Approved: <u>2/4/05</u> Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Tom Sloan at 3:30 P.M. on January 12, 2005 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

Committee members absent: Carl Krehbiel- excused

Committee staff present: Mary Galligan, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Deb Hollon, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Art Griggs, Revisor of Statutes Office Linda Reed, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Reginald L. Robinson, President and CEO Board of Regents.

Others attending:

See attached list.

The Chairman called on Art Griggs, Revisor of Statues Office, requesting bills for consideration for introduction by The House Higher Education Committee (<u>Attachment 1</u>). An additional request was added to Attachment 1 for consideration regarding appeals from decisions relating to residency determinations at state educational institutions.

- 1. Assessments of non-main campus classes versus main campus classes (5rs0072)
- 2. Providing for the designation of service territories for community colleges and technical colleges (5rs0074)
- 3. Providing for counties to pay certain operating costs of satellite campuses (5rs0076)
- 4. Providing for the board of regents to develop certain performance indicators (5rs0088)
- 5. Providing for a website of certain information relating to postsecondary educational institutions (5rs0204)
- 6. Providing for a business workforce training advisory group (5rs0293)
- 7. Providing for certain state agency work experience for certain state university faculty and staff (5rs0207)

Representative Johnson requested the Committee reintroduce the bill unanimously passed by the house last session giving free tuition to spouses or families members of military persons killed in action, and prisoners of war.

Representative Johnson also requested a Committee bill regarding out-district tuition.

Representative Storm moved that Representative Johnson's proposals be introduced by the House Higher Education Committee.

The motion was seconded by Representative Kuether, the motion carried.

Dr. Reginald Robinson, President and CEO of the Kansas Board of Regents provided an overview of higher education in the State of Kansas setting out the nature of the Board of Regents, the role of the Regents, and Responsibilities of the Board. (Attachment 2) Dr. Robinson stated the Board of Regents is the governing board for the State's six public universities and supervising and coordinating board for nineteen community colleges, four technical schools, six technical colleges and a municipal university in Kansas.

Chairman Sloan requested Reginald Robinson provide a matrix showing the funding sources for each type of school. Chairman Sloan also requested that Reginald Robinson provide a hierarchy, showing the board of regents, counsel of presidents, student advisory group, giving the complexity of the Board of Regents. Reginald Robinson agreed to provide the information to the committee.

Reginald Robinson was asked by Representative Pottorff to speak later on session 1999 <u>SB 345</u>. Representative Horst requested additional information from CEO Robinson about the sources of funding. Representative Hill asked Mr. Robinson to expand upon administrative or legislative matters pertaining to technical institutions included in <u>SB 345</u>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Higher Education Committee at 3:30 P.M. on January 12, 2005 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:05 p.m. to board vans to tour Kaw Valley Technical School.

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, January 19, 2005 at 3:30 p.m. in Room 231-N.

HOUSE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE /anuary 12, 2005

NAME	REPRESENTING
Channon Bell	KBOR
Kp Percon	KBOR
Mary Ellen Onlee	WATC
Michael White	KATSC
Richard Samaniego	KATSC
Dan Kerr	Pinegar-Smith
Zu Ros	KACCT
JOHN DOUGHERRY	ESU

BILLS FOR CONSIDERATION FOR INTRODUCTION BY HOUSE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS

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Higher Education in Kansas: A General Overview

House Higher Education Committee January 12, 2005

Reginald L. Robinson, President and CEO Kansas Board of Regents

What is the Kansas Board of Regents?

History & Mission

Established in 1925, the Kansas Board of Regents is the governing board of the State's six public universities and a supervising and coordinating board for nineteen community colleges, four technical schools, six technical colleges and a municipal university.

In addition, the Board is responsible for administering programs such as state scholarships, adult basic education, GED testing, approval of private and out-of-state schools that operate in Kansas, and federal grants.

The Board of Regents was created by Article 6 of the Kansas Constitution and is empowered by the State Legislature. The Governor appoints the nine members of the Board of Regents, subject to Senate confirmation.

The Board governs and coordinates a higher education system comprised of 36 institutions, over 170,000 students, over 30,000 employees and a state-supported budget of over \$700 million.

Composition

The nine members of the Board of Regents are:

Dick Bond, Overland Park (Chair)
Donna Shank, Liberal (Vice Chair)
Janice DeBauge, Emporia
Bill Docking, Arkansas City
Lew Ferguson, Topeka
Frank Gaines, Hamilton
Nelson Galle, Manhattan
Jim Grier, Wichita
Deryl Wynn, Kansas City

By law, one member is appointed from each Congressional district with the remaining members appointed at large. No more than five Regents may be of the same political party, and no two members can reside in the same county at the time of the appointment. Regents serve staggered four-year terms. Monthly Board meetings are conducted in Topeka.

I serve as the President and CEO of the Board, and in that role, I oversee the Board office and an agency staff comprised of approximately 60 individuals.

The Higher Education Coordination Act of 1999 (Senate Bill 345)

In 1999, the Kansas Legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, the Higher Education Coordination Act, more commonly know as Senate Bill 345.

For 74 years, the Board of Regents had only been responsible for governing the six state universities. Senate Bill 345 essentially re-created the Board to serve as a governing and coordinating board for all of higher education in Kansas.

Main components of the Act:

- Transferred authority for supervision of community colleges, technical schools, technical colleges, adult education, GED Testing, and approval of proprietary schools from the State Board of Education to the Kansas Board of Regents;
- Transferred all other responsibilities of the Board of Education regarding postsecondary education to the Board of Regents;
- Established expectations for performance indicators and proposed funding for such;
- Revised the funding formulae process for community colleges and Washburn University; and
- Included increased funding for community colleges, state universities, and Washburn University.

Broad responsibilities of the Kansas Board of Regents as established by the Act:

- Adopt a comprehensive plan for higher education in Kansas;
- Determine institutional roles and missions;
- Develop articulation procedures to optimize student transfer among institutions;
- Approve or disapprove programs for state funding purposes;
- Review budget requests for state funding and present a unified budget to the governor and legislature;
- Resolve conflicts among and between institutions;
- Develop a comprehensive plan for distance learning technologies;
- Develop a policy agenda for higher education, citing priorities for policy change;
- Conduct studies to maximize resources, improve services, access and affordability;
- Report on the performance of its functions and duties to the governor and the legislature;

- Exercise other powers and perform other functions and duties as are deemed necessary and appropriate to the fulfillment of its constitutional and statutory responsibilities;
- Create a statewide postsecondary database.

Responsibilities of the Board

State Universities

The Board of Regents governs the six state universities and serves as a policy-making body with broad responsibility in the following areas:

Administration. The Board appoints, evaluates, and establishes salaries for the university presidents, chancellor, and the Board's President and CEO. The Board also approves the organization, and any major reorganization, of each university. It also establishes employment and benefits policies for the more than 10,000-university faculty and unclassified staff.

Academic Affairs. The Board establishes the mission and role of each university, approving academic degree programs, and creating broad policy in a variety of academic areas.

Facilities Management. The Board reviews and approves building and construction requests, plans, and contracts for the universities and allocates funding for rehabilitation and repair. The Board also has ultimate responsibility for the development of the university campuses.

Fiscal Management. The Board reviews and approves the legislative budget requests of each university and establishes funding priorities for the Regents system. The Board also fixes tuition, fees and charges collected by the institutions; reviews and approves land transactions; and has ultimate responsibility for university budgets.

Student Affairs. The Board administers state and federal student financial aid programs totaling approximately \$18 million. It also provides policy guidance in areas such as student records, student housing, student organizations and activities, and student health programs.

Community Colleges, Technical Schools, Technical Colleges and Washburn University

Board of Regents Supervision and Coordination

The Board of Regents is the successor to the Kansas State Board of Education for supervision of community colleges, technical schools and technical colleges. The Board of Regents is charged by statute for the following activities relating to these institutions:

- Adopt rules and regulations for supervision;
- Provide statewide planning;
- Initiate plans for institutional advancement and new educational programs and courses of instruction:
- Approve tuition and fees of technical schools and colleges;

- Approve operating budgets of technical schools and colleges;
- Review existing and proposed programs, courses of instruction, and program and course locations and approve or disapprove such for state funding purposes;
- Review requests for state funding and formulae and make recommendations thereon;
- Develop each year a policy agenda for the institutions;
- Conduct continuous studies to maximize available resources; and
- Determine performance of the institutions on their respective duties and functions.

By statutory authority, the Board has regulations relating to matters such as residence requirements for tuition, records and record keeping, accounting procedures, contractual agreements, accreditation, funding procedures and requirements, and related matters. Through statutory language, the Board has broad authority to establish policies, rules and regulations to supervise and coordinate the institutions.

Coordination of Washburn University

Washburn University is a publicly supported higher education institution governed by its own Board of Regents. Washburn is a city, county and state-assisted university because it receives funding from the city through ad valorem taxes, sales taxes from the city and county, and a block grant from the state.

The Board of Regents is responsible for reviewing the university's mission and goals, strategies for achieving mission focus and attaining goals, academic and administrative program review process, and priorities for enhancement of academic disciplines. In addition, the Board will identify and approve core indicators of quality performance for the university. From data supplied, the Board is expected to determine the effectiveness of the university in complying with its mission and goals statements.

Adult Education, GED Testing, and Private and Out-of-State Postsecondary Institutions

In addition to governance, supervision, and coordination, the Board supervises the Adult Education program for Kansas. The Board's Adult Education Division assists Kansans in extending their learning throughout life. Adult education programs serve adults, age 16 and over, who are in need of basic skills to assist them in the workforce, community participation and family life. The program, and 31 centers with more than 91 locations statewide, is funded through local, state, and federal funds and impacts approximately 12,000 adults in need of basic skills for the workforce, community participation, and family life each year.

The Board is responsible for managing the General Educational Development Test program. Almost 10,000 individuals take the test each year in 47 centers across Kansas and approximately 6,400 individuals successfully complete the test.

The Board is responsible for approving or disapproving private and out-of-state postsecondary institutions that operate in Kansas. Currently, 99 institutions are approved by the Board to operate in Kansas.

The Board also is responsible for acting to approve or disapprove the authority of most institutions to award degrees in Kansas. Ten of the 99 institutions have degree-granting approval.

Interface with Kansas' Independent Higher Education Institutions

The Board is charged by law to act as an interface with independent colleges and universities in Kansas. The Board administers a comprehensive state grant program, which is a major interest for independent institutions. Independent institutions also cooperate with the Board in respect to data collection and reporting of higher education statistics.

Kan-ed

Kan-ed, a division of the Kansas Board of Regents, was established in 2001 through an act of the Kansas Legislature to build a private, secure network for hospitals, public and private schools, libraries, and higher education institutions across Kansas. Funding is provided through the Kansas Universal Service Fund, and some portion of funding also provides for subsidies to reduce the cost of Internet connectivity and to assist with the provisioning of content and services.

Embracing the Challenge of Accountability (Senate Bill 647)

The Board has implemented a unique system of "performance-based funding" in the form of Performance Agreements. Each institution has negotiated a performance agreement with the Board, and the first agreements were approved in June 2004. The degree of compliance with this agreement will determine the proportion of new funding available to the institution (beginning FY 2006). This is an on-going process and performance agreements are renewed on an annual basis.

The Board established six statewide goals for its institutions:

- A) Increase System Efficiency/Effectiveness/Seamlessness/Collaboration;
- B) Improve Learner Outcomes;
- C) Improve Workforce Development;
- D) Increase Targeted Participation/Access;
- E) Increase External Resources; and
- F) Improve Community/Civic Engagement

Each performance agreement contains from three to six institutional goals – which must work to support at least three system goals. Institutional goals are "stretch goals" that are consistent with the institution's mission, and at least one institutional goal must support system goal A (system efficiency/effectiveness/seamlessness/ collaboration).