch. 282, § 16; May 20.

71-208.

History: L. 1968, ch. 264, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 9; Repealed, L. 1982, ch. 282, § 16; May 20.

71-209.

History: L. 1968, ch. 264, § 3; L. 1974, ch. 403, § 3; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 10; Repealed, L. 1982, ch. 282, § 16; May 20.

71-210. Affiliation with certain organizations and associations; payment of dues, membership fees authorized. The board of trustees of any community college, upon majority vote of the members thereof, is hereby authorized to pay dues or membership fees from the general fund of such community college for affiliation with any organization or association the purpose and function of which is

The board of county commissioners of any county charged with payment of out-district tuition shall levy a tax on all of the taxable property of the county sufficient to pay all out-district tuition charges authorized by this act. The proceeds from the tax levied under authority of this section shall be deposited in a special fund for payment of out-district tuition. Upon receiving a statement of charges for out-district tuition, the board of county commissioners shall allow and pay the same promptly from the special fund. If there is insufficient or no money in the special fund, out-district tuition shall be paid from the county general fund or from the proceeds of the sale of non-fund warrants issued for the purpose of the payment of out-district tuition.

(c) The total out-district tuition charged by a community college shall be an amount equal to the number of duly enrolled out-district students times \$24 for each credit hour of each such student.

(d) (1) Out-district tuition shall only be charged for credit hours of out-district students if such students, as determined by the state board, have not more than 64 credit hours from any institution of postsecondary education or the students have not more than 72 credit hours and are enrolled in terminal type nursing courses or freshman-sophomore level pre-engineering courses.

(2) The credit hour limitations prescribed by provision (1) of this subsection do not apply to credit hours of out-district students if such students, as determined by the state board, are enrolled in an approved vocational education program at a community college for the purpose of receiving vocational or technical training or retraining in preparation for gainful employment.

(e) In May of each fiscal year, the board of trustees shall notify the board of county commissioners of the approximate amount of out-district tuition which will be charged to the county in the succeeding fiscal year.

(f) Expenditures for out-district tuition shall be exempt from the budget law of this state to the extent of such payments not anticipated in the budget of the county.

History: L. 1965, ch. 417, § 16; L. 1968, ch. 211, § 11; L. 1970, ch. 287, § 1; L. 1971, ch. 235, § 1; L. 1972, ch. 270, § 1; L. 1973, ch. 274, § 2; L. 1975, ch. 361, § 1; L. 1976, ch. 300, § 1; L. 1978, ch. 278, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 208, § 4; L. 1980, ch. 209, § 1; L. 1981, ch. 270, § 1; L. 1982, ch. 282, § 1; L. 1984,

ch. 257, § 1; L. 1985, ch. 234, § 1; L. 1986, ch. 256, § 4; L. 1988, ch. 273, § 1; L. 1988, ch. 274, § 1; L. 1990, ch. 252, § 2; L. 1990, ch. 66, § 47; May 31.

Cross References to Related Sections:

State aid for community colleges, see 71-601 et seq.
Residence determination, see 71-401 et seq.
Student tuition defined, see 71-701.
POW and MLA free tuition and fees, see 73-1217.
Out-district tuition and out-district state aid for municipal universities, see 13-13a25 et seq.

Research and Practice Aids:

Colleges and Universities § 9.20(1), (2).
C.J.S. Colleges and Universities § 27.

Law Review and Bar Journal References:

"Student Fees in Public Schools: New Statutory Authority," Joe Allen Lang, 16 W.L.J. 439, 442 (1977).

Attorney General's Opinions:

Out-district and student tuition; satellite facilities. 89-94.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

1. Act held constitutional; does not provide for taxation without representation. State, ex rel., v. Hayden, 197 K. 199, 200, 203, 206, 416 P.2d 281.

2. Cited in holding L. 1982, ch. 282, relative to community colleges and municipal universities constitutional. State ex rel. Stephan v. Board of Lyon County Comm'rs, 234 K. 722, 734, 576 P.2d 134 (1984).

71-302. Out-of-state and foreign students, qualifications for in-state tuition rates; definitions; rules and regulations. (a) Subject to the other provisions of this section, tuition shall be charged to out-of-state and foreign students at rates which shall be set by the board of trustees in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 71-301, and amendments thereto.

(b) The following persons, or any class or classes thereof, and their spouses and dependents, may be admitted to a community college at the same rate of tuition as in-state students: (1) Persons who are in active military service of the United States; (2) persons who are domiciliary residents of the state, who were in active military service prior to becoming domiciliary residents of the state, who were present in the state for a period of not less than two years during their tenure in active military service, whose domiciliary residence was established in the state within 30 days of discharge or retirement from active military service under honorable conditions, but whose domiciliary residence was not timely enough established to meet the residence duration requirement of K.S.A. 71-406, and amendments thereto; (3) persons who are employees of a community college; (4) persons having special domestic relations circumstances; (5) persons

Article 4.—RESIDENCE
DETERMINATION

71-401. Residence waiting period. Persons enrolling in a community college who, if adults, have not been, or if minors, whose parents have not been residents of the county in which is located the principal campus of such community college for six (6) months prior to enrollment for any term or session are non-residents of such community college district for out-district state aid entitlement, out-district tuition and fee purposes.

History: L. 1971, ch. 236, § 1; L. 1972, ch. 269, § 1; L. 1973, ch. 274, § 4; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 20; July 1.

Research and Practice Aids:

Colleges and Universities — 9.20(2).

C.J.S. Colleges and Universities § 27.

Law Review and Bar Journal References:

The community junior college act, 11 W.L.J. 499, 502, 505 (1972).

71-402. Determination of residence for minors and adults. For the purpose of determining the county of residence of persons, residence of minors shall be determined as provided in K.S.A. 72-1046 and acts amendatory thereof and of adults as provided in subpart *twenty-third* of K.S.A. 77-201 and acts amendatory thereof.

History: L. 1971, ch. 236, § 2; L. 1972, ch. 269, § 2; L. 1973, ch. 274, § 5; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 21; July 1.

Law Review and Bar Journal References:

The community junior college act, 11 W.L.J. 499, 500, 502 (1972).

71-403. Rules and regulations by state board of education; county liability for out-district tuition; conclusive determination of residence matters. The state board of education may adopt rules and regulations prescribing criteria or guidelines for determination of residence of students for the purpose of determining liability of counties for out-district tuition of students in community colleges and out-district state aid entitlements. The state board may make conclusive determination of any residence matter for the purpose of determination of out-district tuition and out-district state aid entitlement.

History: L. 1971, ch. 236, § 3; L. 1972, ch. 269, § 3; L. 1973, ch. 274, § 6; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 22; July 1.

71-404, 71-405.

History: L. 1972, ch. 269, §§ 4, 5; Repealed, L. 1973, ch. 274, § 22; July 1.

71-406. Out-of-state and foreign residence. Persons enrolling in a community college who, if adults, have not been, or if minors, whose parents have not been residents of the state of Kansas for six (6) months prior to enrollment for any term or session are non-residents for student tuition and out-of-state and foreign student tuition purposes. Subject to the foregoing for the purpose of determining the state or county of residence of persons enrolling as a student in a community college, residence of minors shall be determined as provided in K.S.A. 72-1046 and acts amendatory thereof and of adults as provided in subpart *twenty-third* of K.S.A. 77-201 and acts amendatory thereof. The state board of education may adopt rules and regulations governing the determination of residence of students for student tuition and out-of-state and foreign student tuition purposes.

History: L. 1972, ch. 271, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 23; July 1.

Article 5.—CAPITAL OUTLAY

71-501. Tax levy; authorization; purposes; conditions; protest; election; additional levy; renewal procedures; definition. (a) The board of trustees of any community college is authorized to make an annual tax levy for a period of not to exceed five years of not to exceed two mills upon all taxable tangible property in the community college district for the purpose of construction, reconstruction, repair, remodeling, additions to, furnishing and equipping of community college buildings, architectural expenses incidental thereto, and the acquisition of real property for use as building sites or for educational programs. No levy shall be made under this section until a resolution authorizing the levy is passed by the board of trustees and published once each week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the community college district. The resolution shall specify the mill rate of the tax levy and the period of time for which the tax levy shall be made under authority thereof. After adoption of the resolution, the levy may be made unless, within 60 days following the last publication of the resolution, a petition in opposition to the levy, signed by not less than 5% of the qualified electors of the community college district, is filed with the county election officer of the county in which the main campus of the community college is located. If a petition is filed,

amounts specified in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection.

(2) The maximum amount of bonds authorized by this section to be issued shall be reduced by all amounts which have been or will be received by such community college district from any tax levy made under authority of said resolution prior to the issuance of such bonds, and such maximum amount shall be further reduced by the estimated amount of interest to be paid on such bonds.

(3) The maximum amount of bonds authorized by this section to be issued shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount of unpaid principal on bonds which have theretofore been issued under this section.

(b) Bonds issued under the authority conferred by this section by the board of trustees of any community college shall not be subject to or within any bonded debt limitation prescribed by law and, in determining the amount of bonded indebtedness of any such community college in applying any such bonded debt limitation, bonds issued under this section shall not be considered.

History: L. 1969, ch. 343, § 1; L. 1972, ch. 268, § 1; L. 1977, ch. 232, § 3; L. 1979, ch. 214, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 26; July 1.

71-503.

History: L. 1975, ch. 358, § 1; L. 1976, ch. 301, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 27; Repealed, L. 1986, ch. 257, § 4; Repealed, L. 1986, ch. 258, § 4; May 15.

71-504.

History: L. 1975, ch. 358, § 2; Repealed, L. 1986, ch. 257, § 4; Repealed, L. 1986, ch. 258, § 4; May 15.

71-505.

History: L. 1980, ch. 206, § 1; Repealed, L. 1986, ch. 257, § 4; Repealed, L. 1986, ch. 258, § 4; May 15.

71-506.

History: L. 1981, ch. 268, § 1; Repealed, L. 1986, ch. 257, § 4; Repealed, L. 1986, ch. 258, § 4; May 15.

71-507. Refraining from making authorized levy; effect. If any community college is unconditionally authorized to make a tax levy under authority of article 5 of chapter 71 of Kansas Statutes Annotated, but the board of trustees of the community college chooses, in any year, not to make the levy, or chooses to make a lesser levy than authorized, the board

of trustees may do so. If the board of trustees of the community college refrains from making a levy in any one or more years or from making the full levy which it is authorized to make under K.S.A. 71-501, and amendments thereto, and the resolution adopted thereunder, the authority of the community college to make a tax levy under K.S.A. 71-501, and amendments thereto, shall not thereby be extended beyond the period of time specified in the resolution, nor shall the mill rate of the tax levy authorized for any succeeding year be increased thereby.

History: L. 1986, ch. 258, § 2; May 15.

71-508. Validity of prior tax levies and bonds not affected. This act shall not in any manner be construed as affecting the validity of any tax levies authorized to be made under article 5 of chapter 71 of Kansas Statutes Annotated prior to the effective date of this act, nor shall this act in any manner be construed as affecting the validity of any bonds issued or authorized to be issued under article 5 of chapter 71 of Kansas Statutes Annotated prior to the effective date of this act.

History: L. 1986, ch. 258, § 3; May 15.

Article 6.—STATE AID AND FISCAL PROVISIONS

71-601. Credit hour defined. "Credit hour" means one hour of instruction per week for 18 weeks or the equivalent thereof in a subject or course at a level not higher than those subjects or courses normally offered to freshmen and sophomores in four-year institutions of postsecondary education which subject or course is approved by the state board. Credit hour does not include within its meaning any hour of instruction in a subject or course taken by a student enrolled for audit or in any subject or course not approved by the state board. The state board, in consultation with the state board of regents, shall determine whether the subjects and courses offered in the community colleges are at the level of freshmen and sophomore subjects and courses offered in the state institutions of postsecondary education and shall not approve any subject or course offered at a higher level.

History: L. 1961, ch. 363, § 1; L. 1963, ch. 390, § 1; L. 1965, ch. 417, § 17; L. 1968, ch. 211, § 13; L. 1969, ch. 310, § 42; L. 1970, ch. 286, § 1; L. 1973, ch. 274, § 12; L. 1978, ch. 278, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 208, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 209, § 2; L. 1986, ch. 256, § 5; July 1.

in full the amount each community college is entitled to receive for out-district state aid, then the amount so appropriated shall be prorated among all community colleges in proportion to the amount each is entitled to receive.

(c) The state board may audit the records of any community college applying for a part of any money appropriated for state aid, to verify the accuracy of the reports submitted by the community college. The state board may adopt rules and regulations for the administration of this act and acts amendatory thereof.

(d) In the event any community college is paid more than it is entitled to receive under any distribution made under this act or acts amendatory thereof, the state board shall notify the community college of the amount of the overpayment and the community college shall remit the same to the state board and it shall deposit the same in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund, and if any such community college fails so to remit, the state board shall deduct the excess amount so paid from future payments becoming due to such community college.

(e) In the event any community college is paid less than the amount to which it is entitled under any distribution made under this act and acts amendatory thereof, the state board shall pay the additional amount due at any time within the fiscal year in which the underpayment was made or within 60 days after the end of such fiscal year.

History: L. 1961, ch. 363, § 5; L. 1963, ch. 390, § 5; L. 1965, ch. 417, § 21; L. 1968, ch. 211, § 16; L. 1972, ch. 265, § 2; L. 1973, ch. 274, § 8; L. 1978, ch. 278, § 4; L. 1978, ch. 280, § 2; L. 1979, ch. 216, § 1; L. 1979, ch. 217, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 31; L. 1986, ch. 259, § 2; July 1.

Law Review and Bar Journal References:

The community junior college act, 11 W.L.J. 499, 504 (1972).

71-605. Same; distribution, when; credit to general fund. (a) The distribution of the appropriation for credit hour state aid and out-district state aid shall be made three times each school year as follows: The first payment shall be made on October 1 and shall be in an amount equal to 50% of the preceding school year's credit hour state aid entitlement of the community college. Subject to the provisions of subsection (c), the second payment shall be made on December 1 and shall be in an

amount which is equal to the balance of the summer and fall sessions' total credit hour state aid entitlement and the full amount of the summer and fall sessions' out-district state aid entitlement, with adjustment for any overpayment or underpayment resulting from computation of the first payment. The third payment shall be made on April 1 and shall be the full amount of the spring session's credit hour state aid entitlement and the spring session's out-district state aid entitlement, with adjustment for any underpayments or overpayments theretofore occurring. The state board shall certify, on or before November 25 and March 25 of each year, to the director of accounts and reports the amount due to each community college from such appropriation on the first day of December, or for the December 1, 1987, payment on the date specified in subsection (c) or on the first day of April, as the case may be, and the director of accounts and reports shall draw a warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of the community college for such amount. Upon receipt of the warrant, the treasurer of the community college shall credit the same to the general fund of the community college.

(b) The distribution of the appropriation for general state aid shall be made at a time to be determined by the state board. The state board shall certify to the director of accounts and reports the amount due to each community college from such appropriation, and the director of accounts and reports shall draw a warrant upon the state treasurer in favor of the community college for such amount. Upon receipt of the warrant, the treasurer of the community college shall credit the same to the general fund of the community college.

(c) The credit hour state aid and out-district state aid to be paid December 1, 1987, shall be deferred and shall be paid January 4, 1988.

History: L. 1961, ch. 363, § 6; L. 1963, ch. 390, § 6; L. 1965, ch. 417, § 22; L. 1968, ch. 211, § 17; L. 1973, ch. 274, § 9; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 32; L. 1986, ch. 259, § 3; L. 1987, ch. 273, § 2; July 1.

71-606. Curriculum limitation. The provisions of this act shall apply only to community colleges accredited by the state board whose collegiate credit curriculums are limited to a program of not more than two (2) years.

History: L. 1961, ch. 363, § 7; L. 1963, ch. 390, § 7; L. 1965, ch. 417, § 23; L. 1968, ch. 211, § 18; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 33; July 1.

or federal moneys are made to the area vocational school or the area vocational-technical school under the provisions of article 44 of chapter 72 of Kansas Statutes Annotated, and no such course or program shall be counted in determining the number of credit hours of out-district students for the purpose of computing the amount of out-district tuition to be charged by a community college.

History: L. 1978, ch. 278, § 7; L. 1978, ch. 280, § 4; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 36; L. 1986, ch. 259, § 5; July 1.

71-610. Out-district tuition and out-district state aid; limitation when two districts located in one county. Notwithstanding any provision contained in chapter 71 of Kansas Statutes Annotated to the contrary, whenever there are two community college districts located within one county, no out-district tuition shall be charged for any student residing in such county and attending either such community college. No out-district state aid entitlement shall be based upon enrollment of any student who resides in such a county and attends either community college therein.

History: L. 1973, ch. 276, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 37; July 1.

71-611. Definitions. (a) "Operating expenses" means the total expenditures and lawful transfers from the general fund of a community college during a school year for all purposes.

(b) "Legally adopted budget of operating expenses" means the amount legally authorized for such expenses in the budget of a community college.

(c) "General fund" means the fund of a community college from which operating expenses are paid and, subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 71-613a, and amendments thereto, to which all amounts of credit hour state aid, out-district state aid, general state aid, property taxes for general purposes, out-district tuition, student tuition, tuition of out-of-state and foreign students, and other moneys provided for by law are credited.

History: L. 1973, ch. 274, § 16; L. 1975, ch. 362, § 1; L. 1975, ch. 361, § 3; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 38; L. 1986, ch. 259, § 6; L. 1987, ch. 265, § 1; July 1.

71-612. Budget authority. In any fiscal year, each community college may budget and expend for operating expenses any amount the board of trustees determines necessary to be budgeted therefor.

History: L. 1973, ch. 274, § 17; L. 1974, ch. 278, § 2; L. 1975, ch. 361, § 4; L. 1976, ch. 300, § 2; L. 1977, ch. 234, § 1; L. 1978, ch. 282, § 1; L. 1979, ch. 217, § 4; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 39; L. 1980, ch. 209, § 4; L. 1981, ch. 270, § 3; L. 1986, ch. 259, § 7; July 1.

71-612a.

History: L. 1974, ch. 278, § 1; L. 1975, ch. 361, § 5; L. 1976, ch. 300, § 3; Repealed, L. 1977, ch. 234, § 3; July 1.

71-613. Vocational education fund. All moneys received by a community college for any program authorized by article 44 of chapter 72 of Kansas Statutes Annotated shall be deposited in the vocational education fund, unless required to be deposited in the general fund. The expenses of a community college attributable to vocational education shall be paid from the vocational education fund.

History: L. 1973, ch. 274, § 18; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 40; July 1.

71-613a. Vocational education fund; optional disposition of state aid. All amounts of credit hour state aid, out-district state aid, general state aid, out-district tuition, student tuition, and tuition of out-of-state and foreign students received by a community college for any program authorized by article 44 of chapter 72 of Kansas Statutes Annotated may be deposited in the vocational education fund of the community college.

History: L. 1975, ch. 362, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 41; L. 1986, ch. 259, § 8; July 1.

71-614. General fund; transfer authorizations; operating expense; certain expenditures prohibited. Any lawful transfer of money from the general fund of a community college to the vocational education fund, adult education fund, adult supplementary education fund or motorcycle driver safety fund shall be an operating expense in the year the transfer is made. The board of trustees of any community college may transfer moneys from its general fund to its vocational education fund, adult education fund, adult supplementary education fund or motorcycle driver safety fund. Expenditures for vocational education, adult basic education, adult supplementary education and motorcycle driver safety shall not be made from the general fund of a community college.

History: L. 1973, ch. 274, § 19; L. 1974, ch. 311, § 12; L. 1974, ch. 312, § 3; L. 1979,

student of all community colleges is the assessed valuation per student of the community college identified as being located at the median.

(5) Compute the wealth factor of each community college by dividing the median assessed valuation per student of all community colleges by the assessed valuation per student of the community college. The quotient is the wealth factor of the community college.

(6) Determine on the basis of total full-time equivalent enrollment of all community colleges a per student guarantee by computing the amount thereof which is required to distribute to the community colleges the total amount of the appropriation from the state general fund for general state aid for the fiscal year.

(7) Multiply the per student guarantee determined in provision (6) by the full-time equivalent enrollment of the community college.

(8) Multiply the product obtained in provision (7) by the wealth factor of the community college. The product is the amount of general state aid to which the community college is entitled.

(c) As used in this section:

(1) "Assessed valuation of a community college" means the assessed valuation of the taxable tangible property within the community college district.

(2) "Taxable tangible property" means all real and tangible personal property which is subject to general ad valorem taxation.

(3) "Full-time equivalent enrollment" means the quotient obtained by dividing by 15 the total credit hour enrollment of students of a community college who are or are considered bona fide residents of the state of Kansas on September 15 plus the total credit hour enrollment of such students of the community college for courses taught in the summer term and for courses approved to be conducted as of September 15, the beginning dates of which courses are after September 15 but prior to December 1.

History: L. 1986, ch. 259, § 9; L. 1987, ch. 265, § 3; L. 1990, ch. 252, § 4; May 17.

Article 7.—DEFINITIONS OF GENERAL APPLICATION

71-701. Definitions. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The term "community college" means a public community college established under the provisions of this act. The official name of such community college shall be "the _____ community college" and the blank shall be filled with the name of the city or county.

(b) The term "state board" means the state board of education.

(c) The term "community college district" means the taxing district of a community college.

(d) The term "board of trustees" means the governing body of a community college.

(e) The term "state plan" means the plan adopted for community colleges as heretofore provided by law, and such plan as it is from time to time amended by the state board upon recommendation of the advisory council; such plan may include other matters listed in the "community college act" and acts amendatory thereof, or supplemental thereto.

(f) The term "campus" means the location of all or part of the buildings and facilities of a community college.

(g) The term "advisory council" means the advisory council provided for by K.S.A. 71-901.

(h) The term "state department of education" means the department of, and which is administered by and under the direction of, the state board.

(i) The term "director" means the person appointed by the state board to be responsible for staff duties of the supervision of community colleges.

(j) The term "student tuition" means the charge made to and paid by students for the privilege of attending a community college and participation in the institutional program.

(k) The term "chief school administrator" means the president or one so appointed by the board of trustees.

History: L. 1965, ch. 417, § 2; L. 1968, ch. 211, § 4; L. 1973, ch. 274, § 10; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 47; July 1.

Cross References to Related Sections:

Board of trustees elected, see 71-1403.

Research and Practice Aids:

Colleges and Universities — 1 et seq.

C.J.S. Colleges and Universities §§ 1, 2.

Law Review and Bar Journal References:

The community junior college act, 11 W.L.J. 499, 502 (1972).

71-702. Citation of act. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "community college act."

the state board of education or by the chairman and one member of the advisory council or by any four (4) members of the advisory council. All meetings of the advisory council shall be held in the city of Topeka or at such place as shall be determined by the advisory council.

History: L. 1965, ch. 417, § 4; L. 1969, ch. 310, § 50; July 1.

Article 10.—STATE PLAN FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES

71-1001. State plan; amendment. The state board shall from time to time amend or revise the state plan in the manner provided in this act.

History: L. 1965, ch. 417, § 5; L. 1968, ch. 211, § 5; March 26.

Cross References to Related Sections:

State plan defined, see 71-701.

Research and Practice Aids:

Colleges and Universities — 1 et seq.
C.F.S. Colleges and Universities §§ 1, 2.

71-1002. State plan considerations. The state plan shall take due account of:

(a) Institutions and facilities within the state, both public and private, to which the state or any of its subdivisions may be entitled to send students for education;

(b) present and projected needs of the state for expansion or alteration of existing institutions and for additional institutions;

(c) cultural, social, economic and school attendance practices;

(d) the need to provide at least two (2) years of post high-school education within reasonable commuting distance of all high-school graduates in the state.

History: L. 1965, ch. 417, § 6; L. 1968, ch. 211, § 6; March 26.

71-1003. Contents of state plan; standards; course limitations. The state plan shall include the following:

(a) Division of the state into areas not to exceed twenty-two (22) areas;

(b) standards, criteria and policies governing the approval, establishment, operation, development and accreditation of community colleges, the same not to be inconsistent with the community college act and acts amendatory thereof;

(c) recommendations to the legislature for the future development of the community colleges;

(d) the state plan shall be developed to provide for the offering of courses in the com-

munity colleges at a level not higher than those courses normally offered to freshmen and sophomores at four-year colleges and universities.

History: L. 1965, ch. 417, § 7; L. 1968, ch. 211, § 7; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 52; July 1.

Cross References to Related Sections:

Curriculums limited to 2 years, see 71-606.
Standards, see 71-1102.

Article 11.—NEW COMMUNITY COLLEGES

71-1101. Application to organize; preparatory study. (a) Any one or more interested school districts may make a preparatory study of the need and feasibility of establishing a community college in its or their area. The state board may provide professional advice and technical assistance in the study. Such study shall include evidence and analysis of each of the following:

(1) The present concentration of population and population trends and projections within the area;

(2) total school enrollment in grades one (1) through twelve (12) and in grades nine (9) through twelve (12) in such area;

(3) the number of high-school graduates during the preceding ten-year period in such area, and a classification of them by their post high-school educational experience;

(4) types and capacities of educational facilities beyond the high-school level present in such area;

(5) educational services needed within such area;

(6) ability of such area to contribute to the financial support of a community college;

(7) such other data as the state board may by rule and regulation or otherwise require.

(b) The preparatory study shall include recommendations concerning the establishment of the community college and programs of instruction which would be most appropriate for such area at the time of establishment of the college. The preparatory study shall include recommendations for method of election and voting plan.

(c) After due consideration of the preparatory study, the boards of education of any one or more school districts in such area may file a petition in writing with the state board that the establishment of a community college be approved. Such petition shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of the petitioning board or boards authorizing the re-

71-1104. Same; election for approval; determination of result. Whenever an election for approval of the establishment of a community college is held as provided in subsection (d) of K.S.A. 71-1103, the results of such election shall be certified by the election officer of each county in which there is located any part of the territory of the proposed community college, to the state board of education who shall tabulate and canvass the vote if more than one county is involved, and examine the vote if only one county is involved. After such examination or canvass the state board of education shall announce the result of the election and if it finds that a majority of those voting at the election voted in favor of the proposition to establish the community college, it shall so announce and issue an order establishing the same.

History: L. 1967, ch. 377, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 56; July 1.

71-1105. Order establishing new college; contents. The order of the state board of education establishing any community college shall specify the following:

(1) Describe the territory of the community college district.

(2) State the legal name of the community college.

(3) Fix the effective date of the establishment of the community college for the purpose of taxation.

(4) Fix the date that courses may first be offered by the community college.

(5) Fix the date of the first election of members of the board of trustees, and a date two weeks prior thereto upon which the primary election, if needed, shall be held.

(6) Name the voting plan and method of election which shall initially apply in such community college district, and the voting plan and method of election shall be selected from those specified in chapter 71 of Kansas Statutes Annotated. If a member district method is selected the boundary of each member district shall be set forth.

(7) Specify the election officer or officers who shall be locally responsible for conduct of the first election of trustees, and if more than one election officer is involved, the order shall also provide for certification of the results in each county to the state board of education for canvass of the vote and announcement and certification of the final result thereof, both in the primary and general elections.

(8) Fix the date and place of the first meeting of the board of trustees.

History: L. 1967, ch. 377, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 57; July 1.

71-1106. Same; certification of order establishing. The order establishing any new community college shall be certified to the election officer or officers of the county or counties in which any part of the territory of the community college is located, and to the board of education of any sponsoring school district, and a copy of such order shall be filed in the records of the state board of education.

History: L. 1967, ch. 377, § 3; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 58; July 1.

71-1107. Election laws applicable to this article. The provisions of chapter 71 of Kansas Statutes Annotated shall apply to all elections conducted under authority of this act.

History: L. 1967, ch. 377, § 4; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 59; July 1.

71-1108. Moratorium on new community colleges. No community college shall be established after the effective date of this act until this section of this act is repealed.

History: L. 1963, ch. 211, § 3; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 60; July 1.

Article 12.—ATTACHMENT OF TERRITORY

71-1201. Territory attachment; elections, when; limitations and approvals. Territory may be added to any community college district which has been established under this act either by deemed approval or by election approval by one of the following methods:

(a) The board of education of any unified district a part of which is in the community college district or which touches and adjoins a community college district may petition the state board of education for attachment of the territory of such unified district to the community college district for community college purposes. Upon receiving any petition under this subsection, the same shall be submitted to the advisory council for its advice and recommendations which, together with the petition, shall be presented to the state board of education. After considering the petition the state board of education may approve such attachment, if the advisory council has so recommended. If the advisory council has not so recommended the state board of education shall so inform the board of trustees of the

History: L. 1968, ch. 77, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 63; L. 1990, ch. 252, § 15; May 17.

71-1303. Same; state board approval of agreements. Agreements to consolidate under authority of article 13 of chapter 71 of Kansas Statutes Annotated shall provide that such agreement shall be of no force or effect unless first approved by the state board and is thereafter approved at a special election called for the purpose in the territory which will comprise the consolidated community college district.

History: L. 1968, ch. 77, § 3; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 64; July 1.

71-1304. Election for approval of consolidation. The territory of the consolidated community college district shall be all of the territory of the community college districts being consolidated. All of the electors residing in the community college districts being consolidated shall be entitled to vote at such election. The proposition submitted shall be stated on the ballot and in the notice of election in substantially the following words: "Shall _____ community college and _____ community college form a consolidated community college district?" and the blanks shall be filled with the names of each of the community colleges being consolidated. The question shall be followed by the words: "To vote in favor of the consolidation make a cross X mark in the square after the word 'yes'. To vote against the consolidation make a cross X mark in the square after the word 'no'." The proposition shall be deemed approved if a majority of those voting thereon in each community college district being consolidated shall vote "yes." The county election officer of the county of the community college having the greatest population shall conduct the election. Laws applicable to question submitted elections in community college districts shall be applicable in the conduct of the elections provided for under this section to the extent that the same are not in conflict herewith.

History: L. 1968, ch. 77, § 4; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 65; July 1.

71-1305. Same; certification of election results; state board's order of establishment. Before any consolidated community college district is finally approved under article 13 of chapter 71 of Kansas Statutes Annotated the results of the election shall be certified by the

responsible county election officer in accordance with the determination of the county board of canvassers of such county to the state board, and if such election was favorable to consolidation of the school districts, it shall issue an order establishing the new community college district. Such order shall describe the boundaries thereof.

History: L. 1968, ch. 77, § 5; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 66; July 1.

71-1306. Election of board of trustees after consolidation approved. (a) If a proposition to consolidate is approved as provided in K.S.A. 71-1304, and amendments thereto, the election of trustees at the next following community college election shall be by the method of election and voting plan provided in the agreement for the consolidated community college district.

(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c), at an election next following the approval of a proposition to consolidate, six new trustees shall be elected. The three candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the general community college election shall serve as trustees for four-year terms commencing on the July 1 following such election and the three candidates receiving the next highest number of votes shall serve for two-year terms commencing on the July 1 following such election, except where a member-district method of election is in effect in which case persons elected to even-numbered trustee positions shall serve for two-year terms commencing on the July 1 following such election and persons elected to odd-numbered member positions shall serve for four-year terms commencing on the July 1 following such election. At community college elections in odd-numbered years thereafter, successor trustees shall be elected to serve for four-year terms.

(c) At an election next following the approval of a proposition to consolidate when a seven member board of trustees has been provided for in the agreement for the consolidated community college district, seven new trustees shall be elected. The four candidates receiving the highest number of votes at the general community college election shall serve as trustees for four-year terms commencing on the July 1 following such election and the three candidates receiving the next highest number of votes shall serve for two-year terms commencing on the July 1 following such election, except where a member-district method of

college established under the community college act.

(b) "Community college district" or "college district" means the taxing district and territory of a community college.

(c) "Trustee" or "member" means a member of the board of trustees of a community college.

(d) "Board" or "board of trustees" means the governing body of a community college.

(e) "Campus" means all or part of the buildings and facilities of a community college.

(f) "Member district" means one of the sub-districts into which a community college district is or may be divided for the purpose of a district method of election of trustees.

(g) "Member position" means one of the positions of members of a board of trustees when a district method of election is used.

(h) "Method" or "method of election" means one of the methods of election provided for in this act.

(i) "District method" means a six-district method, a three-district method, or a two-district method.

(j) "Election-at-large method" means an election at large of trustees of a community college without a division of the college district into member districts.

(k) "Election officer" or "county election officer" means the election commissioner of the county in which the community college is located, or the county clerk in counties not having an election commissioner.

(l) "Election at large" means an election of trustees at which all electors of a community college district vote on all candidates.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 2; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 72; L. 1990, ch. 252, § 5; May 17.

71-1403. Board of trustees; composition; methods of election; membership prohibited for college employees. (a) The governing body of a community college is and shall be a board of trustees.

(b) (1) Subject to provision (2), the board of trustees of a community college shall be composed of six members.

(2) If a community college adopts and implements a seven member board of trustees plan, the board of trustees of the community college shall be composed of seven members.

(c) The members of a board of trustees may be elected by any one of the four methods provided for in this act which are: (1) Election-

at-large method, (2) six-district method, (3) three-district method, (4) two-district method.

(d) No member of the board of trustees of a community college shall be an employee of the community college.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 3; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 73; L. 1990, ch. 252, § 6; May 17.

71-1403a. Same; seven member plan, adoption and implementation authorized; procedure; protest petition, election. (a) Any board of trustees may adopt and implement, in the manner provided in this section, a seven member board of trustees plan. The board of trustees may resolve upon its own motion its intention to adopt a seven member board of trustees plan. The resolution shall be published once each week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the community college district. The board of trustees may adopt the plan and provide for implementation thereof at the next community college elections unless, within 30 days after the last publication of the resolution, a petition in opposition to the plan, signed by not less than 5% of the qualified electors of the college district, is filed with the board of trustees. If such a petition is filed, the board of trustees shall request the county election officer to submit the question of whether a seven member board of trustees plan should be adopted to the qualified electors of the college district at an election which shall be called for such purpose. All qualified electors of the college district may vote at the election. If a majority of those voting at the election are in favor of adopting the plan, the board of trustees shall adopt and implement the same at the next community college elections. If a majority of those voting at the election are not in favor of adopting the plan, the same shall not be adopted and no like plan shall be proposed by the board of trustees within a period of two years from the date of the election.

(b) In college districts where a district method of election is in effect, a seven member board of trustees plan shall provide for the seventh member to be an at-large member.

History: L. 1990, ch. 252, § 16; May 17.

71-1404. Change of method of election. Any community college may change its method of election from any one of the methods which it now or hereafter has to any one of the other methods authorized by this act.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 4; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 74; July 1.

and shall continue in force until again changed in the manner provided in this act. Change of method of election shall not shorten the term of any trustee serving on the board at the time the change is made.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 8; L. 1969, ch. 341, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 76; July 1.

71-1409. Election for approval of change. Upon the determination of the county election officer that a valid petition has been filed as provided herein, an election shall be called and held upon the proposition as provided herein and if the proposition is approved the method of election or voting plan or both shall be changed as provided in the plan of change voted upon at such election.

History: L. 1969, ch. 341, § 2; July 1.

71-1410. Petition for change of method of election; plan of change; approval by state board; number of required signatures. (a) Ten or more electors of any community college district may prepare a plan of change and submit the same to the state board. If any such plan of change is so filed, the state board may consider the same, and if it finds such plan of change is complete, lawful and timely, it may promptly so certify to the county election officer of the college district.

(b) Upon receipt of a plan of change with the certified approval of the state board, the county election officer shall notify the first person listed as having submitted such plan of change of such approval. Upon receiving such notice, the person so notified may cause petitions to be prepared which set out in full the plan of change approved, and if such petitions are then approved as to form by the county election officer, such petitions may be distributed among interested electors of the community college district in as many copies as seem suitable to the person preparing the same as provided in this section. Any elector residing in the community college district may sign any such petition, and one elector signing each petition shall subscribe a certificate thereto that such elector personally observed each signer place such signer's signature thereon, and that such petition is valid as such subscribing elector verily believes. Only electors who are duly registered to vote may sign such a petition.

(c) If such petitions are filed with the county election officer and the county election officer determines that such petitions are validly signed by the number of electors provided

in subsection (d) of this section, the county election officer shall upon making such determination call an election for approval of the plan of change in the manner provided in K.S.A. 71-1411, and amendments thereto.

(d) The number of valid signatures on petitions filed as provided in subsection (c) of this section shall be determined as follows:

(1) In any college district which had the election-at-large method in effect at the last preceding general election of members, a number equal to 10% of the total number of ballots cast and counted at such preceding election shall be the number of signatures required for a valid petition.

(2) In any college district which had a member district method in effect at the last preceding general election of members, the number of signatures required for a valid petition shall be computed as provided in subpart (1) of this subsection if one or more members were elected in each of the member districts of the college district or if voting plan-A or voting plan-B was in effect. In any college district which had a member district method in effect at the last preceding general election of members, if members were not elected in all the member districts of the college district and if voting plan-C was in effect at such preceding general election, the number of valid signatures required shall be computed as follows: Divide the total number of ballots cast and counted in the general election by the number of member districts in which members were elected and multiply the result by the number of member districts in the college district; then, multiply the amount so determined by .10.

(e) Within 10 days after the filing of petitions as provided in this section, the county election officer shall determine the validity thereof.

History: L. 1969, ch. 341, § 3; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 77; L. 1990, ch. 252, § 9; May 17.

71-1411. Same; notice of election; ballots; canvas and report of election. In the event that an election is to be called as determined in K.S.A. 71-1410, in not less than forty-five (45) days and not more than sixty (60) days the county election officer shall make one publication notice calling such election, and stating the ballot title and proposition to be voted upon. Each ballot used in such election shall contain a ballot title giving a brief and clear description of the proposed change, spec-

or declaration shall be filed sooner than the second Tuesday of the December which next precedes the community college election.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 11; L. 1969, ch. 342, § 1; L. 1975, ch. 363, § 1; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 79; L. 1983, ch. 123, § 7; L. 1990, ch. 252, § 11; May 17.

71-1415. Primary election, when; write-in candidates. (a) In any college district having a district method and in which there are more than two candidates for a member position, the election officer shall call, and there shall be held, a primary election. The names of the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes for any member position shall appear on the ballots in the general election.

(b) In any college district having the election-at-large method and in which there are more than two times the number of candidates as there are trustees to be elected, the election officer shall call, and there shall be held, a primary election. The names of twice the number of candidates as there are trustees to be elected who receive the greatest number of votes in the primary shall appear on the ballots in the general election.

(c) In the general election, there shall appear on the ballots a line appropriate for write-in candidates. No lines for write-in candidates shall appear on the primary election ballots.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 12; L. 1990, ch. 252, § 12; May 17.

Cross References to Related Sections:

Write-in provisions for city elections, see 25-2116.

Write-in provisions for school elections, see 25-2021.

71-1416. Correlation with other local elections. Primary and general elections of members shall be conducted jointly with other local elections insofar as is practicable. Any officer or board having responsibility for any other local election held on the date of a primary or general election of members shall cooperate with the election officer, and if a difference arises which cannot be agreed upon, determination of the difference shall be made by the election officer, unless such difference involves a question the determination of which is provided by law to be made by the secretary of state, in which case the determination shall be made by the secretary of state. Any determination of a difference made by the officer responsible under this section shall be conclusive.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 13; Feb. 17.

Cross References to Related Sections:

Similar provision for city elections, see 25-2114.

Similar provision for school elections, see 25-2011.

Apportionment of election expense, see 25-2201 to 25-2205.

Elections in more than one county, see 71-1413.

71-1417. Ballots and rotation of names. Names of candidates appearing on the ballots in primary and general elections of members shall be listed in the various possible orders in rotation. Ballots to be used in member elections shall be acquired by the election officer in such form and quantity as he shall determine.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 14; Feb. 17.

Cross References to Related Sections:

Similar provision for city elections, see 25-2115.

Similar provision for school elections, see 25-2014.

71-1418. Notices of election, publication. The election officer shall prescribe the form and time of every publication notice applicable to any primary or general member election. One publication notice shall be made before the primary election, if any, and one publication notice shall be made before the general election.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 15; Feb. 17.

Cross References to Related Sections:

Notice for city elections, see 25-2112.

Notice for school elections, see 25-2017 and 25-2018.

71-1419. Elections to be nonpartisan; application of other laws; canvass. (a) The election of trustees of community colleges shall be nonpartisan and laws applicable only to partisan elections shall not apply in such elections. All laws applicable to elections, the violation of which is a crime, shall be applicable to election of trustees of community colleges.

(b) Except as is provided in (a) above, laws applicable to local elections, including voter registration laws, occurring at the same time as election of trustees shall apply to the election of trustees to the extent that the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this act. The provisions of this subsection (b) shall not apply to election notices.

(c) Ballots for election of trustees shall be canvassed by the members of election boards canvassing ballots in other local elections insofar as is practicable, and where it is not practicable, the county election officer shall provide for such canvass by other appropriate means.

History: L. 1967, ch. 407, § 16; L. 1968, ch. 59, § 44; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 80; July 1.

Cross References to Related Sections:

Canvass of school elections, see 25-2012.

Counting ballots, see subsection (e) of 25-2910.

be offered and taught in the community college only after approval of the program by the state board of education.

(4) The agreement shall be subject to change or termination by the legislature.

(5) (A) The duration of the agreement shall be perpetual unless terminated in accordance with provision (B).

(B) Termination of the agreement may be accomplished only upon approval by the state board of education of a joint petition to it for termination by the contracting boards after adoption of a resolution to that effect by each such board. The state board of education shall consider the petition and approve or disapprove termination of the agreement. Upon termination of the agreement, any program transferred thereunder shall be discontinued.

History: L. 1988, ch. 274, § 9; July 1.

71-1508. Motorcycle driver safety course at community colleges; establishing motorcycle driver safety funds; no out-district tuition for motorcycle safety courses. (a) There is hereby established in every community college conducting a motorcycle driver safety course a fund which shall be called the "motorcycle driver safety fund". The motorcycle driver safety fund shall consist of all moneys deposited therein or transferred thereto according to law. All moneys received by community colleges from distributions made from the motorcycle safety fund and from tuition, fees or charges for motorcycle driver safety courses shall be credited to the motorcycle driver safety fund. The expenses of community colleges directly attributable to motorcycle driver safety courses shall be paid from the motorcycle driver safety fund.

(b) No out-district tuition shall be charged or paid for any student on the basis of enrollment in a motorcycle driver safety course and no out-district state aid entitlement, credit hour state aid entitlement, or general state aid entitlement of a community college shall be based upon a motorcycle driver safety course conducted by the community college.

History: L. 1989, ch. 39, § 1; July 1.

71-1509. Truck driver training courses at community colleges; establishing truck driver training course fund. (a) There is hereby established in every community college conducting a truck driver training course a fund which shall be called the "truck driver training course fund." The truck driver training course fund shall consist of all moneys depos-

ited therein or transferred thereto according to law. All moneys received by community colleges from distributions made from the truck driver training course fund and from tuition, fees or charges for truck driver training courses shall be credited to the truck driver training course fund. The expenses of community colleges directly attributable to truck driver training courses shall be paid from the truck driver training course fund.

History: L. 1990, ch. 41, § 5; Jan. 1, 1991.

71-1510. Hutchinson community college authorized to acquire certain land and construct public radio repeater station. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the board of trustees of Hutchinson community college is authorized to acquire land which is located in Barton county, Kansas, to construct a public radio repeater station on such land, and to do all things necessary in order to provide for interconnection between public radio station KHCC and such repeater station.

History: L. 1991, ch. 211, § 1; April 25.

Article 16.—PURCHASE OF INSURANCE

71-1601. Student insurance; personal property, loss, theft, damage; purchase authorized. The board of trustees of any community college may purchase insurance contracts for the benefit of students, to insure against loss resulting from loss, theft of, or damage to, the personal property of students while on college premises, or during college sponsored activities.

History: L. 1973, ch. 303, § 3; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 82; July 1.

71-1602. Same; sickness, bodily injury, accidental death; authorization to purchase. The board of trustees of any community college may purchase insurance contracts to insure against loss resulting from sickness or bodily injury or death by accident, on the part of students who are injured on college premises, or during college sponsored activities.

History: L. 1973, ch. 303, § 4; L. 1980, ch. 207, § 83; July 1.

Article 17.—CONSOLIDATION OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS WITH COMMUNITY COLLEGES

71-1701. Authorization to consolidate; approval by state board of regents required, when; operation, management and control of

grams, budget and budget allocations. Each advisory board shall meet at least monthly at a time and place determined by it.

(b) Every community college consolidated with an area vocational school or area vocational-technical school under the provisions of this act may have program area advisory councils comprised primarily of persons in industry appointed by the board of trustees of the community college and having the qualifications and terms approved by the state board.

History: L. 1992, ch. 248, § 3; July 1.

71-1704. Judicial, administrative and criminal actions; rights preserved. (a) No suit, action or other proceeding, judicial or administrative, lawfully commenced, or which could have been commenced, by or against any area vocational school or area vocational-technical school consolidated with a community college in accordance with the provisions of this act, or by or against any personnel of any such area vocational school or area vocational-technical school, shall abate by reason of such consolidation. The court may allow any such suit, action or other proceeding to be maintained by or against the community college with which such area vocational school or area vocational-technical school is consolidated.

(b) No criminal action commenced or which could have been commenced by any area vocational school or area vocational-technical school consolidated with a community college in accordance with the provisions of this act shall abate by the taking effect of this act.

History: L. 1992, ch. 248, § 4; July 1.

71-1705. Exception to out-district tuition charges. Notwithstanding any provision contained in chapter 71 of Kansas Statutes Annotated to the contrary, whenever any area vocational school or area vocational-technical

school consolidates with a community college in accordance with the provisions of this act, no out-district tuition shall be charged for any student enrolled in any vocational education course or program offered by the community college if such course or program was taught in the area vocational school or area vocational-technical school immediately prior to the consolidation of such area vocational school or area vocational-technical school with such community college and as a result of such consolidation such course or program is now being offered by the community college.

History: L. 1992, ch. 248, § 5; July 1.

71-1706. Agreements with school districts for provision of vocational education courses and programs; entitlement to state aid for postsecondary students. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a community college consolidated with an area vocational school or area vocational-technical school is authorized to provide vocational education courses or programs to pupils enrolled in a school district or such community college may enter into an agreement with the board of education of any school district to provide vocational education courses or programs. The community college shall be entitled to receive area vocational school or area vocational-technical school state categorical aid for the enrollment of such pupils.

(b) A community college consolidated with an area vocational school or area vocational-technical school, which has postsecondary students enrolled in a vocational education course or program not for community college credit, shall be entitled to receive area vocational school or area vocational-technical school state categorical aid for the enrollment of such postsecondary students.

History: L. 1992, ch. 248, § 6; July 1.

July 28, 1997

To: Special Committee on Education

From: Carolyn Rampey, Principal Analyst

Re: Article 6 of the *Kansas Constitution*

The Special Committee on Education has been assigned a review of governance of public education in Kansas, with emphasis on proposals contained in 1997 S.B. 359 and S.C.R. 1607, which, in order to be implemented, would require changes to the *Kansas Constitution*. This memorandum provides background information about events leading to the adoption of the Education Article in its present form, what the Article contains, and attempts that have been made to change it.

Background

Article 6 of the *Kansas Constitution* was adopted in its present form on November 8, 1966. It replaced an article that was, with one exception, part of the original *Constitution* adopted in 1861. At the time the present Education Article was adopted, both the State Board of Regents and the State Board of Education were statutory, not constitutional, entities. The Board of Regents was composed of nine members appointed by the Governor to four-year overlapping terms and had jurisdiction over the three state universities, the three state colleges, the School for the Deaf in Olathe, and the School for the Blind in Kansas City.

The State Board of Education was composed of seven members appointed by the Governor to three-year overlapping terms. The Board played a dual role. First, it was advisory to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the area of general education, with no legal authority to initiate policy of its own. It did, however, have the statutory authority to approve or reject policies submitted to it by the State Superintendent in the areas of school textbook adoption, standards and curriculum, and teacher and administrator certification. Second, it was the State Board of Vocational Education, in fulfillment of the federal requirement that, in order to receive federal vocational education funds, a state's vocational education program had to be supervised by a board. In its capacity as the State Board of Vocational Education, the Board had its own staff and had supervisory authority over all vocational education programs that received state and federal vocational education money, including the authority to make policy and to allocate funds. Vocational rehabilitation programs were also within its jurisdiction.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction was a constitutional officer who was elected to a two-year term. The State Superintendent had general supervisory authority over public elementary and secondary education, including prescribing courses of study and curriculum for the community junior colleges. In spite of the statutory authority of the State Board of Education to approve or reject the State Superintendent's recommendations in the areas of textbook adoption, standards and curriculum, and certification of school personnel, it

appears that, in practice, the State Board was fairly weak and real authority resided in the Office of State Superintendent.

During the 1960s, a number of changes took place in the public education system. Among them was the 1963 School Unification Act that reduced the number of school districts from 1,745 to approximately 380 by 1966. Also in 1963, the Legislature passed the Area Vocational School Act, partly in response to the federal Vocational Education Act of 1963. Area vocational schools (12 at that time) were under the authority of the State Board of Vocational Education. In 1965, the Legislature created the Schilling Institute (which now is Kansas State University-Salina, College of Technology) and placed it under the governance of the State Educational Authority, a three-member body composed of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and two other members appointed by the Governor. Also in 1965, the Legislature enacted the Community Junior College Act, which continued the 16 existing community junior colleges under the supervision of the State Superintendent.

Thus, by the mid-1960s, elementary and secondary education and the junior colleges were under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, except for the State School for the Deaf and the State School for the Blind, which were under the Board of Regents. Schilling Institute was under the jurisdiction of a separate three-member governing board. All vocational education programs that received state and federal vocational education funds were under the State Board of Vocational Education, regardless of the type of school in which the programs were offered. The public four-year institutions were under the governance of the State Board of Regents.

This fragmentation of supervisory authority among four boards caused some people to think it was time for a change. For example, the Kansas Legislative Council, whose recommendations led to the Community Junior College Act of 1965, wanted to place the community junior colleges under the jurisdiction of a strong policy-making board. The Council's report stated:

"The ideal solution would be to have a strong state board of education with prestige and status comparable to that of the state board of regents, with an administrator removed from the political arena"*

But, the Council concluded, "such an important change in the organization of state educational functions would require a constitutional amendment." This was because the *Constitution* created the Office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction and provided that this office would have "general supervision . . . of educational interests of the state." There was no way legally for the Legislature to delegate supervisory powers to a board that was created by statute and given advisory, not policy-making, authority.

The 1965 Legislature directed the Legislative Council to make a study of the Education Article of the *Constitution* and to submit its recommendations to the 1966 Budget Session of the Legislature.

* *Report and Recommendations of the Kansas Legislative Council* submitted to the 1965 Legislature.

In its report to the 1966 Legislature, the Council identified a number of shortcomings of the existing Education Article, beginning with the complaint that it was obsolete. For example, it referred to "normal" and "preparatory" and other types of schools that existed in 1861 when the Article was adopted, but which had disappeared by 1965.

The Council pointed out that the existing Article made no mention of the State Board of Education or the State Board of Regents, even though, in the case of the Board of Regents, the Board exercised considerable authority over the state's public four-year institutions.

The Council expressed concern that the growth of federal programs and the possibility that federal funds could flow directly to school districts would cause the "states [to] be bypassed by the federal government on the grounds that they [were] not capable nor adequately equipped to administer new educational programs." The report concluded that constitutional change was necessary in order to strengthen the administration of education at the state level.

Prominent in the report was the Council's concern about vocational education. Regarding the dual role of the State Board of Education, it cited the Board's weak role in matters of general education on one hand and its strong role in vocational education on the other and described the result of "policy-making confusion."

The Council concluded that the Education Article should be amended, that a State Board of Education and a State Board of Regents should be provided for in the *Constitution*, that the responsibility for all public education below the four-year level should be placed in the State Board of Education, that the chief school officer of the state should be a Commissioner of Education appointed by and responsible to the State Board of Education, and that vocational and technical education should be integrated into the educational structure by placing it under the State Board of Education.

The 1966 Legislature adopted a proposed constitutional amendment to the Education Article that was approved by the voters the following November. The Legislature had until July 1, 1969, to implement all of the statutory changes that were needed as the result of the new Article.

In conjunction with the passage of the amendment, the Kansas Legislative Council asked the education advisory committee that had participated in the Council's study of the Article the year before to make recommendations concerning how the Article should be implemented. The advisory committee's report included the recommendation that supervision of area vocational schools, community junior colleges, the Schilling Institute, the School for the Deaf, and the School for the Blind be placed under the State Board of Education.

Article 6—Education

Following is a discussion of the Education Article on a section-by-section basis.

Section 1—Schools and Related Institutions and Activities. The legislature shall provide for intellectual, educational, vocational, and scientific improvement by establishing and maintaining public schools, education institutions, and related activities which may be organized and changed in such manner as may be provided by law.

Both the existing and former Article assign to the Legislature the responsibility for providing for a public education system.

Section 2—State Board of Education and State Board of Regents. (a) The legislature shall provide for a state board of education which shall have general supervision of public schools, educational institutions and all the educational interests of the state, except educational functions delegated by law to the state board of regents. The state board of education shall perform such other duties as may be provided by law. (Emphasis added.)

(b) The legislature shall provide for a state board of regents and for its control and supervision of public institutions of higher education. Public institutions of higher education shall include universities and colleges granting baccalaureate or post baccalaureate degrees and such other institutions and educational interests as may be provided by law. The state board of regents shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. (Emphasis added.)

(c) Any municipal university shall be operated, supervised and controlled as provided by law.

This is the section that makes the State Board of Regents and the State Board of Education constitutional entities. Prior to 1966, both boards were statutory. The words that are underscored are the basis upon which the Kansas Supreme Court determined that the powers of the State Board of Education are "self-executing."

Subsection (c) gives the Legislature control over the state's municipal university, including the authority to provide for a statutory governing board.

The concept that powers of the State Board of Education are self-executing was articulated by the Kansas Supreme Court in 1973 in the opinion cited as *State, ex rel. v. Board of Education*, 212 Kan. 482, commonly known as the "Peabody" case. This case resulted from a challenge by the Peabody (Marion County) Board of Education of a State Board of Education regulation requiring local boards to adopt disciplinary rules applicable to employees and students. The rules were to be filed with the Commissioner of Education no later than March 31, 1970. At the trial level, the court upheld the school district board and found that the State Board had no statutory authority to issue the regulation in question. The case was appealed to the Kansas Supreme Court, which held:

That part of article 6, section 2 (a) of the *Kansas Constitution* granting to the state board of education authority to exercise general supervision of the public schools, educational institutions and educational interests of the state, except educational functions delegated by law to the state board of regents, is self-executing in effect.

The Court also stated:

A self-executing provision of a constitution is a provision requiring no supplementary legislation to make it effective and leaving nothing to be done by the legislature to put it in operation.

In addition, the Court held:

Where a constitutional provision is self-executing the legislature may enact legislation to facilitate or assist in its operation, but whatever legislation is adopted must be in harmony with and not in derogation of the provisions of the constitution.

In a later case (*State, ex rel. v. State Board of Education*, 215 Kan. 551), Chief Justice Fatzner stated that "the present *Constitution* (Article 6, Section 2) authorizes the vesting of 'legislative' power in the State Board of Education—that is to say, the power to exercise its discretion in matters entrusted to it in the same manner that the Legislature might. In this virtually unique area of our constitutional law no standards or guidelines are required. The board acts as a mini-legislature of its own."

As will be noted later, various attempts by the Legislature to amend the *Constitution* to make it clear that the Legislature could prescribe and limit the power of the State Board of Education have failed.

Section 3—Members of State Board of Education and State Board of Regents.

(a) There shall be ten members of the state board of education with overlapping terms as the legislature may prescribe. The legislature shall make provision for ten member districts, each comprised of four contiguous senatorial districts. The electors of each member district shall elect one person residing in the district as a member of the board. The legislature shall prescribe the manner in which vacancies occurring on the board shall be filled.

The statutes establish a term of four years for State Board members.

(b) The state board of regents shall have nine members with overlapping terms as the legislature may prescribe. Members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. One member shall be appointed from each congressional district with the remaining members appointed at large; however, no two members shall reside in the same county at the time of their appointment. Vacancies occurring on the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor as provided by law.

The statutes establish a four-year term for members of the Board of Regents and require the Governor to select appointees from among members of the two major political parties. No more than five members can be from the same party.

(c) Subsequent redistricting shall not disqualify any member of either board from service for the remainder of his term. Any member of either board may be removed from office for cause as may be provided by law.

Section 4—Commissioner of Education. The state board of education shall appoint a commissioner of education who shall serve at the pleasure of the board as its executive officer.

The statutes say very little about the Commissioner of Education. The Commissioner's statutory duties are to "serve at the pleasure of the state board and perform such duties as are prescribed by law or by the state board." Statutes require that the Commissioner be in the unclassified service and receive a salary as set by the Board.

Section 5—Local Public Schools. Local public schools under the general supervision of the state board of education shall be maintained, developed and operated by locally elected boards. When authorized by law, such boards may make and carry out agreements for cooperative operation and administration of educational programs under the general supervision of the state board of education, but such agreements shall be subject to limitation, change or termination by the legislature.

Elected local boards of education are a tradition in Kansas that dates back to early statehood. However, public schools under the control of locally-elected boards were not given constitutional recognition until the present article was adopted in 1966. The statutes contain extensive provisions relating to the operation of public schools.

Section 6—Finance. (a) The legislature may levy a permanent tax for the use and benefit of state institutions of higher education and apportion among and appropriate the same to the several institutions, which levy, apportionment, and appropriation shall continue until changed by statute. Further appropriation and other provision for finance of institutions of higher education may be made by the legislature.

The *Constitution* first authorized a property tax for educational buildings in 1918. The first levy was made in 1942. The Article adopted in 1966 limits the use of revenues from the tax to institutions of "higher education," but does not specify how proceeds from the levy are to be used or set the levy rate. Prior to 1966, the State School for the Deaf and the State School for the Blind benefited from the levy. Since 1966, the two schools may receive funds from the State Institutions Building Fund. By statute, the present levy for the Educational Building Fund is 1.0 mill and the money generated must be used for buildings, repairs, and equipment.

(b) The legislature shall make suitable provision for finance of the educational interests of the state. No tuition shall be charged for attendance at any public school to pupils required by law to attend such school, except such fees or supplemental charges as may be authorized by law. The legislature may authorize the state board of regents to establish tuition, fees and charges at institutions under its supervision.

(c) No religious sect or sects shall control any part of the public educational funds.

Section 7—Savings Clause. (a) All laws in force at the time of the adoption of this amendment and consistent therewith shall remain in full force and effect until amended or repealed by the legislature. All laws inconsistent with this

amendment, unless sooner repealed or amended to conform with this amendment, shall remain in full force and effect until July 1, 1969.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of the constitution to the contrary, no state superintendent of public instruction or county superintendent of public instruction shall be elected after January 1, 1967.

In addition to abolishing the Office of State Superintendent, the Article adopted in 1966 abolished the position of county superintendent of public instruction. County superintendents were elected to two-year terms.

(c) The state perpetual school fund or any part thereof may be managed and invested as provided by law or all or any part thereof may be appropriated, both as to principle and income, to the support of the public schools supervised by the state board of education.

This fund, which no longer exists, consisted primarily of income from Congressional land grants to the state, some dating back to 1841. The original *Constitution* required that interest from the fund be appropriated "to the support of common schools."

Efforts to Amend Article 6

Since the Kansas Supreme Court's decision in 1973 regarding the State Board of Education's "self-executing" authority, 23 resolutions have been introduced to amend the Education Article. Three of these have been submitted to the voters, but none has passed. Except for proposed amendments relating to a third board and a few amendments relating to the State Board of Regents, major changes proposed over the years relate to the powers and the membership of the State Board of Education.

A brief description of these proposals to amend Article 6 follows:

1974 S.C.R. 122. S.C.R. 122 proposed to make the language referring to the supervisory authority of the State Board of Education identical to the State Board of Regents. Thus, the authority of the State Board of Education could no longer be interpreted to be self-executing. In addition, a sentence was added to say that "any community junior college shall be operated, supervised and controlled as provided by law." This subsection, identical to an existing provision for municipal universities, would have given the Legislature the ability to create a separate community junior college governing board. The proposition was rejected by the voters in August 1974, by a vote of 141,492 to 130,265.

S.C.R. 76. S.C.R. 76 proposed a nine-member State Board of Education appointed by the Governor to four-year terms, subject to confirmation by the Senate. Terms of six years were proposed for members of the Board of Regents. The resolution was not reported out of the first committee.

- 1975 S.C.R. 24. S.C.R. 24 was almost identical to the proposition defeated in 1974, except that it added area vocational schools to the proposed amendment concerning community junior colleges and said that both types of schools would be "operated, supervised and controlled as provided by law." Such a change would have permitted the creation of a separate governing board (or boards) to govern community junior colleges and area vocational schools. Like the proposition defeated in 1974, S.C.R. 24 would have made it clear that the Legislature could prescribe and limit the power of the State Board of Education. The resolution was carried over to the 1976 Session where it died in committee.
- 1979 S.C.R. 1621. S.C.R. 1621 concerned the composition of the State Board of Education and would have made it like the State Board of Regents. That is, there would be nine members of the State Board of Education appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation. The resolution was held over a year and was not reported out of the first committee.
- 1980 S.C.R. 1671. S.C.R. 1671 was recommended by the Committee on Legislative, Congressional, and Judicial Apportionment. The resolution, which concerned State Board of Education districts, proposed that there be ten single-member districts instead of ten districts comprised of four contiguous senatorial districts. The proposal would have separated State Board of Education member districts from state senatorial districts which would have permitted a fewer number of senators than 40. (The Legislative Article of the *Constitution* says that the number of representatives and senators shall be regulated by law, but may not exceed 125 representatives and 40 senators. The fact that the Education Article requires ten State Board of Education districts each comprised of four senatorial districts appears to mandate that there be 40 senatorial districts.) S.C.R. 1671 was not reported out of the first committee.
- 1981 S.C.R. 1626. S.C.R. 1626 was identical to S.C.R. 1671, which had died the previous year. S.C.R. 1626 was not reported out of the first committee.
- 1982 S.C.R. 1653. S.C.R. 1653 again addressed the issue of the State Board of Education's constitutional authority and would have made it clear that powers of the State Board of Education are subject to directives adopted by the Legislature. This particular resolution was in response to an opinion by the Attorney General (No. 81-236) that the Legislature could not prescribe, amend, modify, or otherwise alter the content of rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Education acting upon its constitutional authority. S.C.R. 1653 died on General Orders in the House.
- 1984 H.C.R. 5077. H.C.R. 5077 combined many of the provisions contained in prior proposals to amend the Education Article. First, it contained an amendment to limit the powers of the State Board of Education to those

delegated to it by the Legislature. Second, it changed the composition of the State Board of Education to nine members appointed by the governor, subject to Senate confirmation. Finally, the resolution contained a subsection providing for the operation, supervision, and control of community colleges as provided by law, which would have made it possible for the Legislature to create a separate community college governing board. H.C.R. 5077 died on General Orders in the Senate.

1986 S.C.R. 1634. S.C.R. 1634 limited the powers of the State Board of Education to those delegated to it by the Legislature, proposed a nine-member State Board of Education appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and subjected the position of Commissioner of Education, who was appointed by the State Board, to Senate confirmation. The resolution was not reported out of the first committee.

H.C.R. 5028. H.C.R. 5028 contained an amendment limiting the powers of the State Board of Education to those delegated to it by the Legislature. The resolution was submitted to the voters on November 4, 1986, and failed by a vote of 384,188 to 364,156.

1987 H.C.R. 5020. H.C.R. 5020 provided for a state board of community colleges composed of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. H.C.R. 5020 was not reported out of the first committee.

1988 S.C.R. 1613. S.C.R. 1613 deleted references to the State Board of Education and the Kansas Board of Regents from the *Constitution* and left it to the Legislature to provide, by statute, for a system of public education and for governance of the system. The resolution was killed by the Senate on final action. The resolution is identical to 1989 H.C.R. 5010 and 1997 S.C.R. 1607.

1989 H.C.R. 5010. H.C.R. 5010 was identical to 1988 S.C.R. 1613 and to 1997 S.C.R. 1607. It deleted references to the State Board of Education and the Kansas Board of Regents from the *Constitution* and was adopted by the Legislature in 1990. It was submitted to a vote of the people on November 6, 1990, and failed by a vote of 377,625 to 245,132.

S.C.R. 1623. S.C.R. 1623 also deleted references to the State Board of Education and the Kansas Board of Regents from the *Constitution* and left it to the Legislature to provide for a system of public education and for governance of the system. The resolution was not reported out of the first committee.

1990 H.C.R. 5032. H.C.R. 5032 proposed that the ten members of the State Board of Education be elected from single-member districts instead of

from ten districts comprised of four contiguous senatorial districts. The resolution died on General Orders in the Senate.

H.C.R. 5042. H.C.R. 5042 limited the powers of the State Board of Education to those delegated to it by the Legislature and provided for a ten-member State Board of Education appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The resolution died in House Committee.

1991 S.C.R. 1610. S.C.R. 1610 contained a preamble stating that education is a fundamental right of the people of Kansas, made it clear that the State Board of Education and the Kansas Board of Regents exercised only those powers granted to them statutorily by the Legislature, gave the Legislature the authority to create other governing bodies, increased the membership of the State Board of Education from ten to 11 members, eliminated the requirement that State Board of Education member districts be composed of four state senatorial districts, and authorized the Governor to appoint a Secretary of Education (who would be in addition to the Commissioner of Education appointed by the State Board). The resolution was not reported out of the first committee.

H.C.R. 5001. H.C.R. 5001 created the State Board of Community Colleges and Vocational-Technical Education to have control and supervision over the community colleges and area vocational schools. The Board was comprised of nine members appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation. The resolution also restricted the powers of the State Board of Education and the Kansas Board of Regents to those statutorily granted to them by the Legislature. The resolution was not reported out of the first committee.

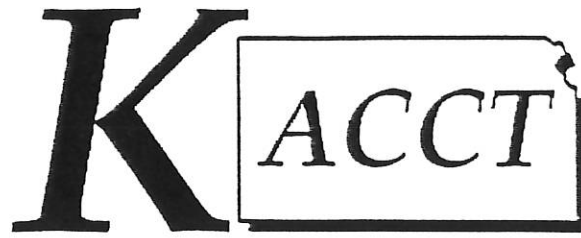
1993 H.C.R. 5016. H.C.R. 5016 restricted the powers of the State Board of Education to those statutorily granted by the Legislature. The resolution passed the House but died in the Senate.

1995 H.C.R. 5021. H.C.R. 5021 was identical to 1988 H.C.R. 1613, 1989 H.C.R. 5010 (which was submitted to a vote of the people in 1990), and to 1997 S.C.R. 1607. It deleted references to the State Board of Education and the Kansas Board of Regents from the *Constitution*. The resolution passed the House but died in the Senate.

1997 S.C.R. 1607. S.C.R. 1607 deletes references to the State Board of Education and the Kansas Board of Regents from the *Constitution*. It is identical to 1988 S.C.R. 1613 and to 1989 H.C.R. 5010.

H.C.R. 5008. H.C.R. 5008 limits the powers of the State Board of Education to those delegated to it by the Legislature and provides that the Commissioner of Education will be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. The Commissioner would be a member of the Governor's cabinet.

H.C.R. 5009. H.C. 5009 limits the powers of the State Board of Education to those delegated to it by the Legislature and provides that the Governor would appoint a Commissioner of Education and a Commissioner of Higher Education, subject to confirmation of the Senate. Both commissioners would be members of the Governor's cabinet.



Kansas Association of Community College Trustees

Mission

The Kansas Association of Community College Trustees (KACCT) is an organization formed to provide coordination and advocacy for the nineteen community colleges located in the State of Kansas. Each of the nineteen community colleges is governed by a locally elected Board of Trustees who are responsible for setting the policy for the operation of their school, approving the budget, providing for routine administration, securing financial support, and hiring/evaluating of staff.

The nineteen colleges have been members of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges (KACC) since January of 1984. Following a review of current trends and future needs, Kansas Association of Community College Trustees (KACCT) was formed July 1, 1997. The Topeka association office provides a central location for gathering and disseminating relevant data so that each of the individual colleges will be well informed of issues affecting the colleges individually and collectively. The change from KACC to KACCT emphasizes the strong interest of the elected Trustees, individually and collectively, to provide quality, affordable and accessible education for their students.



KACCT Board of Directors

November 2, 1998

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			<u>Res:</u>	<u>Bus:</u>	<u>Fax:</u>	<u>E-Mail</u>	
ALLEN COUNTY Fred Works 4 West Jackson	Iola	66749	316-365-5733	316-365-2222	316-365-5632		Attorney
BARTON COUNTY J. B. Webster 2206 McKinley	Great Bend	67530	316-793-8598			websterj@barton.cc.ks.us	Retired
BUTLER COUNTY Robert Burch 2672 SW Indianola Rd.	Benton	67017	316-778-1809	316-778-1809	316-778-1809	burchwood@worldnet.att.net	Retired Engineer
CLOUD COUNTY Sandi Kinser 1201 Spruce	Concordia	66901	785-243-7165	785-568-2291	785-243-3429	j.kinser@mallexcite.com	Librarian #334
COFFEYVILLE Jim Criswell 1401 West First	Coffeyville	67337	316-251-0689				Retired
COLBY Don Kready 1085 Villa Vista Dr.	Colby	67701	785-462-3004			dkready@colby.lxks.com	Retired
COWLEY COUNTY LaDonna Lanning 117 College	Winfield	67156	316-221-4615	316-221-6330			Attorney
Donna Avery 2304 N. 15 th	Arkansas City	67005	316-442-3112	316-442-4470	316-221-7782	strflapt@horizon.hlt.net	Strother Field Manager
DODGE CITY Althea White 12419 124 Road	Kingsdown	67858	316-369-2464			mamaw@ucom.net	Farmer
Floris Jean Hampton 10716 Foothill Rd.	Dodge City	67801	316-227-2903	316-227-2903	316-227-2903	eagles2@pld.com	Rancher

			<u>Res:</u>	<u>Bus:</u>	<u>Fax:</u>	<u>E-Mail</u>	
<u>FORT SCOTT</u>							
Ron Wood PO Box 647	Fort Scott	66701	316-223-4633	316-235-4576		rgwood@terraworld.net	Instructor PSU
<u>GARDEN CITY</u>							
Ed Nicklaus 708 E. Edwards	Garden City	67846	316-275-5736			enick@PLD.com	Retired Educator
<u>HIGHLAND</u>							
Joyce Rush Route #1 - Box 4	Bendena	66008	785-988-4493		785-988-4491	jcrush@midusa.net	Retired Teacher
<u>HUTCHINSON</u>							
Jerry Spitzer 3118 S. Meadowlake Dr.	Hutchinson	67502	316-662-1770	316-669-6690	316-669-6756	drjathut@southwind.net	Physician
<u>INDEPENDENCE</u>							
Jerry Allison 3001 Terra Vista Dr.	Independence	67301	316-331-1063		316-331-0997		Retired
<u>JOHNSON COUNTY</u>							
Elaine Perilla 5305 W. 83rd St.	Prairie Village	66208	913-648-7013	913-341-1792	913-341-0275	elaine@johnco.cc.ks.us	Dir Volunteer Cntr of JoCo
<u>KANSAS CITY KS</u>							
Mary Ann Flunder 1236 Grandview	Kansas City	66102	913-621-6975	913-621-4543	913-371-5576	816-550-2838 cell	Businesswoman
<u>LABETTE</u>							
Gail Abshier 412 Murdock	Parsons	67357	316-421-1964	316-421-1630			Insurance
<u>NEOSHO COUNTY</u>							
Beverly Bideau 424 W. 6 th	Chanute	66720	316-431-0174	316-431-3380	316-431-3116		Retired Educ. Property Manager
<u>PRATT</u>							
Darrell Shumway Box 328	Pratt	67124	316-672-3850	316-672-3850	316-672-1267	darrells@genmail.pcc.cc.ks.us	Businessman
<u>SEWARD COUNTY</u>							
Marvin Chance 7 Tulane Court	Liberal	67901	316-624-0284	316-624-7617	316-624-8022		Mortgage Broker

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KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRUSTEES

(*KACCT BOARD **CHAIR OF LOCAL BOARD ***VICE-CHAIR OF LOCAL BOARD)

November 12, 1998

				Res.	Bus.	Fax	
<u>ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE</u>							
Spencer Ambler***	6 Kenwood Circle	Iola	66749	316-365-5900	316-365-5622		Postmaster
Loren Korte	R. R. 1 - Box 101	Humboldt	66748	316-473-2240	316-365-6908		Ins. Agency Owner
Gary McIntosh**	416 South Washington	Iola	66749	316-365-5138	316-365-3523	316-365-7780	Insurance
Kay Mitchell	R. R. 3	Iola	66749	316-365-3086			Retired
Harvey Rogers	1002 N. Buckeye	Iola	66749	3116-365-2648			Retired Electrician
Fred Works*	4 East Jackson	Iola	66749	316-365-5733	316-365-2222	316-365-5632	Attorney
<u>BARTON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE</u>							
Stephan Mermis	3208 28th Street	Great Bend	67530	316-792-1507	316-792-2521	316-792-5554	Bank Vice President
Roaslie Pennington***	1520 Wheatridge St	Great Bend	67530	316-792-3923	316-793-7177	316-793-7307	Retired
Dan Soeken	271 West 8th	Hoisington	67544	316-653-4759	316-653-4921	316-793-7005 GB	Bank Vice President
Larry Straub	3220 Broadway	Great Bend	67530	316-792-3196	316-792-5256	316-793-5167	Farm Equipment
George Tregellas	1305 Cherry Place	Great Bend	67530	316-793-3746			Retired
J. B. Webster*(**)	2206 McKinley	Great Bend	67530	316-793-8598		websterj@barton.cc.ks.us	Retired
<u>BUTLER COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE</u>							
Robert Burch*	2672 SW Indianola Rd	Benton	67017	316-778-1809	316-778-1809	316-778-1809	Retired Engineer burchwood@worldnet.att.net
David Cox**	120 N. 15th East	Wichita	67230	316-733-0920	316-683-1221		Insurance
Ginger Elliott	9349 S. W. Ruby Rd	Andover	67002	316-733-5832	316-636-1407		Securities
Gayle A. Krause	500 S. Washington	El Dorado	67042	316-321-4048			Retired/Educator
James W. McFadden	10361 SW US 54 Hwy	Augusta	67010	316-775-1356	316-775-1356		Realtor
Steve Pershall	1502 N. Topeka	El Dorado	67042	316-321-2439	316-321-2439		Accountant
Brian Warren***	8236 SW Hillcreek Rd	Augusta	67010	316-775-7525	316-733-9898	316-733-6386	Health Management

Res. Bus. Fax

CLOUD COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Norris Andersen.....	Rte. 1 - Box 24.....	Jamestown.....	66948.....	785-243-2879....	785-568-2231.....	Natural Gas Pipeline
Joe Gerard.....	Rte. 1 - Box 139-A.....	Concordia.....	66901.....	785-243-7895....	785-243-3895... 785-243-1804...	Contractor
James Huff, Jr.	217 E. 7th.....	Concordia.....	66901.....	785-243-1146.....		Retired
Sandi Kinser*.....	1201 Spruce.....	Concordia.....	66901.....	785-243-7165....	785-568-2291... 785-243-3429....	Librarian,USD#334 j.kinser@mailexcite.com
Larry Naillieux**.....	Rte. 3 - Box 29.....	Concordia.....	66901.....	785-243-2903.....		Farmer
Judith Reedy***.....	Rte. 2 - Box 122.....	Concordia.....	66901.....	785-243-3356.....		Farm Wife

COFFEYVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Ron Allison.....	205 Tyler.....	Coffeyville.....	67337.....	316-251-2641....	316-252-3158... 316-252--3052...	Manufacturing AllisonRon@JDCORP.deera.com
Brad Buckner.....	Rte. 4 - Box 88 1-A.....	Coffeyville.....	67337.....	316-251-9691.....		Retired
Jim Criswell*(***).....	1401 West First St.....	Coffeyville.....	67337.....	316-251-0689.....		Retired
Dickie Rolls.....	410 N. Bradley.....	Caney.....	67333.....	316-879-2046....	316-879-5653.....	Businessman
Warren Thomas**.....	106 Wilshire.....	Coffeyville.....	67337.....	316-251-4961....	316-251-1540... 316-231-1260...	Optometrist
Maurice Weinberg.....	1302 W. 4th.....	Coffeyville.....	67337.....	316-251-5508.....		Retired

COLBY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Cleaona Flipse***.....	Box 686.....	Colby.....	67701.....	785-462-6253....	785-462-3365... 785-462-6371....	Attorney
Don Kready*.....	1085 Villa Vista Dr.....	Colby.....	67701.....	785-462-3004.....	dkready@colby.ixks.com...	Retired
Kenton Krehbiel**.....	1020 Court Terrace.....	Colby.....	67701.....	785-462-6553....	785-899-7212.....	Postal Employee
Pat Mallory.....	1315 Lue Dr.....	Colby.....	67701.....	785-462-6223....	785-462-3441.....	Businessman
Charles Moore.....	P. O. Box 224.....	Colby.....	67701.....	785-462-7143....	785-462-3381.....	Accountant
Ken Poland.....	P. O. Box 43.....	Gem.....	67734.....	785-462-7809.....		Farmer

COWLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Donna Avery***.....	P. O. Box 747.....	Winfield.....	67156.....	316-442-3112....	316-442-4470... 316-221-7782....	Strother Field Mgr. jdavery@horizon.hit.net
Albert Bacastow, Jr.....	R. R. #4 - Box 428.....	Arkansas City.....	67005.....	316-442-9017....	316-221-2390.....	Postal Supt.
Ron Godsey*.....	1324 E. 19th.....	Winfield.....	67156.....	316-221-0245....	316-221-2214.....	Accountant
Palti Hunter.....	803 N. 11th.....	Arkansas City.....	67005.....	316-442-2721....	316-442-3600 Ext. 350.....	Mgmt. Specialist
LaDonna Lanning*.....	117 College.....	Winfield.....	67156.....	316-221-4615....	316-221-6330.....	Attorney
Dennis Shurtz.....	1513 North Summitt.....	Arkansas City.....	67156.....	316-442-5264....	316-442-7940.....	Commodity Broker

				<u>Res.</u>	<u>Bus.</u>	<u>Fax</u>	
<u>DODGE CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE</u>							
Floris Jean Hampton**	10716 Foothill Rd.	Dodge City	67801	316-227-2903	eagles2@pld.com	316-227-2903	Rancher
Byron Winans	911 Clubview	Dodge City	67801	316-225-3393	316-225-9000	316-225-1550	Oil Business Owner
Terry Malone	P. O. Box 39	Dodge City	67801	316-225-4644	316-225-4168	316-338-0399	Attorney
David Rebein	Box 1147	Dodge City	67801	(unlisted) 316-225-7135	316-227-8126	316-227-8451	Attorney
Carol Strobel	2515 Hart	Dodge City	67801	316-227-8920	316-227-1611		Counselor, USD
Althea White***(*)	12419 124 Road	Kingsdown	67858	316-369-2464		mamaw@ucom.net	Rancher

FORT SCOTT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

John Barteismeyer	P. O. Box 266	Fort Scott	66701	316-223-2887	316-223-2070		Jeweler
Tim Emerson***	P. O. Box 899	Fort Scott	66701	316-829-5280	316-223-1200 Ext. 366		VP Citizen Bank
Ed Graham	108 Scott Ave.	Fort Scott	66701	316-223-0528	316-223-1606		Contractor/Insurance
Bernitta Hill**	Route 5	Fort Scott	66701	316-223-3974			Retired
Doug Ropp	Route 2, Box 105	Fort Scott	66701	316-223-5717	316-223-2200		Anesthesiologist
Ron Wood*	P. O. Box 647	Fort Scott	66701	316-223-4633	316-235-4576	rgwood@terraworld.net	Instructor PSU

GARDEN CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Randall Bowling	1408 Mel's Dr.	Garden City	67846	316-276-8593	316-276-3381		Optometrist
David Brenn	1710 Pheasant Ct.	Garden City	67846	316-275-7460	316-276-3246	316-276-2795	Manager
Ed Nicklaus*	708 E. Edwards	Garden City	67846	316-275-5736		enick@PLD.com	Retired
Steve O'Brate	110 Hampton Ct.	Garden City	67846	316-276-6233	316-275-7461		Owner, Palmer Mfg.
Ed Rutter**	Box 901	Garden City	67846	316-275-7607			Semi-Retired
Mary Beth Williams***	2115 Buffalo Heights	Garden City	67846	316-276-9125	316-275-7491		Travel Agent

HIGHLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Shari Bauman	R. R. 1	Wathena	66090	785-989-3459	785-989-4425		Teacher
Roger Caudle	Route 1 - Box 73	Bendena	66008	785-988-4414	785-988-4453		Banker/Developer
Donald Harter***	R. R. 1, Box 173	Troy	66087	785-985-3589	785-985-3538		School Principal
Russell Karn	307 E. Pennsylvania	Highland	66035	785-442-3301	785-442-3345		Self-Employed
Joyce Rush**(**)	1064 Hwy. 20	Bendena	66008	785-988-4493	jcrush@midusa.net	785-988-4491	Retired Teacher
Jason Taylor	308 N. Genesee	Highland	66035	785-442-3589	785-595-6631		Farmer

Res.Bus.Fax**HUTCHINSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

Bud Janner***	109 Kisiwa Parkway	Hutchinson	67502	316-662-2285	316-663-4558	316-663-8521	Realtor
Darrell L. Pankratz	3210 E. Meadowlake Dr.	Hutchinson	67502	316-663-9047	316-662-8681	316-669-5123	Business Exec.
Mark Rogers	11 W. Pleasant Valley Rd.	Pretty Prairie	67570	316-459-6487	888-878-6881	316-688-6856	Attorney
Ron Sellers	3400 Thunderbird	Hutchinson	67502	316-662-9510	316-662-2363	316-665-7006	Business Exec.
Jerry Spitzer*	3118 S. Meadowlake Dr.	Hutchinson	67502	316-662-1770	316-669-6690	316-669-6756	Physician
					djathut@southwind.net		
Harold Voht	P. O. Box 488	Haven	67543	316-465-3301			Retired
Gary Witham**	1610 East 56	Hutchinson	67502	316-665-0233	316-665-2002	316-669-4212	Finance Exec.

INDEPENDENCE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Jerry Allison*(***)	3001 Terra Vista Dr.	Independence	67301	316-331-1063		316-331-0997	Retired
B. Dolores Thornton	3001 Lakeview Lane	Independence	67301	316-331-2591			Retired
Jana Shaver	1212 North 2nd	Independence	67301	316-331-1452	316-332-1800		Curr Dir USD 446
Jack Reddick**	2415 N. 8th	Independence	67301	316-331-8332	316-332-2504		Fireman/Realtor
Del Singleton	1040 College Avenue	Independence	67301	316-331-1347			Retired Librarian
Rick Smith	1016 N. 11th	Independence	67301	316-331-5178	316-331-0260	316-331-0260	Recreation Director

JOHNSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Molly Baumgardner	21701 W. 58th St.	Shawnee	66218	913-441-1220		913-442-4069	Homemaker
Shirley Brown-VanArsdale	15795 Gardner Road	Gardner	66030	913-884-7963	913-856-7111	913-884-7009	Business Owner
Virginia Krebs	8210 West 59th Terrace	Merriam	66202	913-432-3666		913-432-7992	Retired
Lynn Mitchelson	5341 Mission Woods Road	Mission Wood	66205	913-432-5757	815-979-8402	913-829-8738	Sen. VP Bank
Dennis Moore***	8319 Mullen Road	Lenexa	66215	913-894-2087	913-829-2599	913-829-3344	Attorney
Elaine Perilla*(**)	5305 W. 83rd St.	Prairie Village	66208	913-648-7013	913-341-1792	913-341-0275	Dir Volunteer Cntr of JoCo

KANSAS CITY KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Mary Ann Flunder*	1236 Grandview	Kansas City	66102	913-621-6975	913-621-4543	913-371-5576	Business Woman
Mike Gilstrap	1720 North 78th Terr	Kansas City	66112	913-334-2802	913-573-9330		Carpenter
Wayne Gray. ***	2508 N. 109th Terr	Kansas City	66109	913-721-3950	9113-724-4444		Business Owner
Joe Ann Huerter**	1721 N. 79th St.	Kansas City	66112	913-334-3034			Retired
LaVert Murray	1811 N. 79th St.	Kansas City	66112	913-334-2355	913-673-5730	913-573-5745	KCKS Employee
Clay "Bud" Roberts, Jr.	1201 N. 80th	Kansas City	66112	913-299-0077	913-299-1600	913-299-1607	Realtor

Res.Bus.Fax**LABETTE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

M. Gail Abshier**(**)	412 Murdock	Parsons	67357	316-421-1964	316-421-1630	Insurance
Wanda Maxon-Ladage	3604 Dirr	Parsons	67357	316-421-0173		Retired
Jack Blackwell	14053 Osborne Rd.	Allamont	67330	316-784-5521		Retired
Robert Brandenburg***	601 North 30th	Parsons	67357	316-421-3159		Retired
Mike Keal	1628 Ashwood	Parsons	67357	316-421-6257	800-624-3910	Automobile Sales
Fred Taylor	P. O. Box 28	Oswego	67356	316-795-2279	316-795-2781	Realtor

NEOSHO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Ed Barclay	907 West 4th	Chanute	66720	316-431-4830		Policeman	
Beverly Bideau*	424 W. 6th	Chanute	66720	316-431-0174	316-431-3380	316-431-3116	Retired
Bryan Coover	P. O. Box 100	Galesburg	66740	316-763-2343	316-763-2327	Businessman	
Steven C. Huebert**	310 West Cherry	Chanute	66720	316-431-7925	316-431-0630	316-431-3875	Businessman
Mariam Mih	701 S. Plummer Ave.	Chanute	66720	316-431-3917		Retired	
Ronald Olson***	Route 1 - Box 99	Erie	66733	316-224-5192		Farmer	

PRATT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Ed Barrett	401 N. Oak	Pratt	67124	316-672-5859	316-672-6558	316-672-5288	Businessman
Bruce Benson**	624 Lawrence	Pratt	67124	316-672-5257		316-672-5288	Retired
Ken Brown.***	307 Campa	Pratt	67124	316-672-9245	316-672-5936	316-672-5288	Human Resources
Al Herren	616 South Jackson	Pratt	67124	316-672-3887	316-672-1168	316-672-5288	Psychologist
Dennis Lesh	1502 Riverview Rd.	Pratt	67124	316-672-3319			Retired
Cindy Keller	317 S. New	Pratt	67124	316-672-3850			Homemaker
Darrell Shumway*	Box 328	Pratt	67124	316-672-3850	316-672-3850	316-672-1267	Businessman

darrells@genmail.pcc.ks.us

SEWARD COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Dr. Steve Cauble	Box 2317	Liberal	67901	316-624-6677	316-624-4371	316-624-8521	Optometrist
Marvin Chance*	1517 Tulane Court	Liberal	67901	316-624-0284	316-624-7617	316-624-8022	Mortgage Broker
Sharon Hobbie	1527 N. Roosevelt Ave.	Liberal	67901	316-624-7863			Retired
Ronald Oliver***	Route 2, Box 62	Satanta	67870	316-649-2318		316-649-2241	Farmer
Leo Riley	P. O. Box 554	Liberal	67901	316-624-8576	316-626-4800	316-626-4858	Investments
Jo Ann Sharp**	1771 N. Calhoun	Liberal	67901	316-624-4724	gjsharp@ozsome.com	316-624-9163	Homemaker

1-39

ALLEN COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

1301 North Cottonwood, Toia, Kansas 66749-1698

President - Mr. John Masterson

Vice President, Academic/Student Affairs - Dr. Lois Wells

Vice President, Finance - Mr. Steve Troxel

Dean, Outreach Education - Mr. Bob Reavis

Dean, Student Affairs - Jim Lewis

Director, Financial Aid/Registrar - Ms. Barbara Leavitt

Director, Admissions - Vacant

Business/Industry - Ms. Theresa Malzahn

316-365-5116

FAX

316-365-7406

BARTON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

245 North 30th Road, Great Bend, Kansas 67530-9283

President - Dr. Veldon L. Law

Assistant to the President - Ms. Marilyn Beary

Dean, Administration - Mr. Ron Vratil

Dean, Instruction - Dr. Paul E. Maneth

Dean, Student Development - Dr. David Tarver

Director, Community Education - Ms. Elaine Simmons

Director, Student Affairs - Mr. Matthew Gotschall

Registrar - Ms. Vicki Berryman

316-792-2701

FAX

316-792-5624

BUTLER COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

901 South Haverhill Road, El Dorado, Kansas 67042-3280

President - Dr. Jacqueline A. Vietti (ext. 100)

Interim Vice President, Academic Affairs - Dr. Larry Patton (ext. 110)

Vice President, Finance - Mr. Kent Williams

Vice President, Student Services - Mr. Bill Rinkenbaugh

Dean, Corporate Training & Community Development - Mr. James Edwards

Registrar - Jana Schartz

316-321-2222

FAX

316-322-3109

CLOUD COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

P. O. Box 1002, Concordia, Kansas 66901-1002

President - Mr. Charles Hein

Dean, Educational Services - Dr. Theodore Kalthoff

Dean, Student Services - Mr. Jerome E. Letourneau

Director, Continuing Education - Ms. Carolyn Afani-Ruzek

Director, Admissions - Ms. Tina Thayer

Business Manager - Daniel H. Erbert

Business/Industry - Ms. Kara Revell

785-243-1435

FAX

785-243-1459

COFFEYVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

400 West 11th, Coffeyville, Kansas 67337-5064

President - Dr. Ronald E. Thomas (ext. 2037)

Dean, Administration - Mr. Gilmer Nellis

Interim Dean, Academic/Student Affairs - Mr. Marlon Thornburg, (ext. 2035)

Dean, Institutional Operations/Planning - Mr. Thomas Smart

Dean, Student Services - Mr. Bruce LaPota

Director, Continuing Education - Vacant

Registrar - Ms. Mary Lee Breen, (ext. 2021)

316-251-7700

FAX

316-252-7098

COLBY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
1255 South Range, Colby, Kansas 67701-4099

785-462-3984
FAX 785-462-4699

President - Dr. Mikel V. Ary
Dean, Administration & Fiscal Affairs - Mr. Kenneth Johnson
Dean, Community Services - Mr. Joe Mildrexler
Dean, Instruction - Ms. Gracemary Melvin
Dean, Student Services - Mr. Glenn Sharp
Registrar - Ms. Betty Kruse

COWLEY COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE/AVTS
125 South Second, P. O. Box 1147, Arkansas City, Kansas 67005-1147

316-442-0430
FAX 316-441-3350

President - Dr. Patrick J. McAtee
Vice President, Business Administration - Mr. Sid Regnier
Vice President, Student Services - Ms. Margaret Picking
Dean, Administration - Mr. Tom Saia
Dean, Instruction - Mr. Conrad Jimison
Associate Dean, Business and Industry - Mr. Gene Cole
Associate Dean, Instruction - Mr. Jim Meisner
Associate Dean, Vocational Education - Dr. Joan Warren
Director, Guidance Services/Registrar - Mr. Forest Smith

DODGE CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE/AVTS
2501 North 14th Avenue, Dodge City, Kansas 67801-2399

316-225-1321
FAX 316-227-9366

President - Dr. Richard A. Drum
Dean of Instruction - Mr. John Husband
Associate Dean, Instruction - Mr. Richard Burke
Dean, Student Services - Dr. James Barbieri
Assistant Dean, Instruction/Outreach & Grants - Mr. Sam Seybold
Associate Dean, Student Services - Mr. Bradley Shade
Director, Admissions - Ms. Deborah Lloyd
Director, Business Services - Ms. Vada Hermon
Director, Business & Industry Institute - Mr. Richard Burke
Registrar - Mr. David Winford

FORT SCOTT COMMUNITY COLLEGE
2108 South Horton, Fort Scott, Kansas 66701-3199

316-223-2700
FAX 316-223-4927

President - Dr. Laura Meeks
Dean, Academic Instruction - Dr. James Baber
Dean, Students - Mr. Steve Armstrong
Dean, Vocational Instruction - Mr. Larry R. Nelson
Director, Admissions - Mr. Pat Flynn
Business Manager - Ms. Carolyn K. Sinn
Registrar - Ms. Becky Mein

GARDEN CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
801 Campus Drive, Garden City, Kansas 67846-6399

316-276-7611
FAX 316-276-9573

President - Dr. James Tangeman
Dean, Administrative Services - Mr. William R. Hammond
Interim Dean, Instruction - Mr. Clayton Tatro
Dean, Student Services - Ms. Beth Tedrow
Director, Technical Education - Ms. Judy Crymble
Off-Campus Ctr. Dir./Asst. to Dean of Instruction - Ms. Marilyn Mahan
Director, Admissions - Ms. Lisa Dyer
Registrar - Ms. Connie Craft

HIGHLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE
P. O. Box 68, Highland, Kansas 67501-0068

785-442-6000
785-442-6100

President - Dr. Elizabeth "Betty" Stevens
Executive Assistant to the President - Dr. Craig Mosher
Dean, Administration - Deborah Fox
Dean, Instruction - Dr. Thomas Anderson
Dean, Students - Mr. David Reist
Assistant Dean, Instruction, Corporate Services - Mr. Stephen Huff
Assistant Dean, Regional Instruction - Vacant
Registrar - Ms. Alice Hamilton

HUTCHINSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE/AVTS
1300 North Plum, Hutchinson, Kansas 67501-2449

316-665-3500
FAX 316-665-3310

President - Dr. Edward E. Berger (665-3505)
Dean, Finance & Operations - Mr. Bill Warner (665-3509)
Dean, Instruction - Dr. Rebecca Paneitz (665-3507)
Dean, Student Services - Mr. Randy Myers (665-3577)
Associate Dean of Instruction - Mr. Stephen Porter (665-3551)
Chair, Dept. Of Technology/ATS - Mr. Kendall Griggs
Registrar - Mr. Joel Keller

INDEPENDENCE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Box 708, College & Brookside, Independence, Kansas 67301-9998

316-331-4100
FAX 316-331-5344

President - Dr. Judith Hansen
Dean, Institutional Services - Vacant
Dean, Instruction Services - Dr. Ann Valentine
Dean, Student Services - Dr. Gary Musgrave
Associate Dean, Instruction - Vacant
Associate Dean, Institutional Services - Dixie Schierman
Registrar - Ms. Sharon Speer

JOHNSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE/AVTS
12345 College Boulevard, Overland Park, Kansas 66210-1299

913-469-8500
FAX 913-469-4409

President - Dr. Charles J. Carlsen
Vice President, Academic Affairs - Dr. Dan Radakovich
Vice President, Administration Services - Dr. Gerald Baird
Dean, Instruction - Vacant
Dean, Continuing Education & Community Services - Dr. Sally Winship
Dean, Student Services - Dr. Pat Long
Director, Area Vocational Technical School - Dr. Ted White
Director, Business/Industry Institute - Ms. Leanna Wilson
Manager, Admissions & Registration - Ms. Margaret Shelley

KANSAS CITY KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
7250 State Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas 66112-9978

913-334-1100
FAX 913-596-9606

President - Dr. Thomas R. Burke
Vice President, Academic Services - Dr. B. Kaye Walter
Vice President, Executive Services - Dr. Deloris Pinkard
Vice President, Administration/Student Services - Mr. Jerold Reid
Dean of Business and Technology - Dr. Al Andrews
Dean of Continuing Education/Community Services - Ms. Lori Trumbo
Dean of Student Services - Dr. Richard Lee
Dean, Enrollment Management & Registrar - Ms. R. Jean Walker

LABETTE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

200 South 14th Street, Parsons, Kansas 67357-4299

FAX

316-421-6700

316-421-0921

President - Mr. Ronald J. Fundis
 Dean, Administrative Services - Dr. Charles Settle, Jr.
 Dean, Instruction - Dr. Charles Chance
 Dean, Students/Registrar - Dr. Janet Eads
 Associate Dean of Instruction - Ms. Beverly Settle

NEOSHO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

800 West 14th, Chanute, Kansas 66720-2699

FAX

316-431-2820

316-431-0082

President - Dr. James O. Hill (ext. 211)
 Vice President, Academic/Student Services - Allene Knedlik (ext. 212)
 Dean, Continuing Education - Ms. Brenda Hoffman
 Dean, Student Services - Mr. Paul Thein
 Associate Dean, Continuing Education (Ottawa) - Mr. Gerald Chester (785-242-2067)
 Director, Counseling & Retention - Ms. Kim Tomlinson
 Business Manager - Mr. James Spangler
 Registrar - Ms. Tamara Slane

PRATT COMMUNITY COLLEGE/AVTS

Highway 61, Pratt, Kansas 67124-9700

FAX

316-672-5641

316-672-5288

President - Dr. William A. Wojciechowski
 Vice President, Finance and Operations - Mr. Kent Adams
 Vice President, Student Services - Ms. Lisa Perez-Miller
 Vice President, Instruction - Mr. Jim Stratford
 Dean of Instructional Services/Director Area Vocational School - Dr. Ed Kahler
 Director, Admissions/Registrar - Ms. Lisa Kolm
 Director, Business and Industry - Ms. Betty Lou Schreiner
 Director, Learning Resources/Instructional Tech. - Mr. Don Hart

SEWARD COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

P. O. Box 1137, Liberal, Kansas 67905-1137

FAX

316-624-1951

316-629-2725

President - Dr. James R. Grote
 Dean, Administrative Services - Mr. Tommy E. Williams
 Dean, Instruction - Dr. Frank Williams
 Dean, Students Services - Mr. Doug Fitch
 Director, Continuing Education/Outreach - Ms. Cynthia Rapp
 Registrar - Ms. Gail Buck

WASHBURN UNIVERSITY

1700 College Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66621

Fax

785-231-1010, ext. 1619

785-231-1027

Dean, School of Applied Studies - Dr. William Dunlap

08/20/98

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRUSTEES

BYLAWS

ARTICLE I - NAME

Section 1. Name. The name of the organization shall be the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees, hereinafter referred to as the Association or KACCT.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSES

Section 1. Purposes. As the elected representatives of their respective districts, trustees have a fiduciary responsibility to provide leadership for community college education in Kansas, to provide opportunities for trustee development and growth, and to seek ways to improve the financing of state community colleges. The KACCT meets the needs of community colleges and community college trustees by:

- A. Influencing public policy through advocacy before all branches of government in the state of Kansas.
- B. Promoting public awareness of the mission of community colleges and the important role community colleges play in life-long learning and workforce training in the state of Kansas.
- C. Encouraging the ethical conduct of community college trustees.
- D. Providing educational opportunities for trustee development and growth.
- E. Finding the common ground among community colleges in the state of Kansas and fostering a sense of unity within the community college system.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIPS

- Section 1. Members. Any Kansas community college board of trustees, organized and operating under the Kansas Community College Act, may become a member of the Association upon payment of the current annual membership dues.
- Section 2. Representatives. Each member college board shall name a trustee as a representative of the Association, and shall notify the Association of its selection. Each member college board may send a substitute representative to the Association meeting in place of the regular representative upon timely notice to the Association president or executive director. These representatives comprise the governing board of the Association.
- Section 3. Trustees. All trustees of the member college boards are encouraged and eligible to take part in the work of the Association and to serve in all capacities.
- Section 4. Withdrawal from Membership. Any member college board may withdraw from the Association at the end of the fiscal year by providing written notification to the president of the Association of its desire to withdraw.

ARTICLE IV - MEETINGS

- Section 1. Call of Meetings. The president of the Association or one-fourth (1/4) of the representatives of the Association may call meetings at any time for all trustees of member college boards or for representatives of the Association to discuss and decide matters of mutual concern to the member colleges.
- Section 2. Quorum. The presence of representatives or alternates representing one-third of the member college boards shall constitute a quorum at meetings of the members or meetings of the board of the Association. Each member college board shall be entitled to one vote.
- Section 3. Meetings. Representatives of the Association shall meet no less than quarterly.

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

Section 1. Officers. The officers of the Association shall be president, vice president, treasurer and secretary.

Section 2. Qualification for Office. An officer of the Association must be a member of the board of trustees of a Kansas community college which is a member of the Association.

Section 3. Election. The election of officers shall be conducted in September of each year. The officers of the Association shall be elected by a majority of the representatives of the Association present at the election.

Section 4. Term of Office. The term of office is one year. Each officer elected to a full term shall take office on the first of October following the election and shall serve until a successor is elected and assumes office.

Section 5. Vacancies. If a vacancy occurs in the office of president, the vice president shall automatically succeed to the presidency and fill the remainder of the vacant term. Succession of the vice president to the presidency creates a vacancy in the office of vice president.

In the case of a vacancy in the office of vice president, secretary or treasurer, that vacancy shall be filled by a majority vote of the representatives of the Association present at the meeting for which notice of the election was included in the agenda mailed out for the meeting. Prior to a vote by the representatives of the Association, the Nominating Committee must have met, with at least part of its session as an open meeting of which notice was given to the representatives of the Association prior to the meeting.

Section 6. Duties. The officers shall perform such duties as usually pertain to their respective offices and such additional duties as may be specified by the bylaws and policies of the Association.

ARTICLE VI - ASSOCIATION STAFF

Section 1. Executive Director. The Association may employ an executive director who shall maintain the office and records of the Association and who shall perform and administer the services directed by the Association and its committees. The Executive Director shall have no vote.

ARTICLE VII - COMMITTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION

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Section 1. Appointment to Committees. The president shall, with the approval of the other officers, appoint the members of such committees as may be established by the representatives of the Association. An individual committee member may, with the consent of the committee chairperson, be temporarily replaced on the committee by a substitute member. A temporary substitution may be made permanent if approved by the committee chairperson and the president of the KACCT.

Section 2. Term. All appointments to committees shall terminate at the end of September of each year or, for ad hoc committees, when the specified assignment has been performed.

Section 3. Financial Liability. No committee shall create any financial liability for the Association, unless such an expenditure shall have been approved both as to purpose and maximum amount by the representatives of the Association.

ARTICLE VIII - DUES

Section 1. Dues. The annual membership dues shall be as reflected on the attached schedule, subject to modification on an annual basis by the representatives of the Association.

Section 2. Approval. The officers of the Association shall submit the dues structure and the budget to the representatives of the Association at least two weeks prior to the date set for requesting approval. The date set for voting by the representatives of the Association on the dues structure and the budget shall be determined by the officers of the Association.

ARTICLE IX - FISCAL YEAR

Section 1. Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the Association shall be from July 1 to June 30.

ARTICLE X - AFFILIATIONS

Section 1. Affiliations. The Association, with the approval of the representatives of the Association, may affiliate with other organizations, act as an advisory body to state agencies or institutions, and in other ways participate in programs and activities of other organizations, agencies and institutions which are not in conflict with the purposes of the Association.

ARTICLE XI - PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Section 1. Parliamentary Authority. The rules contained in the current edition of Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern the Association in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these bylaws and any special rules of order the Association may adopt.

ARTICLE XII - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Proposals. An amendment to, or revision of, these bylaws may be proposed by any representative of the Association or by a special committee established to propose bylaw amendments or revisions.

Section 2. Distribution of Proposals. No amendment or revision shall be considered for action by the representatives of the Association unless it shall first have been distributed to the representatives of the Association at least two weeks prior to the vote on such amendment or revision.

Section 3. Vote. A majority vote of the representatives of the Association shall be necessary for adoption of an amendment or revision.

Section 4. Effective Date. Unless otherwise provided, all amendments or revisions shall take effect immediately upon their adoption.

ARTICLE XIII - DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Dissolution. Upon the dissolution of the Association the representatives of the Association shall, after paying or making provisions for the payment of all the liabilities of the Association, dispose of all the assets of the Association by dividing the assets among the then current members. Each member college board's share is to be equal to its proportionate contribution of the total dues paid to the Association in that fiscal year.

KANSAS ASSOCIATION of COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRUSTEES

POLICY GOVERNANCE

On behalf of the owners (member community college boards of trustees) of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees (KACCT), the board (representatives of the Association) will govern the organization through the expressions of its policies.

Representatives of the Association acknowledge the use of materials created by John Carver, Garden City Community College and the Finney County Retired & Senior Volunteer Program in formulating this model of Policy Governance.

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POLICY TYPE: EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS

POLICY TITLE: GENERAL CONSTRAINT

The executive director shall not cause or allow any practice, activity, decision or organizational circumstance which is either illegal, imprudent or unethical.

1. The executive director shall not take action which reflects adversely on community colleges.
2. The executive director shall not unnecessarily expose the organization, its board or staff to claims of liability.
3. With regard to other KACCT staff, the executive director shall not operate without appropriate policies and procedures.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS

POLICY TITLE: INFORMATION

With respect to providing information and counsel to the KACCT, the executive director shall not permit the board to be uninformed.

Accordingly, the executive director shall not:

1. Fail to communicate timely issues to the KACCT.
2. Fail to submit monitoring data required by the board in a timely, accurate and understandable fashion.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS

POLICY TITLE: COMMUNICATION

With respect to communication with entities other than the KACCT, the executive director shall not:

1. Fail to maintain relationships and communicate with member colleges on a periodic basis.
2. Fail to maintain relationships with educational and business entities.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS

POLICY TITLE: FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS

With respect to the actual, ongoing condition of the KACCT's financial health, the executive director shall not cause or allow the development of fiscal jeopardy.

Accordingly, the executive director shall not:

1. Spend more than the board-approved budget.
2. Spend more than actual revenues received.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: BOARD PROCESS

POLICY TITLE: GOVERNING STYLE

The KACCT board process will emphasize outward vision rather than an internal preoccupation, encouragement of diversity in viewpoints, strategic leadership more than administrative detail, clear distinction of board and executive director roles, collective rather than individual decisions, future rather than past or present, and proactivity rather than reactivity.

Accordingly, the board will:

1. Focus chiefly on intended long-term impacts on community colleges rather than concerns which are unique to specific community colleges.
2. Adhere to provisions of the KACCT bylaws.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: BOARD PROCESS

POLICY TITLE: BOARD JOB DESCRIPTION

The job of the KACCT is to represent the member community college boards of trustees. The board will concentrate its efforts on the following outputs.

1. Linkage with the member college boards regarding ENDS in the following ways:
 - A. Actively seek out information from member college boards.
 - B. Communicate KACCT issues and action to the member college boards.
2. Written governing policies which, at the broadest levels, address:
 - A. ENDS: Outcomes or results produced by the KACCT for what people (recipients) at what cost.
 - B. EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS: Constraints on executive authority which establish the boundaries within which all executive activity and decisions must take place.
 - C. BOARD PROCESS: Specification of how the board conceives, carries out and monitors its own task.
 - D. BOARD-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RELATIONSHIP: The manner in which authority is passed to the executive director and assessment of the use of that authority.
3. Assure the executive director's performance.
4. Advocate, as one voice, on behalf of member community college boards of trustees only after becoming well-informed.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: BOARD PROCESS

POLICY TITLE: BOARD JOB DESCRIPTION (Continued)

5. Set legislative initiatives on behalf of member community college boards of trustees.
6. Respond to community college issues in a timely fashion.
7. Develop specific activities to enhance advocacy of community colleges.
8. With respect to internal relationships, encourage cooperative activities which will serve to enhance the educational experiences of community college recipients (students). Responsibility for development and coordination of these activities may be delegated to individual community colleges and/or the Council of Presidents.
 - A. Students.
 - B. Faculty.
 - C. Administrators.
9. With respect to external relationships, actively facilitate cooperation and communication which will enhance the educational experiences of community college recipients (students).
 - A. Regional consortia of post-secondary entities.
 - B. Regional groups of community college boards of trustees
 - C. Educational (local, state and national) and business entities.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: BOARD PROCESS

POLICY TITLE: OFFICERS' ROLES

Officers are designated in the KACCT bylaws. Specific responsibilities include:

1. **PRESIDENT:** The president's primary responsibility is to ensure adherence of the KACCT bylaws and the board's process as stated in these policies. In addition, the president's job output includes:
 - A. The president is authorized to make decisions which are within the scope of the bylaws and within the topics covered by board policies on BOARD PROCESS and BOARD-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RELATIONSHIP, except where the board specifically delegates portions of its authority to others. The president is authorized to use any reasonable interpretation of the provisions in the bylaws and policies.
 - B. The president is empowered to plan KACCT agendas and chair meetings in accordance with the bylaws and policies.
 - C. The president has no authority to make decisions about policies created by the board within ENDS and EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS policy areas. Therefore, the president has no authority to supervise or direct the executive director.
 - D. The president is to ensure fair, open and thorough deliberations in an efficient, timely and orderly fashion.
 - E. The president is to represent the KACCT as its official spokesperson.
 - F. The president is to ensure the vice president is informed of current and pending board issues and processes.
2. **SECRETARY:** The secretary, by affixing his/her signature, shall attest formally to the legitimacy of board documents. The secretary also is responsible to the board for reporting on and noting any inconsistencies of board actions.
3. **TREASURER:** The treasurer is to perform duties in connection with finances of the KACCT as may be required by the board. Duties of the treasurer will neither lessen nor add to the executive director's accountability to board policies on fiscal conditions and budgeting.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: BOARD PROCESS

POLICY TITLE: ANNUAL BOARD AGENDA

To accomplish its job outputs with a governance style consistent with board policies, the board will follow an annual agenda which will:

1. Evaluate progress toward the achievement of the ENDS - Each meeting of the KACCT representatives.
2. Evaluate the BOARD PROCESS related to Policy Governance - Each meeting of the KACCT representatives.
3. Complete evaluation of executive director performance and salary review - April meeting of KACCT representatives.
4. Reexamine the KACCT mission (and other ENDS) to provide guidance for development of the budget - April meeting of KACCT representatives.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: BOARD PROCESS

POLICY TITLE: KACCT'S CODE OF CONDUCT

The KACCT expects of its representatives ethical and businesslike conduct. This commitment includes proper use of authority and appropriate decorum in group and individual behavior.

1. Representatives may not attempt to exercise individual authority over the executive director (or any other staff) of the KACCT except as explicitly set forth in board policies.
2. Because the KACCT speaks as one voice after voting (or consensus) on issues, an individual representative must recognize his/her communication with others represents his/her personal views.
3. Representatives should bring their individual opinions to the KACCT for discussion before decisions are made because a majority vote of the board expresses its collective values.
4. Representatives will respect the confidentiality appropriate to issues of a sensitive nature.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: BOARD-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RELATIONSHIP

**POLICY TITLE: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S ROLE/
JOB DESCRIPTION**

The executive director is accountable to the KACCT, acting as a body. Consequently, the executive director's job description can be stated as performance in only two areas:

1. Organizational accomplishment of the provisions of board policies on ENDS.
2. Organization operation with the boundaries of prudence and ethics established in board policies on EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: BOARD-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RELATIONSHIP

POLICY TITLE: DELEGATION TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

All KACCT board authority delegated to staff is delegated through the executive director, so that all authority and accountability of staff – as far as the board is concerned – is considered to be the authority and accountability of the executive director.

1. As long as the executive director uses any reasonable interpretation of the board's ENDS and EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS policies, the executive director is authorized to make administrative decisions, take actions, establish practices and develop activities.
2. The board may change its ENDS and EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS policies, thereby shifting the boundary between board and staff domains. By doing so, the board changes the latitude given to the executive director.
3. Only decisions of the board acting as a body are binding upon the director.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: BOARD-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RELATIONSHIP

POLICY TITLE: MONITORING STAFF PERFORMANCE

Monitoring executive director performance is synonymous with monitoring organizational performance against KACCT board policies on ENDS and on EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS.

1. The purpose of monitoring is to determine the degree to which board policies are being fulfilled. Information which does not do this will not be considered to be monitoring.
2. A given policy may be monitored in one or more of three ways:
 - A. **Internal report** - Compliance information to the board, written and verbal, from the executive director.
 - B. **External report** - Compliance information from a disinterested third party, external auditor, inspector or judge who is selected by and reports directly to the board. Such reports must assess staff performance only against policies of the board, not those of the external party unless the board has previously indicated that party's opinion to be the standard.
 - C. **Direct board inspection** - Compliance information by a KACCT representative, a committee or the board as a whole. This is a board inspection of documents, activities, or circumstances directed by the board which allows a "prudent person" test of policy compliance.
3. Any policy can be monitored by any method at any time, as the board chooses.

Adopted April 17, 1997

POLICY TYPE: ENDS

POLICY TITLE: MISSION

The Kansas Association of Community College Trustees (KACCT) is a framework to advocate conditions favorable for community colleges to achieve their missions.

Adopted April 17, 1997

CRITICAL COMPONENTS FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE SERVICES TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS

The value that community colleges provide to the individuals and families of Kansas is rooted in eight critical components. These components set the community college apart from all other educational institutions and enable the community colleges to provide vital and effective services not available from any other source to many of the citizens and businesses in Kansas. These services provide training and retraining for employers, owners and managers in business and industry; education for adults returning to the classroom after years outside of college; and technical skills for Kansans working to retain or advance in their jobs.

The community colleges also meet the needs of immigrants learning English and studying to become American citizens; adults attaining basic education and building literacy skills; senior citizens enriching life through learning; and "placebound" Kansans balancing education with adult responsibilities in their home communities.

Students preparing for transfer to a four-year college or university also rely on the student-centered community college environment.

EIGHT CRITICAL COMPONENTS

These services, which create job preparation, economic development, academic advancement, personal enrichment, and essential skills, are possible because Kansas community colleges:

- operate under the authority of locally elected boards of trustees;
- select, retain, compensate, or dismiss their chief executive officers at the local level;
- set their institutional budgets locally, in response to the learning needs of the citizens being served;
- determine and approve their own missions with primary focus on community, area and regional needs, which benefit the entire state;
- maintain existing service areas, which form a statewide network for citizen/student access;
- respond quickly and effectively to the training needs of local and area business and industry;
- provide education that is accessible to all Kansans at a cost all citizens can afford; and
- own and administer campus property.

FISCAL YEAR '97 KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE FUNDING SOURCES

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Comm. College	Revenue Sources							1997 (\$Millions)	
	STUDENTS	FEDERAL	STATE	COUNTY	LOCAL TAX	DISTS	OTHER	TOTAL	Mill Levy
AllenCo	20.33%	0.71%	37.55%	7.13%	30.33%	3.95%	100.00%	21.22	63.2
BartonCo	19.88%	0.26%	35.44%	4.40%	36.88%	3.13%	100.00%	31.83	151.5
ButlerCo	27.34%	0.24%	29.91%	7.98%	28.69%	5.84%	100.00%	21.08	280.1
CloudCo	22.96%	0.37%	39.49%	11.64%	23.92%	1.62%	100.00%	29.96	49.9
Coffeyville	16.80%	3.47%	22.23%	2.15%	49.41%	5.93%	100.00%	36.21	85.5
Colby	27.75%	0.88%	30.47%	7.63%	24.94%	8.31%	100.00%	23.42	66.8
CowleyCo	19.44%	0.34%	36.75%	6.14%	34.16%	3.17%	100.00%	18.97	162.2
Dodge City	21.79%	2.00%	31.40%	2.74%	38.22%	3.85%	100.00%	25.55	171.5
FtScott	25.88%	3.61%	32.19%	7.39%	27.81%	3.11%	100.00%	20.44	60.3
GardenCity	15.90%	1.32%	19.49%	3.20%	56.20%	3.88%	100.00%	16.84	360.4
Highland	23.10%	0.73%	40.23%	11.39%	20.92%	3.64%	100.00%	23.80	44.7
Hutchinson	16.03%	2.24%	29.43%	4.23%	46.03%	2.04%	100.00%	19.31	355.2
Independence	15.97%	4.52%	19.24%	2.45%	56.64%	1.18%	100.00%	33.30	87.8
JohnsonCo	21.57%	0.18%	17.71%	1.13%	54.86%	4.54%	100.00%	8.54	3814.1
Kansas City	15.10%	1.34%	20.62%	2.72%	56.08%	4.15%	100.00%	17.17	665.2
LabetteCo	13.40%	3.38%	33.95%	5.12%	42.78%	1.37%	100.00%	23.81	87.4
NeoshoCo	13.92%	3.25%	24.72%	4.64%	49.81%	3.67%	100.00%	32.31	68.0
Pratt	11.90%	0.14%	25.83%	5.06%	53.55%	3.52%	100.00%	38.86	72.9
SewardCo	14.14%	0.00%	17.21%	2.79%	63.24%	2.61%	100.00%	25.64	207.4
ALL	20.00%	1.04%	25.68%	4.06%	45.21%	4.00%	100.00%		6854.5

Compiled by KACCT 5/98 from "Stats. and Fin. Info. of Ks. Comm. Coll.", Ks. Dept. of Education

KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGES
1998-99 TUITION & FEE SCHEDULE

COLLEGE	RESIDENCE	TUITION per credit hour	FEES per credit hour
AILEEN COUNTY	RESIDENT	29.00	11.00
	NON-RESIDENT	29.00	11.00
	INTERNATIONAL	83.00	11.00
BARTON COUNTY	RESIDENT	28.00	18.00
	NON-RESIDENT	57.00	18.00
BUTLER COUNTY	RESIDENT	30.00	14.00
	NON-RESIDENT	75.50	14.00
	INTERNATIONAL	92.00	44.00
CLOUD COUNTY	RESIDENT	32.00	12.50
	NON-RESIDENT	77.50	7.50
	NEBRASKA SPECIAL	50.50	9.50
COFFEYVILLE	RESIDENT	27.00	16.00
	NON-RESIDENT	74.00	16.00
	OKLAHOMA	33.00	16.00
COLBY	RESIDENT	30.00	11.00
	NON-RESIDENT	70.00	11.00
	OUT OF STATE		
	BORDER COUNTIES	40.00	11.00
COWLEY COUNTY	RESIDENT	28.00	13.00
	NON-RESIDENT	82.00	13.00
	OKLAHOMA	61.00	13.00
DODGE CITY	RESIDENT	30.00	12.00
	NON-RESIDENT	55.00	12.00
FORT SCOTT	RESIDENT	31.00	12.00
	NON-RESIDENT	87.00	12.00
GARDEN CITY	RESIDENT	20.00	11.00
	NON-RESIDENT	65.00	11.00
HIGHLAND	RESIDENT	29.00	20.00*
	NON-RESIDENT	87.00	20.00*
	OFF-CAMPUS		19.00*
HUTCHINSON	RESIDENT	33.00	10.00
	NON-RESIDENT	87.00	10.00
INDEPENDENCE	RESIDENT	25.00	12.00
	NON-RESIDENT	50.00	12.00
	INTERNATIONAL	95.00	12.00
JOHNSON COUNTY	RESIDENT	46.00	Fees included in tuition
	NON-RESIDENT	122.00	
KANSAS CITY KS	RESIDENT	34.00	6.00
	NON-RESIDENT	102.00	6.00
LABETTE	RESIDENT	29.00	10.00
	NON-RESIDENT	84.00	10.00
NEOSHO COUNTY	RESIDENT	29.00	12.00
	NON-RESIDENT	60.00	12.00
	INTERNATIONAL	100.00	12.00
PRATT	RESIDENT	28.00	14.00
	NON-RESIDENT	57.00	14.00
	INTERNATIONAL	70.00	14.00
SEWARD COUNTY	RESIDENT	30.00	12.00
	NON-RESIDENT	53.00	12.00
	INTERNATIONAL	84.00	12.00

*Includes Textbook Rental

KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
1997-98 TUITION & FEE SCHEDULE

COLLEGE	RESIDENCE	TUITION per credit hour	FEEES per credit hour
ALLEN COUNTY	RESIDENT	29.00	9.00
	NON-RESIDENT	29.00	9.00
	INTERNATIONAL	83.00	9.00
BARTON COUNTY	RESIDENT	26.00	18.00
	NON-RESIDENT	52.00	18.00
BUTLER COUNTY	RESIDENT	28.50	14.00
	NON-RESIDENT	69.50	14.00
	INTERNATIONAL	90.50	44.00
CLOUD COUNTY	RESIDENT	30.00	12.50
	NON-RESIDENT	77.50	7.50
COFFEYVILLE	RESIDENT	26.00	13.00
	NON-RESIDENT	71.00	13.00
COLBY	RESIDENT	28.00	11.00
	NON-RESIDENT	70.00	11.00
COWLEY COUNTY	RESIDENT	27.00	13.00
	NON-RESIDENT	81.00	13.00
	OKLA (6 Counties)	60.00	13.00
DODGE CITY	RESIDENT	30.00	12.00
	NON-RESIDENT	50.00	12.00
FORT SCOTT	RESIDENT	28.00	12.00
	NON-RESIDENT	84.00	12.00
GARDEN CITY	RESIDENT	28.00	10.00
	NON-RESIDENT	65.00	10.00
HIGHLAND	RESIDENT	29.00	13.00
	NON-RESIDENT	87.00	13.00
HUTCHINSON	RESIDENT	31.00	10.00
	NON-RESIDENT	87.00	10.00
INDEPENDENCE	RESIDENT	25.00	12.00
	NON-RESIDENT	75.00	12.00
	INTERNATIONAL	95.00	12.00
JOHNSON COUNTY	RESIDENT	46.00	Fees included in tuition
	NON-RESIDENT	122.00	
KANSAS CITY KS	RESIDENT	32.00	6.00
	NON-RESIDENT	96.00	6.00
LABETTE	RESIDENT	29.00	10.00
	NON-RESIDENT	84.00	10.00
NEOSHO COUNTY	RESIDENT	29.00	12.00
	NON-RESIDENT	87.00	12.00
PRATT	RESIDENT	27.00	13.00
	NON-RESIDENT	56.00	13.00
SEWARD COUNTY	RESIDENT	28.00	10.00
	NON-RESIDENT	51.00	10.00
	INTERNATIONAL	82.00	10.00

KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGE TUITION SCHEDULES

COLLEGE	RESIDENCE	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Allen County CC Iola	Resident	19.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00
	Non-Resident	67.00	67.50	67.50	67.50	81.00	28.00	29.00
Barton County CC Great Bend	Resident	20.00	22.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	26.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	67.50	67.50	67.50	75.00	50.00	52.00
Butler County CC El Dorado	Resident	20.25	20.25	22.25	25.00	26.50	27.50	28.50
	Non-Resident	65.00	67.50	67.50	67.50	79.50	67.00	69.50
Cloud County CC Concordia	Resident	19.00	22.00	22.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	67.50	67.50	67.50	84.00	80.00	77.50
Coffeyville CC	Resident	18.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	23.00	26.00	26.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	69.00	69.00	71.00
Colby CC	Resident	21.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	27.00	28.00	28.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	70.00	73.00	73.00	81.00	70.00	70.00
Cowley County CC Arkansas City	Resident	18.00	19.00	22.00	24.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
	Non-Resident Oklahoma	65.00	67.50	67.50	67.50	81.00	81.00 60.00	81.00 60.00
Dodge City CC	Resident	23.50	25.00	27.00	27.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	67.50	70.00	70.00	90.00	45.00	50.00
Fort Scott CC	Resident	19.00	20.00	20.00	27.00	27.00	28.00	28.00
	Non-Resident	70.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	81.00	84.00	84.00
Garden City CC	Resident	24.00	24.00	26.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	28.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	67.50	70.00	70.00	81.00	65.00	65.00
Highland CC	Resident	21.00	23.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	29.00	29.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	68.00	70.00	70.00	81.00	87.00	87.00
Hutchinson CC	Resident	21.00	23.00	26.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	31.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	67.50	69.50	69.50	87.00	87.00	87.00

COLLEGE	RESIDENCE	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Independence CC	Resident	18.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	73.50	73.50	73.50	75.00	75.50	75.00
Johnson County CC Overland Park	Resident	22.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	32.00	46.00	46.00
	Non-Resident	87.50	93.00	93.00	93.50	98.00	122.00*	122.00*
Kansas City KS CC	Resident	22.00	25.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	30.00	32.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	70.00	75.00	75.00	81.00	90.00	96.00
Labette CC Parsons	Resident	20.00	20.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	27.00	29.00
	Non-Resident	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	82.00	84.00
Nensho County CC Chanute	Resident	18.00	19.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	26.00	29.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	67.50	67.50	67.50	78.00	78.00	87.00
Pratt CC	Resident	19.00	20.00	20.00	24.00	26.00	27.00	27.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	78.00	56.00	56.00
Seward County CC Liberal	Resident	18.00	21.00	23.00	25.00	27.00	27.00	28.00
	Non-Resident	65.00	68.00	68.00	68.00	81.00	50.00	51.00

*Fees included in tuition

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STATE AID FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES

There are three programs that provide state aid specifically for community colleges. (Institutions also receive state aid in the form of receipts from the Local Ad Valorem Tax Reduction Fund, the employer's contribution for school members in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System, and state grants and contracts.) The three programs expressly for community colleges are the credit hour state aid program (begun in 1962), the out-district state aid program (begun in 1973), and the general state aid program (begun in 1986).

Credit Hour Aid Program. Until FY 1996, the state aid rate per credit hour was statutory. (The last statutorily-prescribed rate was \$28 per hour.) Beginning in FY 1996, the amount per hour is determined by whatever the Legislature appropriates. "Credit hour" is defined to mean freshman and sophomore level courses that have been approved by the State Board of Education. State aid is paid only for courses taken by Kansas residents. Whatever the rate per hour for academic courses, vocational courses are funded at 1.5 times that amount or at 2.0 times that amount for the five community colleges that are designated area vocational schools. There is no limit on the number of credit hours per student that can be reimbursed.

Out-District State Aid Program. Prior to 1973, counties were required to pay out-district tuition on behalf of students who resided in the county and attended a community college located in another county. The rationale behind charging the sending county was that taxpayers in the community college district should not be expected to bear the additional burden of educating nonresidents who were not helping support the school by paying property taxes.

Beginning in FY 1974, the state assumed the burden of paying half of the amount sending counties were being charged for out-district tuition. In 1978, the basis for out-district payments shifted from a calculated local operating cost per student to an hourly rate paid by both the state and the sending county. The current rate is set statutorily at \$24 per credit hour for both the state and the county. There is no limit on the number of credit hours that can be reimbursed per student for courses taken in vocational education programs, but reimbursement for credit hours taken in academic courses is limited to 64 (or in some cases 72) hours.

General State Aid. The general state aid program, enacted in 1986, is the only community college state aid program that is not entirely enrollment driven. The program takes into account each school's full-time equivalent enrollment, but also calculates a "wealth factor" for each community college by dividing the median assessed valuation per student of all community colleges by the assessed valuation per student of each individual school. Those "poorer" schools that are below the median on the basis of assessed valuation per student receive proportionately more state aid per student. The program is subject to appropriation.

The table below contains information about community college funding since FY 1993:

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State Aid Program	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997 Est.	FY 1998 State Board Req.	FY 1998 Gov. Rec.
Credit Hour	\$ 34,970,599	\$ 35,914,884	\$ 36,029,808	\$ 38,643,104	\$ 39,293,030	\$ 46,683,290	\$ 41,457,678
Out-District	11,115,373	11,520,773	11,874,431	11,737,055	12,225,973	14,263,620	12,225,973
General	2,565,785	2,640,728	2,640,011	2,642,773	2,642,795	2,642,795	2,642,795
TOTAL	\$ 48,651,757	\$ 50,076,385	\$ 50,544,250	\$ 53,022,932	\$ 54,161,798	\$ 63,589,705	\$ 56,326,446

Percentage Change from Prior Year	8.4%	2.9%	0.9%	4.9%	2.1%	17.4%	4.0%
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Rate Per Hour*

Credit Hour:

Academic	\$27.72	\$27.72	\$28.00	\$29.10	\$28.79	\$31.80	\$30.35
Vocational	41.58	41.58	42.00	43.65	43.19	63.60**	45.53
CC/AVTS	55.44	55.44	56.00	58.20	57.59	63.60	60.70
Out-District	23.76	23.76	24.00	23.76	24.00	28.00***	24.00

* Beginning in FY 1996, the credit hour rate is subject to appropriation. The statutory rate for fiscal years 1993 through 1995 is shown below. Any hourly amounts shown the table for those years that are less than the statutory rate mean that the appropriation did not fully fund the entitlement and funding had to be prorated.

Credit Hour:

- Academic—\$28
- Vocational—\$42
- CC/AVTS—\$56
- Out-District—\$24

** The State Board is requesting a statutory change to reimburse all vocational education credit hours at 2.0 times the academic hour rate.

*** The State Board is requesting a statutory change to increase the credit hour rate of reimbursement for out-district state aid (and county out-district tuition) from \$24.00 per credit hour to \$28.00 and to remove the 64/72-hour limit on reimbursement for academic hours.

KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGES OUT-DISTRICT LOCATION GUIDE

Allen County Community College

Burlingame	Burlington	Eskridge	*Garnett	Gridley	Humboldt
Lebo	LeRoy	Lyndon	Melvern	Moran	*Osawatomie
Osage City	*Ottawa	Overbrook	*Pittsburg	Toronto	Waverly
Wolf Creek	*Yates Center				

Barton County Community College

*Abilene	Albert	Bison	Bushton	Chase	Ellsworth
Galatia	Geneseo	*Hays	Holyrood	Junction City	LaCrosse
Larned	Lucas	Luray	Lyons	Manhattan	McCracken
*Macksville	Osborne	Otis	Rozel	Russell	*Salina
St. John	*Smith Ctr.	Stafford	Victoria	Waldo	Wilson

Butler County Community College

Andover	Augusta	Cottonwood Falls	Council Grove	*Emporia
Eureka	Goessel	Hillsboro	Marion	Peabody
Rose Hill	Severy	*Wichita		

Cloud County Community College

*Abilene	Belleville	Beloit	Bennington	Cawker City	Chapman
Clay Center	Clifton	Clyde	Cuba	Delphos	Downs
Enterprise	Glasco	Gypsum	Hanover	Herington	Hope
Jewell	Junction City	Kensington	Lincoln	Linn	*Manhattan
Mankato	Minneapolis	Morrowville	Natoma	Osborne	*Salina
Scandia	*Smith Center	Solomon	Sylvan Grove	Tescott	Tipton
Wakefield	Washington				

Coffeyville Community College

Caney	Dearing	Tyro	Havana	Howard	*Pittsburg
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Colby Community College

Agra	Almena	Alton	Atwood	Bogue	Bird City
Damar	Gem	Goodland	Gove	Grainfield	Grinnell
Herndon	Hill City	Hoxie	Jennings	Kirwin	Lenora
Logan	McDonald	Morland	Norcatour	Norton	Oakley
Oberlin	Palco	Phillipsburg	Plainville	Quinter	Russell Springs
St. Francis	*Scott City	Selden	Sharon Spgs.	Stockton	*Tribune
Utica	WaKeeney	Weskan	Winona		

Cowley County Community College

Argonia	Belle Plaine	Caldwell	Cedar Vale	Conway Springs
Mulvane	Oxford	South Haven	Wellington	*Wichita

Dodge City Community College

Ashland	Bazine	Beeler	Bucklin	*Cimarron	*Coldwater
Copeland	*Emporia	Fowler	*Greensburg	Hanston	*Hays
Ingalls	Jetmore	Kinsley	*Lawrence	Lewis	Minneola
Montezuma	Mullinville	Ness City	*Protection	Ransom	Spearville
Utica	*Wichita				

Fort Scott Community College

Arma	*Hays	LaCygne	*Lawrence	Louisburg	*Manhattan
Mound City	*Osawatomie	Paola	*Pittsburg	Pleasanton	Uniontown
*Wichita					

Garden City Community College

*Cimarron	Deerfield	Dighton	Healy	*Hugoton	*Johnson	Lakin
Leoti	*Scott Cty	*Sublette	Syracuse	*Tribune		

Highland Community College

Alma	Atchison	Axtell	Baileyville	Bern	Centralia	Delia
Effingham	Elwood	Frankfort	Hiawatha	Holton	Hoyt	Horton
*Leavenworth	*Marysville	Meriden	McLouth	Onaga	Oskaloosa	Perry
Powhattan	Sabetha	Seneca	Soldier	Troy	Valley Falls	
Vermillion	Wamego	Waterville	Wathena	Westmoreland		
Wetmore	Winchester					

Hutchinson Community College

Burton	Canton	Halstead	Hesston	Inman	Lindsborg
Little River	Marquette	McPherson	Moundridge	Newton	*Salina
Sedgwick	Walton	*Wichita			

Independence Community College

Altoona	Buffalo	Cherryvale	Elk City	Elk Falls	Fredonia
Howard	Liberty	Langton	Moline	Neodesha	Peru
Sedan	Sycamore				

Johnson County Community College

Kansas City KS Community College

Basehor	Easton	Kansas State Penitentiary - Lansing	Tonganoxie
*Lawrence	Leavenworth	U. S. Disciplinary Barricks - Leavenworth	

Labette Community College

Baxter Springs	*Columbus	Galena	McCune	Oswego	*Pittsburg
Riverton	Weir				

Neosho County Community College

*Garnett	*Lawrence	*Ottawa	*Pomona	Wellsville
Williamsburg	*Yates Center			

Pratt Community College

Anthony	Attica	Chapparral	*Coldwater	Cunningham
*Greensburg	Harper	Haviland	Isabel	Kingman
Kiowa	*Macksville	Medicine Lodge	Norwich	*Pittsburg
Protection	*St. John	*Stafford	*Wichita	

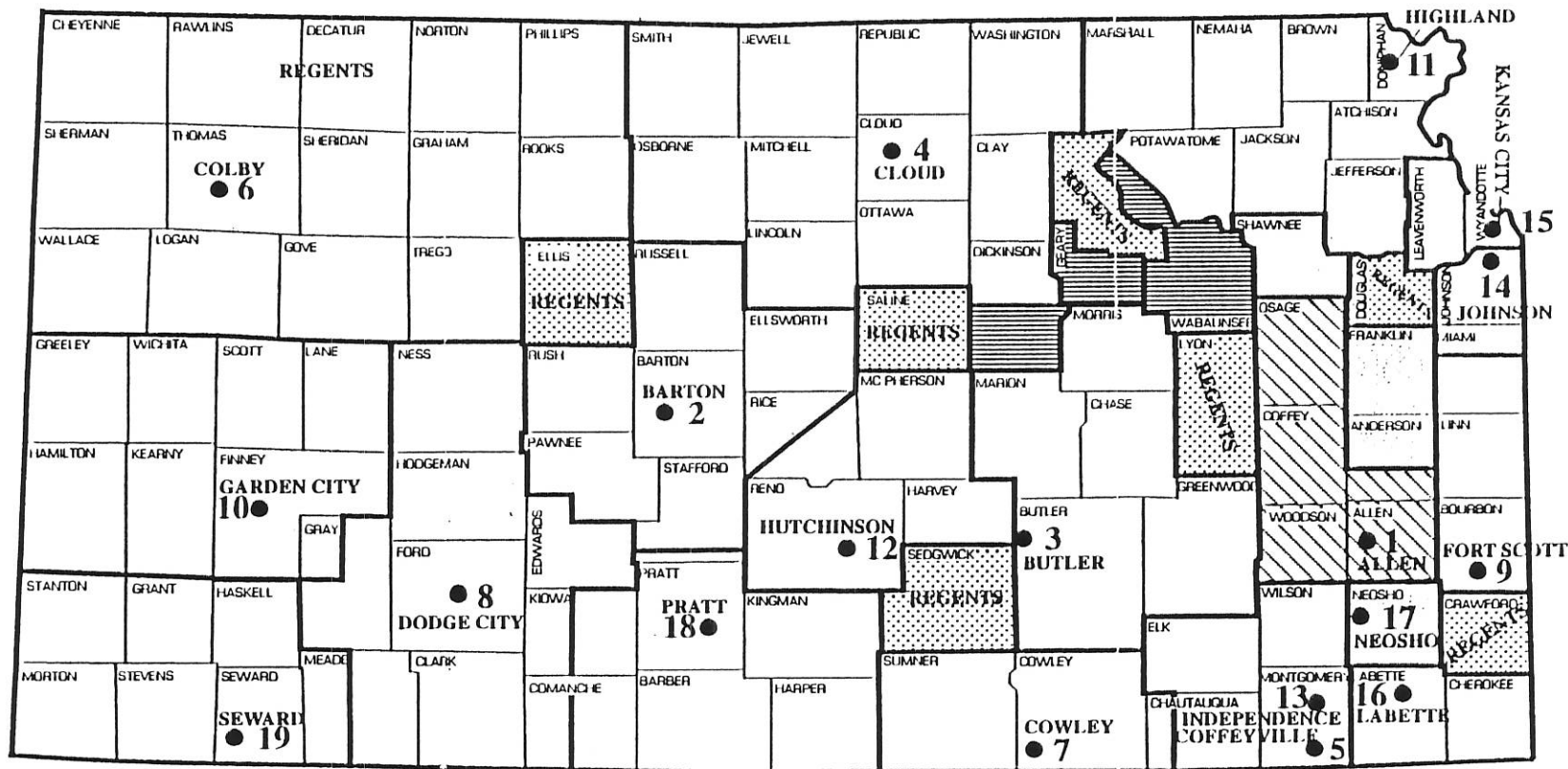
Seward County Community College

Elkhart	*Hugoton	*Johnson	Meade	Moscow	Rolla
Plains-Kismet (Southwestern Heights)			Satanta	*Sublette	Ulysses

* Two or more community colleges utilize the same out-district location.

Kansas Community Colleges and Service Areas for Kansas Community Colleges

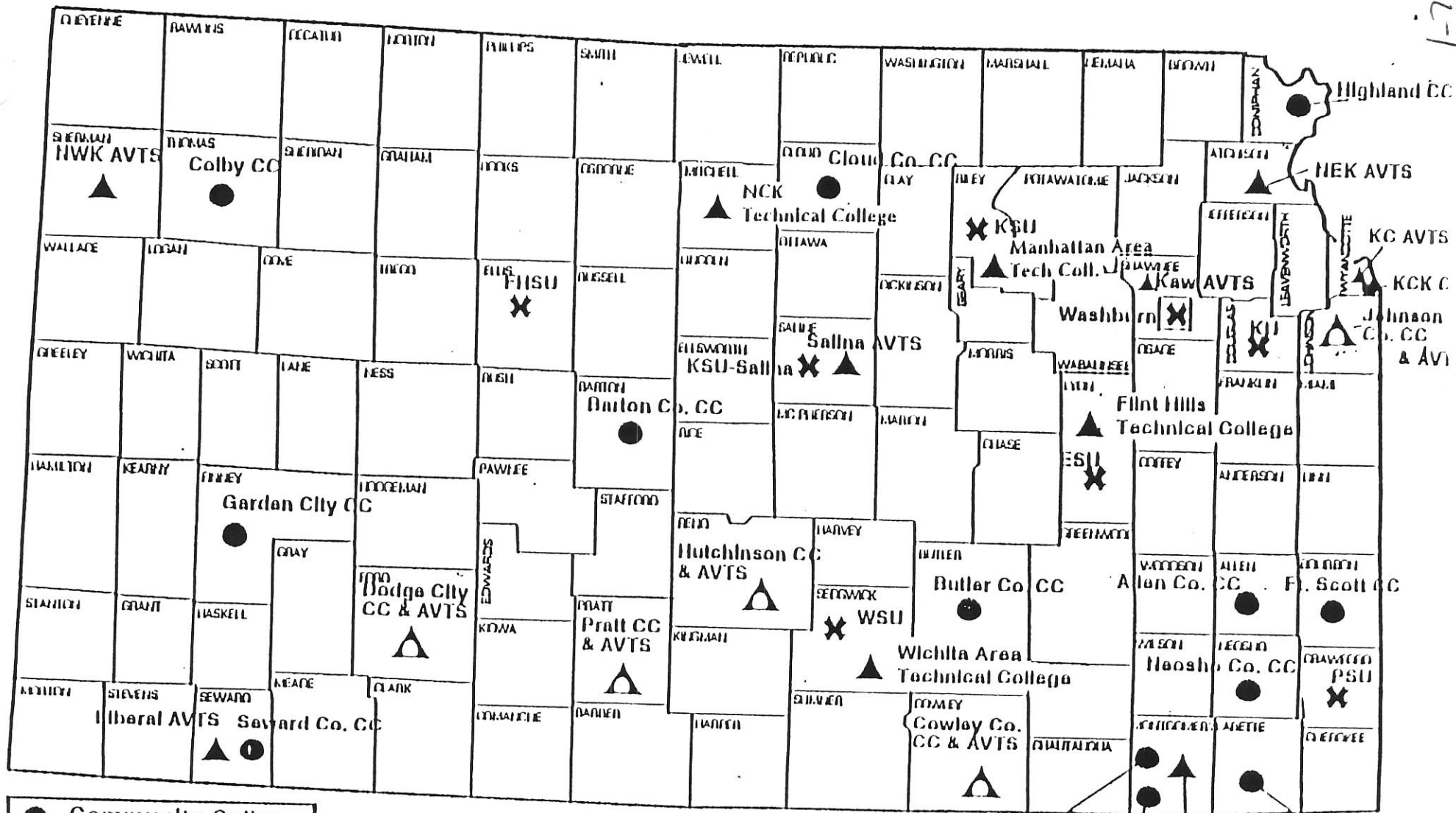
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1. Allen County Community College, Iola
2. Barton County Community College, Great Bend
3. Butler County Community College, El Dorado
4. Cloud County Community College, Concordia
5. Coffeyville Community College, Coffeyville
6. Colby Community College, Colby
7. Cowley County Community College, Arkansas City
8. Dodge City Community College, Dodge City
9. Fort Scott Community College, Fort Scott
10. Garden City Community College, Garden City

11. Highland Community College, Highland
12. Hutchinson Community College, Hutchinson
13. Independence Community College, Independence
14. Johnson County Community College, Overland Park
15. Kansas City Kansas Community College, Kansas City
16. Labette Community College, Parsons
17. Neosho County Community College, Chanute
18. Pratt Community College, Pratt
19. Seward County Community College, Liberal

- Service area for Allen County
- Service area for Neosho County
- Regents
- Unassigned Area



- Community College
- △ Community College/AVTS
- ▲ AVTS/Technical College
- ✕ Regents U.
- ⊠ Washburn

Independence CC
 Coffeyville CC
 SEK AVTS
 Labella CC

KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Student Credit Hour Enrollment
Academic Years 1989-90 to 1996-97

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	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Allen County	23,586.0	23,453.5	28,560.0	30,619.0	30,276.0	30,096.0	32,181.0	31,906.0
Barton County	69,135.0	71,415.5	83,006.0	84,030.0	92,075.0	92,565.0	77,617.0	81,002.0
Butler County	74,087.0	81,493.0	85,181.0	112,598.0	123,264.0	129,876.0	134,250.0	128,991.0
Cloud County	36,340.0	35,852.0	38,331.5	37,546.0	38,560.0	42,334.0	43,472.0	43,560.0
Coffeyville	29,429.0	35,097.0	36,172.0	34,543.0	35,750.0	35,250.0	33,514.0	35,763.0
Colby	33,124.0	34,118.0	35,747.0	38,545.0	40,399.0	36,829.0	40,320.0	41,141.0
Cowley County	39,269.0	43,101.0	47,240.5	53,674.0	55,019.0	57,359.0	57,635.0	61,701.0
Dodge City	40,605.0	43,734.0	41,731.0	42,000.0	40,755.0	41,390.0	55,791.0	69,346.0
Fort Scott	44,394.0	47,536.0	51,390.0	52,047.0	46,633.0	45,849.0	42,151.0	39,968.0
Garden City	34,144.0	37,716.0	40,058.0	37,283.0	37,590.0	36,517.0	37,416.0	36,444.0
Highland	28,340.0	28,505.0	31,538.0	37,775.0	39,094.0	39,782.0	39,016.0	39,428.0
Hutchinson	67,534.0	67,960.0	62,489.0	75,412.0	71,923.0	69,532.0	71,191.0	69,380.0
Independence	26,124.5	31,956.0	31,494.0	27,045.0	27,726.0	28,659.0	26,925.0	25,138.0
Johnson County	206,737.0	232,356.0	260,675.0	268,154.0	265,845.0	257,778.0	255,894.0	248,803.0
Kansas City Kansas	70,102.0	91,825.0	99,890.0	104,813.0	100,449.0	93,861.0	92,059.0	86,894.0
Labette	56,098.0	57,105.0	58,307.0	52,792.0	50,771.0	50,723.0	48,581.0	41,476.0
Neosho County	22,835.0	23,435.0	26,743.5	27,311.0	28,113.0	27,346.0	23,812.0	20,375.0
Pratt	23,728.0	23,272.0	24,747.0	27,214.0	23,782.0	22,770.0	24,845.0	25,155.0
Seward County	23,810.0	24,238.0	24,486.0	25,469.0	24,439.0	26,437.0	25,771.0	27,154.0
Total	958,419.5	1,034,168.0	1,108,466.5	1,168,878.0	1,173,372.0	1,164,962.0	1,162,441.0	1,153,625.0

KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Student Full-Time Equivalents*
Academic Years 1989-90 to 1996-97

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Allen County	786.2	781.8	952.0	1,020.6	1,009.2	1,003.2	1,072.7	1,063.5
Barton County	2,304.5	2,380.5	2,796.2	2,801.3	3,099.2	3,085.5	2,587.2	2,700.1
Butler County	2,469.6	2,716.4	2,839.4	3,753.3	4,108.8	4,329.2	4,475.0	4,299.7
Cloud County	1,211.3	1,195.1	1,277.7	1,251.5	1,285.3	1,411.1	1,449.1	1,452.0
Coffeyville	981.0	1,169.9	1,205.7	1,151.4	1,192.0	1,175.3	1,117.1	1,192.1
Colby	1,104.1	1,137.3	1,191.6	1,284.8	1,346.6	1,227.6	1,344.0	1,371.4
Cowley County	1,309.0	1,436.7	1,574.7	1,789.1	1,834.0	1,912.0	1,921.2	2,056.7
Dodge City	1,353.5	1,457.8	1,391.0	1,400.0	1,358.5	1,379.7	1,859.7	2,311.5
Fort Scott	1,479.8	1,584.5	1,713.0	1,734.9	1,554.4	1,528.3	1,405.0	1,332.3
Garden City	1,138.1	1,257.2	1,335.3	1,242.8	1,253.0	1,217.2	1,247.2	1,214.8
Highland	944.7	950.2	1,051.3	1,259.2	1,303.1	1,326.1	1,300.5	1,314.3
Hutchinson	2,251.1	2,265.3	2,083.0	2,513.7	2,397.4	2,317.7	2,373.0	2,312.7
Independence	870.8	1,065.2	1,049.8	901.5	924.2	955.3	897.5	837.9
Johnson County	6,891.2	7,745.2	8,689.2	8,938.5	8,861.5	8,592.6	8,529.8	8,293.4
Kansas City Kansas	2,636.7	3,060.8	3,323.0	3,493.8	3,340.3	3,128.7	3,068.6	2,896.5
Labette	1,869.9	1,903.5	1,943.6	1,759.7	1,692.4	1,690.8	1,619.4	1,382.5
Neosho County	761.2	781.2	891.5	910.4	937.1	911.5	793.7	679.2
Pratt	790.9	775.7	824.9	907.1	792.7	759.0	828.2	838.5
Seward County	793.7	807.9	816.2	849.0	814.6	881.2	859.0	905.1
Total	31,947.3	34,472.3	36,948.9	38,962.6	39,112.4	38,832.1	38,748.0	38,454.2

*Student Full-Time Equivalents = Total Student Credit Hours/30

KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Assessed Valuations
1993 to 1997

08-1

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Allen County	\$ 53,773,265	\$ 54,472,190	\$ 55,322,663	\$ 58,826,444	\$ 59,537,213
Barton County	144,553,695	140,021,488	136,428,391	145,548,097	145,666,718
Butler County	218,076,586	229,485,533	239,902,304	256,807,494	265,382,882
Cloud County	43,777,597	44,433,553	47,953,471	48,141,392	49,724,326
Coffeyville	75,066,130	74,290,856	75,482,578	77,798,660	85,619,833
Colby	59,874,821	57,522,297	62,391,926	62,044,381	66,739,849
Cowley County	144,272,896	145,065,372	150,471,949	155,126,349	158,723,352
Dodge City	149,984,096	144,341,327	150,342,986	157,346,526	163,452,498
Fort Scott	51,818,770	50,329,507	51,237,683	53,918,431	56,781,249
Garden City	284,168,833	275,629,692	313,847,934	306,350,000	363,266,576
Highland	34,947,213	35,745,597	36,444,264	42,237,972	44,485,514
Hutchinson	288,457,151	280,772,249	298,370,742	302,632,450	327,617,275
Independence	65,596,875	66,397,070	67,175,664	70,827,747	87,004,017
Johnson County	2,718,930,065	2,809,495,863	3,224,789,315	3,405,584,098	3,820,028,935
Kansas City Ks	609,535,760	580,156,074	596,643,274	591,473,772	615,659,442
Labette	71,204,945	73,031,134	73,336,125	80,772,557	83,965,338
Neosho County	55,451,798	55,435,725	57,774,644	60,996,567	63,653,061
Pratt	69,251,841	73,602,087	73,242,993	71,847,773	72,564,609
Seward County	163,395,890	177,216,398	176,588,447	174,212,745	172,559,392
Total	\$5,302,138,227	\$5,367,444,012	\$5,887,747,353	\$6,122,493,455	\$6,702,432,079

Five-Year History of Total Mill Levies

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Allen County	21.06	21.78	22.19	22.18	21.22
Barton County	30.16	31.61	30.68	30.02	31.83
Butler County	21.13	21.13	20.48	21.26	21.08
Cloud County	31.73	32.65	31.05	30.95	29.96
Coffeyville	37.13	40.34	39.76	37.19	36.21
Colby	21.45	21.76	23.35	23.38	23.42
Cowley County	18.91	21.83	19.31	19.23	18.97
Dodge City	26.01	25.51	25.54	25.51	25.55
Fort Scott	22.22	22.29	22.47	21.18	20.44
Garden City	17.86	16.65	16.42	17.79	16.84
Highland	26.66	26.15	25.06	24.20	23.80
Hutchinson	18.27	19.78	20.09	19.37	19.31
Independence	33.76	37.5	38.91	37.55	33.30
Johnson County	10.15	10.15	9.31	8.95	8.54
Kansas City	15.20	16.57	16.59	16.34	17.17
Labette	25.34	26.49	25.74	24.83	23.81
Neosho County	24.59	32.59	30.71	30.76	32.31
Pratt	36.33	36.36	38.86	38.78	38.86
Seward County	21.22	21.22	25.92	28.43	25.64
LOW	10.15	10.15	9.31	8.95	8.54
MEDIAN	22.22	22.29	25.06	24.20	23.80
HIGH	37.13	40.34	39.76	38.78	38.86

1996-97 Estimated Millage Equivalency of
County Out-District Tuition Billings for Community College

County	Amount Paid to Community Colleges	Community College Millage Equiv	County	Amount Paid to Community Colleges	Community College Millage Equiv
ALLEN	23,424	0.39	LOGAN	42,376	1.59
ANDERSON	90,780	2.06	LYON	90,268	0.53
ATCHISON	92,520	1.35	MARION	93,028	1.24
BARBER	78,216	1.73	MARSHALL	93,995	1.55
BARTON	1,296	0.01	MCPHERSON	181,337	0.96
BOURBON	4,656	0.08	MEADE	65,748	0.95
BROWN	116,484	2.08	MIAMI	240,340	1.59
BUTLER	20,052	0.08	MITCHELL	72,408	1.95
CHASE	15,684	0.60	MCNTGOMERY	42,536	0.26
CHAUTAQUA	53,928	2.57	MORRIS	39,988	1.08
CHEROKEE	134,976	1.44	MORTON	32,436	0.27
CHEYENNE	36,348	1.26	NEMAH	87,036	1.48
CLARK	34,164	1.23	NEOSHO	16,368	0.26
CLAY	84,312	1.94	NESS	53,400	1.30
CLOUD	1,440	0.03	NORTON	43,336	1.48
COFFEY	59,856	0.11	OSAGE	135,372	1.94
COMANCHE	32,664	1.50	OSBORNE	40,176	1.60
CONWY	8,472	0.05	OTTAWA	41,448	1.14
CRAWFORD	217,596	1.52	PAWNEE	79,764	1.80
DECATUR	30,888	1.13	PHILLIPS	58,128	1.51
DICKINSON	122,992	1.33	POTTAWATOMIE	96,713	0.32
DONIPHAN	10,776	0.25	PRATT	3,144	0.04
DOUGLAS	456,643	0.86	RAWLINS	39,096	1.43
EDWARDS	47,580	1.41	RENO	7,068	0.02
ELK	35,712	1.78	REPUBLIC	80,292	2.15
ELLIS	83,568	0.54	RICE	100,236	1.40
ELLSWORTH	82,116	1.45	RILEY	139,552	0.69
FINNEY	2,376	0.01	ROCKS	43,200	1.07
FORD	6,012	0.04	RUSH	36,780	1.22
FRANKLIN	156,324	1.43	RUSSELL	64,164	1.14
GEARY	188,736	2.07	SALINE	146,844	0.50
GOVE	26,160	0.88	SCOTT	58,968	1.18
GRAHAM	33,372	1.19	SEDGWICK	2,066,011	0.94
GRANT	77,724	0.26	SEWARD	5,736	0.03
GRAY	84,252	1.81	SHAWNEE	28,656	0.03
GREELEY	19,992	0.82	SHERIDAN	34,620	1.36
GREENWOOD	70,092	1.40	SHERMAN	70,560	1.48
HAMILTON	23,652	0.55	SMITH	28,260	0.98
HARPER	67,332	1.47	STAFFORD	67,140	1.42
HARVEY	229,980	1.49	STANTON	27,420	0.32
HASKELL	58,884	0.45	STEVENS	52,188	0.17
HODGEMAN	27,588	1.27	SUMNER	292,792	2.57
JACKSON	77,268	1.53	THOMAS	432	0.01
JEFFERSON	103,524	1.25	TREGO	22,980	0.81
JEWELL	30,396	1.14	WABAUNSEE	40,380	1.06
JOHNSON	45,996	0.01	WALLACE	25,272	1.24
KEARNY	61,968	0.30	WASHINGTON	71,760	1.64
KINGMAN	92,384	1.37	WICHITA	41,460	1.72
KIOWA	48,552	1.04	WILSON	115,800	2.45
LABETTE	14,232	0.17	WOODSON	36,372	1.50
LANE	23,772	1.02	WYANDOTTE	33,288	0.05
LEAVENWORTH	571,572	2.22			
LINCOLN	26,208	1.19	Total	9,638,683	
LINN	85,140	0.58			

June 23, 1997

To: Special Committee on Community College Governance
From: Julian Efird, Principal Analyst
Re: Comparative Analysis of Postsecondary Studies

The different reports reviewed in the memorandum on May 27, 1997, concerning *Past Studies and Recommendations to Reorganize Postsecondary Education in Kansas*, may be viewed from two perspectives: governance and finance. Some studies included recommendations that addressed either one or the other topic, while some studies included recommendations that addressed both topics. A categorization of the different recommendations is presented below in order to show the common themes recurring in different reports:

Governance

Finance

- ✦ Enact Constitutional amendment to place all postsecondary under one board (n = 4).
(Study 1, 11, 12, 15)
- ✦ Statutorily change state structure (n = 6).
(Study 5, 12, 13, 18, 20, 21)
- ✦ Maintain current state structure (n = 12).
(Study 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 19)
- ✦ Create new substate structures (n = 8).
(Study 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 14, 17)

- ✦ Limit or minimize student tuition (n = 7).
(Study 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11)
- ✦ Increase state funding (n = 12).
(Study 1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21)
- ✦ Establish a need-based student assistance program (n = 1).
(Study 1)
- ✦ No change recommended (n = 7).
(Study 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 16, 20)

May 27, 1997

To: Committee on Community Colleges

From: Julian Efird, Principal Analyst and Carolyn Rampey, Principal Analyst

Re: Past Studies and Recommendations to Reorganize Postsecondary Education in Kansas

Aims C. McGuinness, Jr., told the Legislative Educational Planning Committee (LEPC) during the 1994 interim that, in his opinion as a consultant for the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems:

How to shape the structures and policies for a constructive relationship between the state and higher education will be one of the most important challenges of the next decade. It is time for states to step back and examine the relevance for the next century of structures formed for an earlier time.

Since 1986, there have been a number of reviews focusing on the numerous studies and recommendations about reorganizing postsecondary education in Kansas. Flentje (1986) prepared a report on the governance of postsecondary education for the 1986 Task Force on Higher Education (a work group of the Legislative Commission on Economic Development). He cites a November 1962 publication, *Kansas Plans for the Next Generation*, published by the Kansas Board of Regents, which states:

For forty years, therefore, the Board and other agencies concerned with higher education in Kansas have been 'studying' the problems of the State's universities and colleges. No fewer than nine major statewide reports have been prepared since 1922 Literally hundreds of recommendations have been made on how to improve higher education in Kansas or at least how to coordinate it better. But a reading of Kansas educational history leads to the conclusion that nothing much has happened as a result of these reports. The studies were made, the reports were accepted, the material was read, then it was filed. Higher education in Kansas continued to march on much as before.

Others have contributed reviews of past studies, and in some cases their own recommendations for postsecondary education. Pisciotte and Nichols (1990) provide a review in the chapter, "Educational Governance," published as part of *Kansas Policy Choices, 1990: Report of the Governor's Commission on a Public Agenda for Kansas*. This 1990 report recommends the convening of a limited constitutional convention to rework the education article of the *Kansas Constitution*. Since the convention would have to determine how to restructure the postsecondary education system, that study is not included in this report as one making major recommendations about reorganization since it addresses the process rather than the

outcomes of restructuring governance. Emmons (1991) contributes "A Review of Selected Studies of Finance and Governance Issues in Kansas Community Colleges." Sicuro (1994) in "A Plan for Governance of Higher Education in Kansas" also reviews the literature on this subject as part of his work, which includes a plan with recommendations for changes in governance.

In addition to these reviews, there have been others, and this memorandum is simply an update of an earlier version which examined the "Major Recommendations of Past Studies to Reorganize Postsecondary Education," prepared for use by the 1993 Task Force on the Funding of Community Colleges and the Kansas Postsecondary Vocational and Technical Training System. Since that 1993 review, other studies (with recommendations) have been produced, several of which were mentioned previously in this prologue, and which will be added to this review.

The year 1972 is a convenient one for beginning a review, although the selection of that date is somewhat arbitrary. As Fientje (1986) notes, there have been many studies since 1922 when the Kansas Board of Regents was established. Fientje also begins his narrative review of nine studies with the work of the Master Planning Commission in 1972. The history of postsecondary education in Kansas that begins about 1972 is a chronicle of generally increasing student enrollments and financial requirements to maintain access at public and private not-for-profit institutions. There are episodes of enrollment declines in public and private institutions, with early reactions in the form of financial exigency plans and retrenchment, which marked the 1970s. The seemingly more extreme financial dislocations of the 1970s and the resulting reactions were not encountered in the 1980s by the public schools. Among the private institutions, however, three were forced to close in the 1980s. Some may look back from the 1990s and view the previous decade as the "golden years" of postsecondary education in Kansas. But from the perspective of the planners and critics, all was not right in the postsecondary world of the 1980s and the 1970s. The numerous studies and recommendations of the past 25 years bear witness to this discontent, and a tendency to want something "better" or at least "different" from the way governance and finance were distributed.

In general, the type of studies chosen for this review deal with restructuring, primarily considering the governance arrangements, and secondarily, considering the finance arrangements of the postsecondary education system in Kansas. In the lexicon of today, reengineering the postsecondary system has been the main focus of these studies and recommendations of the past 25 years. Most of the attention addressed the governance structures rather than finance structures. Lack of consensus on exactly what changes were needed in restructuring governance mechanisms, in the absence of an acute financial crisis, probably mitigated against most restructuring recommendations from being adopted. Other states which have reorganized governance frequently were either responding to financial crises or reacting to perceived, severe financial problems.

Looking back after reviewing the most recent studies first (rather than beginning this memorandum with a review of the 1972 study and working to the present) offers a chance to reverse the chronological analysis usually followed in the other reviews. In addition, this approach offers the opportunity to observe that not all recommendations have gone unimplemented, and some of the more recent studies and recommendations had their origins in the earlier studies. As many veteran legislators have observed, sometimes it takes years to get a "good" bill passed. The same may be true of postsecondary recommendations which keep reappearing year after year in different studies. For many years the theme cited by Fientje that "nothing much has happened as a result of these reports" was the accepted conclusion, and

ightfully so. In fact, one of the purposes in this exercise is to show how much effort has been expended over the years and with so few results, at least until recently.

Recent Developments

Among the more recent changes, most of which have been recommended in different studies, are the following developments. There have been several mergers of community colleges with area vocational schools and the development of regional consortia by schools. Other mergers being considered include Fort Hays State University and Barton County Community College, and Pittsburg State University and Labette County Community College. Legislation was passed in 1994 which would allow area vocational schools to become technical colleges and today there are four schools that have made the conversion.

In 1995, the Legislature created the Kansas Council on the Future of Postsecondary Education and charged it with developing and implementing a state plan for postsecondary education by the end of 1998. The Council issued a report to the Legislative Educational Planning Committee in March, 1997, which contained a vision statement for Kansas postsecondary education and three governance and coordination options. The Council noted that it believed issues relating to governance must be resolved before financing issues can be resolved and concluded that it planned to hold no more meetings.

The membership of the Council to some extent duplicated the membership of a body that for years had met informally to coordinate issues between the Kansas Board of Regents and the State Board of Education. (Both groups include members of the two boards, legislators, and a representative of the Governor. The Council on the Future of Postsecondary Education also includes representatives of Washburn University, the independent colleges and universities, and the public.) The informal cooperation between the boards evolved to the point that in 1994 a formal charter was adopted to give the effort more structure and the group was named the "Joint Advisory Committee on Governance." However, because of overlap in the mission and membership between the Joint Advisory Committee and the Council on the Future of Postsecondary Education, the Joint Advisory Committee met only infrequently during 1995 and 1996. Now that the Council on the Future of Postsecondary Education has stopped meeting, the Joint Advisory Committee plans to become more active.

Recent Studies and Proposals (1993-97)

The two most recent proposals that would change aspects of postsecondary education are contained in legislation introduced during the 1997 Session. H.B. 2492 introduced by Representative McKechnie would establish general authorization for a community college or technical college to affiliate with a Regents institution. Under the proposal, details of each affiliation would be included in specific legislation the Legislature would have to pass before the affiliation could occur, but it was the sponsor's intention that, although the affiliating institution would be under the control and supervision of the State Board of Regents, there still would be a local governing board and, in the case of a community college affiliate, some level of local property tax support.

A proposal by Representatives Empson and Reinhardt contained in H.B. 2119 would transfer the supervision of community colleges to the Kansas Board of Regents, but retain locally elected community college boards. In addition, existing community college state aid

funding programs (credit hour, out-district, and general) would be abolished and be replaced by a state operating grant. Funding for the community colleges would be comprised of student tuition equal to 20 percent of the operating budget; the proceeds of a local 15 mill levy (or less if the existing levy of a community college is less than 15 mills); and the state operating grant. State support for community colleges would be greatly increased under the proposal.

Other recent studies were undertaken in a two-year period, 1993-94. Three of these focused on the Kansas Board of Regents and contained recommendations about consolidating jurisdiction of more postsecondary institutions under the Regents. A fourth study did not address governance issues, but nevertheless did recommend that the State Board of Education play a stronger leadership role in postsecondary education. Only two of the studies included specific recommendations about changes in financing. A brief description of the four studies follows.

Ad Hoc Proposal. The Ad Hoc Postsecondary Education Restructuring Group (which was comprised of legislators meeting informally) proposed to the 1994 Legislature a plan to restructure postsecondary education. The proposal would have allowed Washburn University, community colleges, and area vocational schools to have the option of coming under the supervision of the Kansas Board of Regents, with changes in that Board's governance, funding, and duties also proposed. In addition, changes in funding were proposed for community colleges that remained under the supervision of the State Board of Education. No implementing legislation was introduced during the 1994 Legislature. The idea of a bifurcated community college system had its origins in the discussions of the 1993 Task Force (see below) even though that group was not directed to study structural changes in governance, but rather was directed to focus on finance issues.

Sicuro Plan. The 1994 Legislature also received a report from Dr. Natale A. Sicuro concerning "A Plan for Governance of Higher Education in Kansas." Dr. Sicuro served as the Jones Distinguished University Professor in 1993-94 at Emporia State University and undertook his study during that tenure. Dr. Sicuro offered four recommendations:

1. The State of Kansas should develop and prepare a Master Plan for Higher Education.
2. The Master Plan should be developed for higher education only.
3. Enabling legislation should be prepared and enacted to permit one or more community colleges and AVTSs the opportunity to come under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Board of Regents.
4. Alternatives for restructuring the governance of higher education should be seriously considered as part of the Master Plan development. Two alternatives of realigning governance were suggested by Dr. Sicuro:
 - a. Place Washburn University and the community colleges under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Board of Regents. This assumes redefinition and merger of certain AVTS components into the community colleges where they do not already exist and other possible arrangements as well.

- b. Interlock the two existing boards (Kansas Board of Regents and State Board of Education), forming a joint committee which will be responsible for the governance of community colleges and area vocational technical schools which opt to join the Regents under enabling legislation. This alternative includes Washburn under the same conditions contained in Alternative A. No enabling legislation was introduced to implement these recommendations.

The LEPC considered during the 1994 interim the task of developing a Master Plan and had a consultant develop a proposal for such an undertaking. However, the LEPC did not adopt a recommendation for developing a Master Plan.

Task Force Proposal. The 1994 Legislature received a report from the 1993 Task Force on the Funding of Community Colleges and the Kansas Postsecondary Vocational and Technical Training System. Legislation (H.B. 2567) was introduced to implement the Task Force recommendations, but failed to pass the 1994 Legislature. The Task Force was comprised of legislators and private sector representatives. Its recommendations addressed specific funding changes, primarily for community colleges but also for area vocational schools. It also recommended that mergers between area vocational schools and community colleges should be encouraged and that the State Board of Education should play a stronger leadership role in the area of postsecondary education. The Task Force also recommended a moratorium on studies of community colleges and area vocational schools until its recommendations were implemented.

As mentioned previously, the Task Force also discussed (but did not recommend) a bifurcated community college system, with some institutions to be placed under the Kansas Board of Regents. The Ad Hoc proposal incorporated this concept into its recommendations.

Regents Presidential Plan. In 1993, the President of Pittsburg State University prepared a draft proposal at the request of a member of the Kansas Board of Regents. The report, titled "Kansas Public Higher Education Governance Plan," proposed creating a statewide system, by placing all elements of public higher education under the direction of the Kansas Board of Regents. The institutions included the Regents schools, Washburn University, the 19 community colleges, and the 14 area vocational schools. The plan anticipated a series of mergers, with the ultimate goal being the creation of three new Regents institutions and the augmentation of the six existing ones. The composition of the nine Regents institutions would be based on mergers of regional schools with the existing six Regents universities, and with mergers of other regional schools with Washburn University, Johnson County Community College, and Kansas City Kansas Community College as the nucleus of the three new Regents institutions.

Summary of Studies

In reverse chronological order, the following 21 studies are included in this review. They are categorized by three time periods which offers an organizational mechanism.

Pre-1995 Studies

Study 21: "A Proposal to Restructure Postsecondary Education," Ad Hoc Postsecondary Education Restructuring Group (1994)

Scope. Pubic Postsecondary Education.

State Level Governance

Washburn University, community colleges and area vocational schools would have the option of coming under the supervision of the Kansas Board of Regents, with changes in that Board's governance, funding, and duties also proposed. The optional nature of this proposal would allow institutions to remain under their present governing bodies rather than all being switched to the Regents' control.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

Local governing boards for institutions that become Regents colleges would continue. Their powers and duties are specified in the proposal, including authority to levy property taxes and to issue bonds.

Finance

For institutions coming under the Board of Regents, state and county out-district tuition would be eliminated for Regents colleges (community colleges which come under the Regents). Each county would be required to impose a uniform property tax levy of 1.5 mills. In those counties in which there is a community college, Regents college, or Washburn University, the proceeds from the levy would be credited to the college district. Remaining proceeds from the level would be credited to a state fund to be used to support community colleges and Regents colleges. Mill levies in support of Regents colleges would be capped at 25 mills. Student tuition for community colleges and Regents colleges would be set by the college's board of trustees. State credit hour aid would be \$50 for academic hours offered by a Regents college and \$40 for those offered by a community college. Reimbursement for vocational hours would be 1.5 times greater for everyone. State aid programs for community colleges would be administered by the State Board of Education and for Regents colleges by the Kansas Board of Regents.

Mergers and Consolidations

Those institutions which become Regents colleges would be required to affiliate with a Regents institution and would be subject to the control and supervision of the Kansas Board of Regents. State affiliation would be triggered by action of local governing boards.

Any area vocational school that wants to offer a degree must become a technical college and must affiliate with an existing Regents institution or Regents college. Area vocational schools remaining under the State Board of Education could not grant degrees. No postsecondary area vocational school state aid would be provided to technical colleges. State funding would be on a credit hour basis and would be the same rate as vocational hours offered by Regents colleges (\$75).

**Study 20: "A Plan for Governance of Higher Education in Kansas,"
Natale A. Sicuro, Jones Distinguished University Professor,
Emporia State University (1994)**

Scope. Pubic Postsecondary Education.

State Level Governance

Two recommendations concerned governance:

1. Enabling legislation should be prepared and enacted to permit one or more community colleges and AVTSs the opportunity to come under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Board of Regents.
2. Alternatives for restructuring the governance of higher education should be seriously considered. Two alternatives of realigning governance were suggested:
 - a. Place Washburn University and the community colleges under the jurisdiction of the Kansas Board of Regents. This assumes redefinition and merger of certain AVTS components into the community colleges where they do not already exist and other possible arrangements as well.
 - b. Interlock the two existing boards (Kansas Board of Regents and State Board of Education), forming a joint committee which will be responsible for the governance of community colleges and AVTSs which opt to join the Regents under enabling legislation. Include Washburn under the same conditions contained in Alternative A.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

Local boards and taxing units are not specifically addressed, except that the proposal notes that "The existing community colleges boards should remain intact, with clarified roles of the Regents established *vis-a-vis* the local boards This same principal applies to the AVTSs."

Finance

Funding is not specifically addressed, although the proposal notes that "A funding plan across the board should be formulated, in any event, as a major component of the Master Plan."

Mergers and Consolidations

The study commends the use of the term "merger" as opposed to "takeover" since it will be less threatening and implies that each party will benefit from the "marriage."

Other

The author recommends that the State of Kansas should develop and prepare a Master Plan for Higher Education and that the Master Plan should be developed for higher education only.

Study 19: "Task Force Report on Funding of Community Colleges and the Kansas Postsecondary Vocational and Technical Training System," Kansas Legislature (1993)

Scope. Public Community Colleges and Area Vocational Schools.

State Level Governance

Governance is not addressed by this report, other than to recommend that the State Board of Education should play a more active leadership role in postsecondary education.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

This report did not address any changes in current boards or taxing units.

Finance

The Task Force recommended that county out-district tuition should be eliminated and that each county should be required to levy a 1.5 mill property tax with the proceeds used to fund community colleges. In addition, credit hour state aid should be increased from \$28 to \$30 for academic hours, from \$42 and \$56 to \$60 for vocational hours, and from \$24 to \$50 for out-district state aid. Finally, the Task Force recommended that community college tuition should be increased to generally 20 percent of operating budgets. The Task Force also made several recommendations for area vocational schools, including an appropriation of \$2.49 million for capital outlay aid and the suggestion that the state should fully fund its share of the area vocational school postsecondary state aid program.

Mergers and Consolidations

The Task Force urged that mergers of area vocational schools and community colleges should be considered.

Other

The report suggested a moratorium on studies of community colleges and area vocational schools until the Task Force recommendations were addressed and implemented.

Study 18: "Kansas Public Higher Education Governance Plan," President Don Wilson, Pittsburg State University (1993)

Scope. Public Postsecondary Education.

State Level Governance

The plan proposed creating a statewide system, by placing all elements of public higher education under the direction of the Kansas Board of Regents. The institutions included the six Regents universities, Washburn University, 19 community colleges, and 14 area vocational schools. Ultimately, nine new public institutions would be constituted through mergers of existing postsecondary institutions.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

The proposed nine newly constituted Regents institutions would be under one governing body, the Kansas Board of Regents. No specific mention is made of the disposition of existing governing bodies or of taxing units. However, local advisory boards for the community colleges and advisory councils for programs directly related to business and industry are contemplated.

Finance

The plan indicates that it reduces property taxes and eliminates out-district tuition payments; requires additional State General Fund support for Washburn University, the community colleges and area vocational technical schools; and requires an increased tuition rate at community colleges and area vocational technical schools. The specific details of the proposed financing are not enumerated in the plan.

Mergers and Consolidations

The plan anticipates merging area vocational technical schools with local or regional institutions in Phase I. Other mergers are planned for Phase II in which Washburn University and the community colleges/area vocational technical schools would be brought into the Regents system; most community colleges/area schools would be merged with the existing six Regents universities according to details in the plan; and other community colleges/area schools would be merged with Washburn University, Johnson County Community College, and Kansas City Kansas Community College as the nucleus of the three new Regents institutions.

Other

The Board of Regents would be expanded from its current nine members to 13 members and three additional full-time staff would be added in the central Board office.

Post-1985 Studies (1986-92)

There were seven studies in this period of 1986-92. One focused on community colleges; two considered community colleges and area vocational schools; and the other four addressed all of public postsecondary education. The focus shifted from studying a single institution, a region, or a group of similar institutions as in the 1972-85 period to all of postsecondary education. Those reports are included in a Memorandum of June 16, 1993.

Study 17: "Community College Funding Task Force," Report to the State Board of Education and the LEPC (1992)

Scope. Community colleges and area vocational schools.

State Level Governance

No change.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

Creation of regional nine-member governing boards, with regional levies of the same amount in each county of a region for operating budget funding, of up to 1.0 mill for capital outlay and up to 0.5 mill for a Local Initiative Fund (for Adult Basic Education, adult supplemental education, noncredit short term training and retraining, and community education grants).

State funding would amount to 40 percent of community college operating budgets; the state aid for academic credit hours would be \$28 and the rate for vocational hours would be \$56; out-district state aid and county out-district tuition would be eliminated; the difference between credit hour state aid and the amount needed to reach 40 percent of operating budgets would be distributed through the General State Aid Program; student tuition would comprise 20 percent of operating budgets; local taxes would finance 40 percent of operating budgets and the levy would be the same for each county in a region.

Mergers and Consolidations

None recommended, although regions including more than one institution would have a single regional governing board and all property and facilities of existing institutions would become the property of the new regional board.

Other

Area vocational schools could participate in the regional delivery systems upon the initiative of the area school's governing board.

Study 16: "Constructing Partnerships in Kansas Higher Education: A Proposal for the Restructured Governance of Kansas Higher Education," Kansas Board of Regents (1991)

Scope. Public higher education.

State Level Governance

The Board of Regents would maintain its present responsibilities, acquire governance authority for the Kansas public community colleges, and assume responsibility for coordination and master planning for public higher education in Kansas.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

Local community college boards would be maintained and the spheres of authority of the Regents and the local boards would be demarcated to clarify the governance responsibilities and relationships.

Finance

No changes are recommended immediately, but the report discusses an approach to reorganizing the financing of Kansas higher education and the need to have a central authority review and recommend institutional budgets.

Mergers and Consolidations

No changes are recommended.

Other

Under this proposal the Regents would not acquire governing responsibility for Washburn University nor would there be a change in Washburn's funding. Coordination of higher education would be achieved primarily through the development of a master plan. The Regents would assume coordinating authority for the entirety of Kansas public postsecondary education.

Study 15: "Governor's Commission on Reform of Educational Governance," Final Report (1990)

Scope. All postsecondary education.

State Level Governance

The Commission recommended that the *Kansas Constitution* be amended to permit the Legislature to create additional governing boards. The Commission envisioned that the change would give the Legislature the flexibility to create new governing boards for community colleges and area vocational schools. The Board of Regents and Board of Education should continue.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

The Commission recommended that the supervision of Washburn University be shifted from the State Board of Education to the State Board of Regents, with the goal of the full integration of Washburn into the Regents system.

Finance

No changes recommended.

Mergers and Consolidations

No changes recommended.

Other

The Commission recommended that a cabinet-level Secretary of Education be created to exercise a coordinating function between the State Board of Education, the State Board of Regents, and other state agencies involved with education.

Study 14: "Vocational-Technical Education and Kansas Economic Development: A Research Report Prepared for the Kansas Council on Vocational Education," (1987)

Scope. Area vocational schools and community colleges.

State Level Governance

No specific changes are recommended in the current structure, but the report recommends that there be increased statewide coordination of vocational-technical education institutions, which would result in a movement away from the many autonomous local units.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

No specific recommendations made about local boards, but the creation of new technical colleges would require new local boards be established. Taxing units would be expanded to include all counties within an institution's regional service area.

Finance

Develop state and local funding formulas in the Kansas Vocational-Technical Education System that appropriately match institutional mission, goals, and geographic outreach. Assign a larger role for state financial sponsorship of the system to be consistent with its statewide mission, structure, and governance. Enlarge the local funding base to include each county assigned to an institution's service area. Abolish out-district tuition.

Mergers and Consolidations

In geographic locations where community college and AVTS campuses are located either in the same community or in adjacent counties, merge current AVTS postsecondary programs into existing community colleges. In Wichita, Salina, Emporia, Manhattan, and Topeka, convert AVTS postsecondary programs into technical colleges.

Other

Separate the delivery of vocational-technical education between secondary and postsecondary students. Restructure the state's current schools to reflect the separation of the secondary and postsecondary delivery components.

Study 13: "Report of the Legislative Commission on Kansas Economic Development—Higher Education Task Force," (1987)

Scope. Area vocational schools, community colleges, Washburn University, and Regents' institutions.

State Level Governance

Creation of two new statewide boards; continuation of the State Board of Regents with new authority.

The Commission recommended that postsecondary education be consolidated under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Regents and that the statutory mission of the Regents be defined as coordination of postsecondary education. No constitutional change was proposed.

In addition, the Commission proposed that a State Board of Community Colleges and Vocational Education be created within the coordinating jurisdiction of the Regents and that the new board have jurisdiction over its segment of postsecondary education.

The Commission also proposed that an institutional governing board be provided for the Regents' institutions and function much like the other proposed new board within the coordinating jurisdiction of the Regents. Washburn University also would be brought under this proposed new governing board.

The Commission further proposed that statutory authority for community colleges, postsecondary vocational schools, and Washburn University be shifted from the State Board of Education to the Board of Regents.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

The authority of local governing boards, including Washburn, would remain intact until the mix of state financing increased.

Finance

No immediate changes in financing higher education were recommended. When state financing of community colleges reached 50 percent, the Commission recommended that steps should be taken to bring governance under greater state control. The Commission also recom-

nded that, if a major shift in state financing of Washburn occurred, then further steps to bring Washburn under state control could be considered.

Mergers and Consolidations

None specifically recommended.

Other

The Commission recommended that statutory mission of the Kansas Board of Regents be redefined to include coordination of postsecondary education in addition to its constitutional powers and duties. The State Board of Education would retain authority over elementary and secondary education.

Study 12: "Kansas Policy Choices: Report of the Special Commission on a Public Agenda for Kansas—Educational Governance and Finance" (1986)

Scope. Area vocational schools, community colleges, Washburn University, and Regents' institutions.

State Level Governance

In addition to creation of two new state boards, the Commission assumed continuing roles for the State Board of Education and State Board of Regents. (How those roles might be altered is not specifically defined. It appears that this plan would have required a constitutional amendment and numerous statutory changes.)

For postsecondary institutions (community colleges, vocational schools, and technical institutes), the Commission recommended creation of a State Board of Postsecondary Education to coordinate curriculum, degrees, and programs and to oversee state funding.

For higher education, the Commission recommended creation of a Higher Education Coordinating Board to plan, collect information, provide analysis, and review programs. The Coordinating Board also would review budget proposals, coordinate relationships with private institutions, and conduct similar activities for the postsecondary sector. The first assignment would be to develop a master plan for higher education, including the future of Washburn University.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

No changes recommended.

Finance

For community colleges and postsecondary vocational education, two alternatives to the present methods were proposed: (1) continue local property taxes but shift additional financial responsibility to the state level; and (2) authorize local revenue options to the property tax.

For higher education, the Commission recommended allowing the Board of Regents to increase tuition up to one-third of the cost of education.

Mergers and Consolidations

None specifically proposed.

Other

Planning and coordinating are stressed in the report. The Commission called for a comprehensive plan to allow for clarification of the roles of vocational schools, community colleges, state universities, Washburn University, and private colleges and universities.

Study 11: "Community College Funding Task Force," Report to the State Board of Education (1986)

Scope. Community colleges.

State Level Governance

A separate and independent board of control for community colleges, appointed by the Governor, would be established. (This would require a constitutional amendment.)

Local Boards and Taxing Units

Local community college boards of trustees would be retained and there would be no change in current powers.

Finance

Student tuition would equal 15 percent, local levies would equal 25 percent, and the remaining 60 percent would be from state sources. The 15-25-60 percent mix would be phased in over a five-year period. A local board could enrich its programs by increasing student tuition or local taxes beyond the prescribed level or by using "external" (primarily federal) funding.

Not addressed.

Earlier Studies (1972-85)

There were ten studies in this period of 1972-85. Four addressed Washburn University; two focused on community colleges and area vocational schools; one dealt with area vocational schools, community colleges, and technical institutes at two Regents institutions; two addressed the Southeast Kansas region; and the first one in 1972 considered all of public postsecondary education. Those reports are included in a Memorandum of June 16, 1993.

Study 10: "Washburn University," Legislative Educational Planning Committee (1985)

Scope. Washburn University.

State Level Governance

No changes recommended.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

No changes recommended.

Finance

No recommendations made.

Mergers and Consolidations

None recommended.

Study 9: "Washburn University," Special Interim Committee on Washburn University (1985)

Scope. Washburn University.

State Level Governance

Two bills introduced without recommendation for passage. The Committee indicated that the two bills would enable the Legislature and Washburn University to continue the dialogue which began during the interim study. Both bills would have brought Washburn under the governance of the State Board of Regents, with different financing options included in each bill.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

Recommended bills would have placed Washburn under the Board of Regents, maintained a local mill levy under both bills, levied a countywide sales tax under one bill, and established a Board of Trustees to oversee the institution's endowment.

Finance

Recommended bills would have authorized local tax revenues to partially finance continued operations of Washburn after it became a Regents' institution.

Mergers and Consolidations

None recommended.

Study 8: "Improving Programs and Developing Resources for
Kansas Area Vocational Schools and Community Colleges,"
report by the Inter-Advisory Council Planning Committee
to the State Board of Education (1983)

Scope. Community colleges and area vocational schools.

State Level Governance

No change.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

State would be divided into postsecondary education regions. (No specific number of regions was identified in report, but eight regions were envisioned when report was being developed.) Each region would be governed by a locally elected board responsible for the community colleges in its region. Type II area vocational-technical schools (under a multiboard of control) would be under the governance of the regional board. Type I area vocational schools under the governance of a single local board would be contracted with to provide postsecondary vocational education services. All public postsecondary education, whether under the

isdiction of the regional board of contracted (except Regents' institutions), would be under the administrative officer responsible to the regional boards. Each regional board would have the authority to levy taxes.

Finance

A uniform tuition schedule would be adopted for community colleges and area vocational schools. State aid would increase to 40 percent of community college operating budgets. Postsecondary area vocational-technical school aid would be based on credit hours, the same as for community colleges. Out-district state aid and county out-district tuition would be eliminated. Regions would levy regionwide tax in support of postsecondary education.

Mergers and Consolidations

No specific mergers or consolidations identified, but proposal would be flexible enough to permit consolidation to take place.

Other

State Board of Education adopted parts of report, but did not approve regionalization recommendation.

Study 7: "Washburn University," Legislative Budget Committee (1981)

Scope. Washburn University.

State Level Governance

No changes recommended.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

No changes recommended.

Finance

No changes recommended.

Mergers and Consolidations

None recommended.

Other

The Committee adopted a motion to discontinue further study of the Washburn issue following the request of the University's President that the Committee delay for at least 18 months a decision as to state affiliation.

Study 6: "Washburn University Feasibility Study," Legislative Educational Planning Committee (1976)

Scope. Washburn University.

State Level Governance

No changes recommended.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

No changes recommended.

Finance

No changes recommended.

Mergers and Consolidations

None recommended.

Other

The Committee's recommendation of no changes for Washburn was based on the belief that existing state schools were adequately meeting the state's educational needs and that a priority must be placed upon curtailing the expenditure of additional state revenue for higher education.

**Study 5: "The Kansas Regional Education Act,"
Kansas Association of Community Colleges (1976)**

Scope. Community colleges, postsecondary area vocational school programs, and all adult and continuing education programs not under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents

State Level Governance

No constitutional change proposed, but the State Board of Education would assume two separate identities, one to supervise elementary-secondary education and one to supervise community colleges and postsecondary occupational education. In its latter capacity, the State Board would be known as the "State Board of Control" and would be assisted in its duties by a 25-member State Advisory Council with its own staff which would be responsible for developing a state plan for community colleges and postsecondary occupational education.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

Basically the same as the 1974 recommendations of the State Board of Education, except that the state would be divided into between 20 and 22 postsecondary education regions for purposes of local governance and tax support.

Finance

Same as Board of Education recommendations.

Mergers and Consolidations

Same as Master Planning Commission.

Other

Local regional board would have authority to contract for educational services.

**Study 4: Report to the 1976 Legislature by the
Legislative Educational Planning Committee (1975)**

Scope. Fourteen-county area in southeast Kansas in which are located six community colleges, one area vocational school, and Pittsburg State University.

State Level Governance

No change.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

Establish a nine-member regional board for postsecondary education with jurisdiction over the six community colleges and one area vocational school in the region. The board would have authority to contract with Pittsburg State University for postsecondary vocational education services and to levy taxes in support of educational programs. The board would appoint a chief administrative officer for the multicampus institution who would supervise the administrative staff. Each campus would have a head administrator.

Finance

Student tuition and millage levied would be uniform for the region. Out-district tuition would be charged for students whose residence is outside the region.

Mergers and Consolidations

Multicampus system comprised of Allen County Community College, Coffeyville Community College, Fort Scott Community College, Independence Community College, Labette Community College, Neosho Community College, and Southeast Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School.

Study 3: "Recommendations for the Organization of Postsecondary Education in Kansas," State Board of Education (1974)

Scope. Area vocational schools, community colleges, Kansas Technical Institute (KTI, now Kansas State University-Salina, College of Technology), and Technical Institute at Pittsburg State University.

State Level Governance

No change.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

State would be divided into not more than ten postsecondary education regions, with each county in a region. In each region there would be a locally-elected postsecondary education board that would be responsible to the State Board of Education. Local board in each region would have powers patterned after community college boards of trustees and would have

thority over area schools, community colleges, and KTI. All counties of the state would be part of a postsecondary education region for purposes of local tax support.

Finance

State funding would approximate 50 percent statewide, distributed to each region through an equalization formula based on regional wealth. Student tuition would equal 15 percent and local and federal resources would total 35 percent. There would be no out-district tuition. Each region would levy a tax equal to .1 percent of district wealth (property and income).

Mergers and Consolidations

Same as Master Planning Commission.

Other

Secondary vocational education programs would continue under contract to USDs. If there is no area school in region, community college would contract with USD for postsecondary vocational education. If no community college in region, area school would contract with a four-year institution to offer associate degree programs.

Study 2: "Community College Education in Southeastern Kansas," Prepared for the Ozarks Regional Commission (1973)

Scope. Fourteen-county area in southeast Kansas in which are located six community colleges, one area vocational school, and Pittsburg State University

State Level Governance

No change.

Local Boards and Taxing Units

The 14-county area of southeast Kansas would constitute a single community college district with a single nine-member board of trustees with authority over the six community colleges, postsecondary vocational education programs at the area vocational school, and the area vocational school programs at Pittsburg State University. The board would select a president to operate the multicampus system. The board would have the authority to impose a levy in support of the system, subject to voter approval.

Finance

Student tuition would be at a minimum level. Remaining funding would be from state (primarily) and federal sources. Subject to approval by voters in the district, the board of trustees could levy a tax to supplement or enrich programs at a higher level than permitted by the basic state appropriation.

Mergers and Consolidations

Multicampus system composed of Allen County Community College, Coffeyville Community College, Fort Scott Community College, Independence Community College, Labette Community College, Neosho Community College, Southeast Kansas Area Vocational Technical School, and Pittsburg State University (vocational and technical programs).

Other

The recommended district would serve as a pilot project to test concepts that could be applied to other parts of the state.

Study 1: "Postsecondary Educational Planning to 1985: Final Report and Recommendations," Master Planning Commission (1972)

Scope. All public postsecondary education.

State Level Governance

A constitutional amendment would be adopted to remove the provision for the State Board of Regents and to establish a State Management Board, which would have authority over all public postsecondary education. (The authority of the State Board of Education over postsecondary education would be terminated. The existing State Board of Regents would assume the role of the State Management agency on an interim basis.)

Local Boards and Taxing Units

Each Regents' university and Washburn University would be governed by a board of trustees appointed by the Governor. All other institutions (community colleges and area vocational schools) would be governed by locally elected boards. Taxing units would be eliminated because no local tax support would be utilized.

All postsecondary education students would pay tuition equal to 25 percent of the cost per student at each institution. The remaining funding (75 percent) would come from state and federal sources. Revenues from other sources, such as endowments, would be outside the 25-75 percent student-state and federal mix.

Mergers and Consolidations

The following schools would be merged to form seven two-year colleges offering a comprehensive range of occupational and academic programs:

1. Northwest Kansas AVTS (Goodland)—Colby CC
2. Liberal AVTS—Seward County CC (Liberal)
3. Southwest Kansas AVTS (Dodge City)—Dodge City CC
4. North Central Kansas AVTS (Beloit)—Cloud County CC (Concordia)
5. Central Kansas AVTS (Newton)—Hutchinson CC
6. Northeast Kansas AVTS (Atchison)—Highland CC
7. Kansas City AVTS—Kansas City CC

The following schools would be merged to form two multicampus colleges:

1. Southeast Kansas AVTS (Coffeyville)—Coffeyville CC—Independence CC—Labette County CC (Parsons)
2. Allen County CC (Iola)—Fort Scott CC—Neosho County CC (Chanute)

The following community colleges and area vocational schools would be expanded so that each would offer a comprehensive range of occupational and academic programs:

1. Barton County CC
2. Butler County CC
3. Cowley County CC
4. Garden City CC
5. Johnson County CC
6. Pratt County CC
7. Kaw AVTS
8. Flint Hills AVTS
9. Manhattan AVTS
10. Wichita AVTS

The Kansas Technical Institute (now the Kansas State University-Salina, College of Technology) and the Salina AVTS would be the two campuses of the "Salina Community College."

Other

A need-based student assistance program would be established and made available to all Kansans attending a public or private postsecondary institution.

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	FY 1998 ACTUAL	FY 1999 REVISED	FY 1999 GOVERNOR'S RECOMMEND.	DIFFERENCE	FY 2000 KSB REQUEST	FY 2000 GOVERNOR'S RECOMMEND.	DIFFERENCE	EXPLANATION OF GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION
STATE AID	1,488,745,086	1,695,451,000	1,695,451,000	0	1,797,496,208	1,790,009,000	7,487,208	Increase BSAPP by \$35, from \$3,720 to \$3,755; increase at-risk weighting by 1%, from 3% to 9%; reduce student threshold for correlation weighting by 25 students, from 1,750 to 1,725; and increase 4 year-old at-risk program by 444 students, from 1,350 to 1,794.
GENERAL STATE AID	50,250,626	65,275,000	65,275,000	0	76,855,885	76,591,000	264,885	Fund formula at a BSAPP of \$3,755.
SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCE FUND	31,078,469	20,150,000	20,150,000	0	14,000,000	14,000,000	0	Consensus estimate for recapture amount.
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND	18,979,978	22,732,000	22,732,000	0	26,882,000	26,882,000	0	Fund formula.
INSERVICE EDUCATION AID	2,995,088	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	Fund approximately 50% of statutory requirement, as requested by State Board.
USD 207, FORT LEAVENWORTH	1,310,760	0		0	0		0	One time expenditure in FY 1998.
JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES	2,819,664	3,139,308	3,071,667	67,641	3,334,667	3,071,667	263,000	Fund formula.
COMMUNITY COLLEGE CREDIT HOUR AID	41,411,351	43,937,578	43,937,578	0	48,622,980	45,870,378	2,752,602	Provides overall increase to CCs of 3.2%. Increases credit hour aid by \$1.41 per hour. No increase to provide "2 for 1" funding for vocational programs at all institutions.
COMMUNITY COLLEGE OUT-DISTRICT AID	11,639,678	12,225,973	12,225,973	0	13,750,973	13,750,973	0	Fund current law.
COMMUNITY COLLEGE GENERAL STATE AID	2,641,788	2,642,795	2,642,795	0	2,642,795	2,642,795	0	No change.
TECH EQUIP GRANTS TO CC & WASHBURN	999,954	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	4,000,000	0	4,000,000	No funding.
CC/AVTS SKILLED WORKFORCE ENHANCE. GRANTS	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	(300,000)	Provides a \$10,000 grant to every community college and AVTS.
SCHOOL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUND	2,510,485	2,510,486	2,510,486	0	2,510,486	2,510,486	0	No change.
AID TO AVTS FOR INSTRUCT EQUIP/TECHNOLOGY	1,999,996	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	4,000,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	Decrease of \$1.5 million from FY 1999 appropriation.
TECHNOLOGY GRANTS TO AVTS		1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	No funding as recommended by the State Board.
TECH & INTERN GRANTS TO AVTS AND CC	192,824	200,000	200,000	0	250,000	200,000	50,000	No change.
SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES AID	200,847,777	218,844,174	218,844,174	0	271,881,381	231,069,438	40,811,943	Estimated to fund 85% of excess costs, down from 86.4% in the current year.
POSTSECONDARY AID FOR VOC EDUCATION	25,121,889	25,582,034	25,582,034	0	27,196,941	26,401,234	795,707	Provides 3.2% increase.
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION	904,136	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,100,000	1,000,000	100,000	No change.
EDUCABLE DEAF-BLIND PROGRAM	110,000	110,000	110,000	0	110,000	110,000	0	No change.
KANSAS FD OF AGRICULTURE GRANT	25,000	35,000	35,000	0	35,000	0	35,000	*See below.
AL HERITAGE CENTER	20,000	30,000	30,000	0	35,000	0	35,000	*See below.
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION GRANTS	25,000	35,000	35,000	0	35,000	0	35,000	*See below.
NGS EDUCATION ENDOWMENT	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	250,000	*See below.
DISCRETIONARY GRANTS	0	0	0	0	0	350,000	(350,000)	*Governor combines these programs into one discretionary program and recommends \$350,000 in funding.
INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	0	1,600,000	1,600,000	0	No change.
STRUCTURED MENTORING PROGRAMS		975,000	975,000	0	975,000	975,000	0	No change.
PARENT EDUCATION PROGRAM	2,748,210	4,667,000	4,667,000	0	5,167,000	5,444,833	(277,833)	Decreases match for school districts from 75% to 50%.
TECHNOLOGY GRANTS TO USDS	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,622,720	0	10,622,720	No funding.
PILOT PROJECT - VISION THERAPY	0	27,000	27,000	0	0	0	0	One time expenditure in FY 1999 to fund study.
KPERS EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION	75,775,129	84,561,389	84,561,389	0	92,690,290	92,430,725	259,565	Fund current law.
STATE OPERATIONS	8,112,666	9,362,889	9,212,889	150,000	9,911,941	9,216,061	695,880	See attachment.
TOTAL	1,972,865,554	2,235,093,626	2,234,875,985	217,641	2,418,956,267	2,349,925,590	69,030,677	



Kansas State Department of Education

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

January 26, 1999

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: State Board of Education

SUBJECT: 1999 House Bill 2060

My name is Val DeFever, Assistant Legislative Coordinator of the State Board of Education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee on behalf of the State Board.

House Bill 2060 authorizes the State Board of Education to define community college credit hour to use a definition similar to what is being used by State Board of Regents' institutions as well as most other institutions of higher education in Kansas which is one hour per week for 15 weeks. The current definition of credit hour includes one hour of instruction per week for 18 weeks or the equivalent thereof.

House Education Committee

Testimony Summary

on

House Bill No. 2060

by

**Thomas R. Burke
President
Kansas City Kansas Community College**

January 26, 1999

Ladies and gentlemen of the Education Committee, I am here today to present testimony in favor of House Bill No. 2060. This bill will revise the definition of a credit hour by amending K.S.A. 71-601. Currently, this statute states the following: "Credit hour means one hour of instruction per week for 18 weeks or the equivalent thereof in a subject or course . . ." HB 2060 would amend that definition to read, "Credit hour means the basic unit of collegiate level instruction, as determined by the state board, in a subject or course. . ." Listed below are reasons why I favor this legislation:

- ◇ A "traditional" college semester consists of fifteen weeks of instruction and one week for final examinations, and not eighteen weeks as referenced in the statute.
- ◇ A "traditional" instructional hour consists of fifty minutes.
- ◇ A "traditional" three-credit-hour lecture course meets fifty minutes a day for three days a week for fifteen weeks. Time for the final exam is additional.
- ◇ No other college or university with which I am familiar conducts eighteen-week semesters. In fact, I know of no other state that defines a credit hour in statute.
- ◇ The credit hour, as described above, is accepted by the North Central Association and all other regional accrediting bodies, and serves as the basic unit of instruction for the Kansas Board of Regents.
- ◇ The current statute has nothing to do with academics. Rather it appears under the category "State Aid and Fiscal Provisions".
- ◇ Higher education is faced with developing alternative scheduling mechanisms to meet the needs of today's busy student lifestyles. Traditional scheduling will not work in many cases.

- ◇ The advancement of technology has created distance learning opportunities that do not fit well with traditional scheduling.
- ◇ There is no fiscal note attached to this bill.

There are no doubt other reasons I could give in favor of this bill, and I will certainly respond to any questions the committee members might have. I strongly urge the committee to act favorably on HB 2060.

Thank you.

January 26, 1999

To: House Committee on Education

From: Carolyn Rampey, Principal Analyst

Re: Background Information on H.B. 2061

H.B. 2061 concerns funding for vocational courses offered by community colleges and would reimburse all vocational credit hours at two times the reimbursement rate for academic hours.

Community colleges are funded on a credit hour basis, which is determined by dividing the number of credit hours generated into the amount of money available. In the current fiscal year, the amount per academic hour is estimated to be \$32.82.

The history of funding for vocational hours is that, in the late 1970s, an area vocational school and a community college merged in Cowley County. When the funding for the newly-merged institution was calculated, the merged institution got less money than did the two entities separately. To remove this disincentive to merge, the amount of state aid paid for vocational courses was doubled so that there was no decrease in funding from the prior year. The statutes were written to say that *any* community college that was designated an area vocational school would be reimbursed for vocational courses at two times the academic rate. Part of the reason for the policy was to encourage more area vocational schools to merge with community colleges.

At some point in the 1980s, community colleges petitioned the legislature to increase the funding for *all* vocational courses in recognition of the fact that vocational programs generally cost more to offer. The policy adopted was to continue to fund vocational courses at merged institutions at two times the academic rate and to fund all other vocational education courses at 1.5 times the academic rate. In the current year, the academic hour rate is \$32.82, the vocational hour rate for 14 of the community colleges is \$49.23 (1.5 times \$32.82) and the vocational hour rate for the five community colleges that are designated area vocational schools is \$65.64 (2.0 times \$32.82). There is no programmatic difference between vocational education courses that are reimbursed at the varying rates.

The five community colleges that are designated area vocational schools are: Cowley County Community College and Area Vocational School, Dodge City Community College and Area Vocational School, Hutchinson Community College and Area Vocational School, Johnson County Community College and Area Vocational School, and Pratt Community College and Area Vocational School.

The fiscal impact of H.B. 2061 is estimated to be \$3,344,071.



January 26, 1999

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: State Board of Education

SUBJECT: 1999 House Bill 2061

My name is Val DeFever, Assistant Legislative Coordinator of the State Board of Education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee on behalf of the State Board.

Currently, any community college which also has under its jurisdiction the authority to operate an area vocational school receive 2 for 1 funding. This means they receive twice as much state aid for vocational credit hours as academic credit hours.

There are five community colleges that receive 2 for 1 funding: Dodge City Community College, Johnson County Community College, Pratt Community College, Hutchinson Community College, and Cowley County Community College. The remaining 14 community colleges receive 1.5 to 1 funding.

The additional .5 funding for vocational credit hours will amount to approximately \$16 per credit hour for approved vocational education courses/programs. The total estimated cost for Fiscal Year 2000 is \$3,344,000. This amount takes into account a small increase in credit hours and in the amount per credit hour.

On the reverse side is a list which provides the increased state aid that each community college would have received in Fiscal Year 1998 had this provision been in effect.

Community Colleges		
Cost for Additional 2 for 1 Funding		
for Vocational Education		
	1997-98	Additional
	Voc. Ed. Hours	Voc. Ed. St. Aid
Allen Co	6,400.50	104,008.13
Barton Co	28,833.00	468,536.25
Butler Co	33,010.00	536,412.50
Cloud Co	12,039.50	195,641.88
Coffeyville	7,476.50	121,493.13
Colby	12,452.50	202,353.13
Cowley Co	-	-
Dodge City	-	-
Fort Scott	13,481.00	219,066.25
Garden City	16,345.50	265,614.38
Highland	5,215.00	84,743.75
Hutchinson	-	-
Independence	4,962.50	80,640.63
Johnson Co	-	-
Kansas City	25,272.00	410,670.00
Labette	12,764.50	207,423.13
Neosho Co	6,714.50	109,110.63
Pratt	-	-
Seward Co	11,939.00	194,008.75
Totals	196,906.00	3,199,722.50

Timony for Equality in Vocational Funding

prepared by Laura M. Meeks
Fort Scott Community College
January 26, 1999

CURRENT SITUATION

- 5 community colleges receive \$64.30 per credit hour for vocational programs in State Aid
- 14 community colleges receive \$48.22 per credit hour for vocational programs in State Aid

Can this \$16.08 or 25% funding difference among community colleges be explained?

Are there differences in the community college programs that justify this inequity?

- All meet State Board of Education standards:
 1. number of completers
 2. percent of placement
 3. competency based
- Programs articulate among community colleges

Example of program similarities

Associate Degree of Nursing Program
Johnson County Community College
Fort Scott Community College

- Both programs are National League of Nursing approved.
- Both programs are Kansas State Board of Nursing approved
- Both programs demonstrate high quality standards:
 1. placement
 2. passing rate on national exam
 3. graduate salary earnings

Example of program difference

- Johnson County Community College receives \$64.30 per credit hour
- Fort Scott Community College receives \$48.22 per credit hour.

Vision of funding equity to accomplish the following objectives:

- Kansas high demand areas filled with competent workers
- Neglected majority of high school students reach their fullest potential through our investment.

**Projected Kansas Job Openings
1993 - 2005:**

Registered Nurse
Nurse Aide
Maintenance Repair
Child Care
Auto Mechanic
Licensed Practical Nurse
Police
Teacher's Aide
Home Health Aide
Industrial Machinery
Mechanic
Dental Assistant
Machinist
Medical Records Technician
Heat/Vent/AC
Emergency Medical Tech
Physical Therapy Assistant
Medical Lab Technician
Electrical Technician
Radiologic Technician

KDHR Labor Market Info Svc.

Hardest Jobs to Fill, Nationwide

Auto Mechanic
Accountant
Computers
software engineers
software designers
software programmers
software analysts, etc.
Engineers
Machinists
Retail Clerks
Skilled Construction Workers
Telecommunications Techs
Tool and Die Makers
Truck Drivers
Welders

Also in high demand:

CAD/CAM Technicians
Electricians
Electronic Publishing Spec.
Marketing People
Plumbers
Repair People, especially
heating/cooling
elevators
computers
Sales People

Kiplinger Newsletter 1/24/97

**Fastest Growing Jobs
Nationwide 1996 - 2005**

Home Care Aides
Home Health Aides
Systems Analysts
Computer Engineers
Physical Therapy Aides
Electronic Pagers
Occupational Therapy
Aides
Physical Therapists
Residential Counselors
Human Services Workers
Occupational Therapists
Cosmetologists
Medical Assistants
Paralegals
Medical Record Keepers

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Hot Job Tracks

Accounting, Forensic, Environ.
Advertising - Media Planner
- Account Planning/Research
Arts/Entertainment Editor
Consulting - Management, Coac
Corporate Lawyer
Cyber-librarian
Digital Animator
Education - Special Ed, Bilingual
Engineering, Chemical, Software
Finance - Business Systems Analyst
- Compliance Officer
Franchising - Cleaning, Spec. Food
Health Care Information Spec.
Human Services Case Manager
- Residential Counselor
Information Services Webmaster
Law - Intellectual Property
Law Enforcement - Crime Analyst
- Bail Enforcement Agent
Media - Interactive Specialist
- Circulation Director
Medicine - Orthopedic Surgeon
- Reproductive Endocrinologist
Motivational Speaker
Pharmacist
Sales - Info Services Rep
- Cellular Phones, etc.
Science Research - Drug Developer
- Genomics
Technical Services - Computer
- Medical
Telecommunications - Lawyer
- Customer Care
Trades
- Commercial Wiring Specialist
- Computer Control Maker

U.S. News & World Report 10/96

Kansas Occupational Outlook 2005

Fast Growing Occupations Requiring Less Than Bachelor's Degree

	% Growth
Computer Support Specialists	88.8%
Medical Records Technicians	75.4%
Respiratory Therapists	66.7%
Physical & Correctional Therapy Assistants	62.2%
Paralegals	62.0%
Radiologic Technologists	55.0%
Medical Assistants	51.2%
Dental Hygienists	49.5%
Dental Assistants	47.4%
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	40.5%

Source: KDHR



January 26, 1999

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: State Board of Education

SUBJECT: 1999 House Bill 2062

My name is Dale M. Dennis, Deputy Commissioner, State Department of Education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee on behalf of the State Board.

In 1998, the federal Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act was amended. One amendment was the deletion of the State Council on Vocational Education. House Bill 2062 will bring state statutes concerning the State Council on Vocational Education into agreement with the federal law.