

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Terrie Huntington at 1:30 p.m. on February 9, 2009, in Room 786 of the Docking State Office Building.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Renae Jefferies, Office of the Revisor of Statutes  
Mary Galligan, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Kay Scarlett, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Others attending:

See attached list.

Representative Rhoades moved to approve the minutes of January 26, 27, 28 and 29. Seconded by Representative Horst, the motion passed.

**Discussion and action on HB 2003 - Career technical education; funding formula; update in terminology**

Chairman Huntington opened discussion on **HB 2003**. Renae Jefferies, Office of the Revisor of Statutes, explained that this was a technical bill. It would put into law appropriation bill provisos related to the development of a funding model for postsecondary technical education. The bill updates “vocational education” terminology with “career technical education” and eliminates wording that has become obsolete. It also updates the references to the state plan for career and technical education and the Carl D. Perkins act to coincide with current law. Enactment of **HB 2003** would have no fiscal effect. Julene Miller from the Kansas Board of Regents and Ms. Jefferies answered committee questions.

Ms. Jefferies presented a prepared balloon to **HB 2003** containing two technical amendments: page 7, line 28, change “vocational” to “career technical” and on page 10, line 10, change “job training partnership” to “workforce investment.” (Attachment 1) Representative Mah moved to adopt the balloon amendments. Seconded by Representative Rhoades, the motion passed.

Representative McLeland, seconded by Representative Horst, moved to amend Section 16 on page 11 of **HB 2003** to state that community colleges cannot be offering tuition to out-of-state students for less than in-state students. A copy of the Kansas Community Colleges FY 2009 Tuition and Fees Schedule was distributed. (Attachment 2) The question of whether the amendment was germane to these particular statutes was raised. Representative McLeland, with Representative Horst’s consent, withdrew his amendment.

Representative Mah moved to recommend **HB 2003**, as amended, favorably for passage. Seconded by Representative Winn, the motion carried.

Representative Rhoades provided an overview of the Colorado “College Textbook Affordability Act” enacted in 2008 concerning requirements for publishers of college education products doing business with state institutions of higher education. (Attachment 3) He also provided a copy of “How Textbooks are Priced” from Barnes & Noble College Bookstores, Inc. (Attachment 4)

Kip Peterson, Director of Government Relations & Communications, Kansas Board of Regents, submitted some general information from FHSU, KSU, KU, PSU, and the American Council on Education (pertaining to textbook cost provisions in the Federal Higher Education Act), and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. (Attachment 5)

In response to committee questions during the hearing on **HB 2007**, Diane Duffy, Vice-President, Finance and Administration, Kansas Board of Regents, provided more information regarding the amount of tuition and fees reduced for nonresidents at the state universities. (Attachment 6)

## CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the House Higher Education Committee at 1:30 p.m. on February 9, 2009, in Room 786 of the Docking State Office Building.

A copy of the Legislative Post Audit Report: *Postsecondary Educational Institutions: Reviewing Tuition Rates Being Charged to Non-Resident Students in Kansas*, December 2006, was also distributed in preparation to possible action on **HB 2007** tomorrow. The report is available from the Legislative Division of Post Audit or on its Website: [www.kslegislature.org/postaudit](http://www.kslegislature.org/postaudit)

The meeting was adjourned at 2:25 p.m. The next meeting of the House Higher Education Committee is scheduled for February 10, 2009.

# HOUSE HIGHER EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE February 9, 2009

NAME	REPRESENTING
Rita Johnson	KBOR
David Boucher	Intean - Reg. Mah
JOHN DOUGHERTY	
JOHN BAKERLIN	PINEGAR - SMITH
Bill Brady	Capitol Strategies
Linda Furd	KS Assoc. Conc. Coll. Trustees

**HOUSE BILL No. 2003**

By Legislative Educational Planning Committee

1-6

Revisors technical amendments.1  
January 28, 2009House Higher Education Committee  
February 9, 2009  
Attachment 1

9 AN ACT concerning postsecondary education; relating to technical ed-  
10 ucation; amending K.S.A. 71-1507, 72-4408, 72-4411, 72-4412, 72-  
11 4413, 72-4414, 72-4415, 72-4418, 72-4421, 72-4422, 72-4423, 72-4425,  
12 72-4430, 72-4431, 72-4433, 72-4466, 72-4467, 72-4471 and 74-32,141  
13 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-4427, 72-4450, 72-4451, 72-4452, 72-4470a,  
14 72-4482 and 74-3201b and repealing the existing sections; also re-  
15 pealing K.S.A. 72-4416, 72-4429, 72-4438, 72-4439, 72-4444, 72-4445,  
16 72-4446, 72-4447, 72-4448, 72-4449, 74-3205a, 74-3205b and 74-  
17 3205c and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-4436, 72-4437 and 72-4470.

18

19 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

20 Section 1. K.S.A. 71-1507 is hereby amended to read as follows: 71-  
21 1507. (a) The board of trustees of any community college and the board  
22 of any area vocational school or area vocational-technical school may make  
23 and enter into agreements providing for the transfer from the area vo-  
24 cational school or area vocational-technical school to the community col-  
25 lege of any approved ~~vocational~~ *career technical* education program being  
26 offered and taught at the postsecondary level in the area vocational school  
27 or area vocational-technical school.

28 (b) In the event the board of trustees of a community college and  
29 the board of an area vocational school or area vocational-technical school  
30 enter into an agreement authorized under subsection (a), the following  
31 conditions shall apply:

32 (1) The state board of regents shall be notified of the agreement at  
33 the time the agreement is executed.

34 (2) The agreement shall be effective only after approval by the state  
35 board of regents.

36 (3) Any ~~vocational~~ *career technical* education program transferred in  
37 accordance with the agreement shall be offered and taught in the com-  
38 munity college only after approval of the program by the state board of  
39 regents.

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

42 (5) (A) The duration of the agreement shall be perpetual unless ter-  
43 minated in accordance with provision (B).



1 —(e) ~~Every area vocational school and area vocational-technical school~~  
 2 ~~may have an area advisory council comprised of primarily nonprofessional~~  
 3 ~~persons appointed by the board of such school and having the qualifica-~~  
 4 ~~tions and terms approved by the state board.~~

5 Sec. 8. K.S.A. 72-4418 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-  
 6 4418. (a) Consonant with the provisions of subsection (b), the state board  
 7 of regents shall adopt rules and regulations relating to enrollment pro-  
 8 cedures for students in ~~vocational~~ *career technical* education courses or  
 9 programs.

10 (b) Any person may apply to the board of education of the school  
 11 district in which the person is enrolled for admittance to a ~~vocational~~  
 12 *career technical* education course or program conducted in another  
 13 school district. The application shall be approved by the board of edu-  
 14 cation subject to the following conditions:

15 (1) The person is approved for admittance by the board administering  
 16 the ~~vocational~~ *career technical* education course or program.

17 (2) The course or program applied for is not offered in the ~~vocational~~  
 18 *career technical* education department of the school district in which the  
 19 student is enrolled, nor in a program which is available to residents of the  
 20 school district in which the applicant is enrolled under the terms of an  
 21 agreement made under K.S.A. 72-4421, and amendments thereto.

22 (3) The person applying is capable of benefiting from the instruction.

23 (c) Any eligible person may apply for admittance as a postsecondary  
 24 student to a ~~vocational~~ *career technical* education course or program of  
 25 a school, as defined by subsection (k) of K.S.A. 72-4430, and amendments  
 26 thereto, and shall be approved for admittance in accordance with rules  
 27 adopted by the board of the school to which application is made.

28 (d) Any person may apply for admittance to a ~~vocational~~ education  
 29 course or program of a community college and shall be approved for  
 30 admittance in accordance with rules adopted by the community college  
 31 to which application is made.

32 (e) Any person admitted to any ~~vocational~~ *career technical* education  
 33 course or program shall meet such requirements of minimum age as are  
 34 provided by law for the specific occupation or training courses or pro-  
 35 grams in which the person is enrolled.

36 (f) Any person who duly makes application for admission to a ~~voca-~~  
 37 ~~tional~~ *career technical* education course or program, and whose applica-  
 38 tion is denied for any reason, may request a review of the denial by the  
 39 state board of regents in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 77-527,  
 40 and amendments thereto.

41 Sec. 9. K.S.A. 72-4421 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-  
 42 4421. Any board may enter into a ~~vocational~~ *career technical* education  
 43 agreement with any other board or boards, subject to the following:

career technical

1-3

1 4430. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

2 (a) "Area vocational school," "area vocational-technical school,"  
3 "board," "state board," "community college" and "school year" have the  
4 meanings respectively ascribed thereto in K.S.A. 72-4412, and amend-  
5 ments thereto.

6 (b) "Postsecondary student" means a student who is regularly en-  
7 rolled in a school, who is not required to pay tuition under K.S.A. 72-  
8 4422, and amendments thereto, who is not eligible to have tuition paid  
9 from moneys, funds or appropriations made available under the federal  
10 ~~job training partnership~~ act, and amendments thereto, or under any other  
11 federal program, and who (1) has graduated from high school, (2) has not  
12 graduated from high school, is not regularly enrolled in a school district,  
13 and has attained the age of 16 years, or (3) is enrolled not for community  
14 college credit in a ~~vocational~~ *career technical* education course or program  
15 at a community college which is consolidated with an area vocational  
16 school or area vocational-technical school under the provisions of K.S.A.  
17 71-1701 through 71-1706, *and amendments thereto*.

workforce investment

18 (c) "Operating budget" means the adopted operating budget, as ap-  
19 proved by the state board, of a school, except for federal aid and amounts  
20 budgeted for acquisition or improvement of land and construction, re-  
21 construction or remodeling of buildings.

22 (d) "Federal aid" means federal moneys distributed to a school.

23 (e) "State aid" means state moneys distributed by the state board to  
24 a school for ~~vocational~~ *career technical* education purposes, except pos-  
25 tsecondary aid moneys.

26 (f) "Postsecondary aid" means state financial aid *in an amount deter-*  
27 *mined pursuant to K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-4482, and amendments thereto,*  
28 *and paid or payable under K.S.A. 72-4432, and amendments thereto.*

29 (g) "Local cost" means the operating budget, less state aid.

30 (h) "Total enrollment" means the total number of hours all students  
31 of a school are enrolled in a school year.

32 (i) "Local cost per enrollment hour" means local cost divided by total  
33 enrollment, except for postsecondary students defined under paragraph  
34 (3) of subsection (b), the term means the statewide average of the local  
35 cost per enrollment hour as determined by the state board.

36 (j) "Total postsecondary enrollment" means the total number of  
37 hours all postsecondary students are enrolled in a school year.

38 (k) "School" means an area vocational school, an area vocational-tech-  
39 nical school or a community college which is consolidated with an area  
40 vocational school or area vocational-technical school under the provisions  
41 of K.S.A. 71-1701 through 71-1706, except that school shall not include  
42 a community college which is consolidated with an area vocational school  
43 or area vocational-technical school for purposes of calculating local cost

**KANSAS COMMUNITY COLLEGES  
FY 2009 TUITION AND FEES SCHEDULE**

Institution	Residence	Tuition per credit hour	Fees per credit hour	Fees per student	Room Charges per year	Board Charges per year	Room and Board Charges if combined	
ALLEN COUNTY CC	Resident	\$44.00	\$16.00				\$4,100.00	
	Non-resident	\$44.00	\$16.00					
	Allen Co. Resident	\$41.00	\$16.00					
	International	\$131.00	\$16.00					
BARTON COUNTY CC	Resident	\$49.00	\$22.00				\$4,342.00	
	Non-resident	\$68.00	\$22.00					
	International	\$127.00	\$22.00					
	On-line Course	\$125.00	\$22.00					
BUTLER COUNTY CC	Resident	\$59.00	\$15.00	\$7.50			\$4,765.00	
	Non-resident	\$106.00	\$15.00	\$7.50				
	Butler Co. Resident	\$48.00	\$15.00	\$7.50				
	International	\$184.00	\$15.00	\$7.50				
CLOUD COUNTY CC	Resident	\$61.00	\$19.00				\$4,540.00	
	Non-resident	\$61.00	\$19.00					
	International	\$61.00	\$19.00					
COFFEYVILLE CC	Resident	\$32.50	\$60.00				\$4,796.00	
	Non-resident	\$32.50	\$60.00					
	International	\$94.50	\$60.00					
	Contiguous - Oklahoma County	\$32.50	\$60.00					
COLBY CC	Resident	\$48.00	\$33.00				\$3,900.00	
	Non-resident	\$87.00	\$33.00					
	International	\$112.00	\$33.00					
	NE/CO Border Co.	\$58.00	\$33.00					
COWLEY COUNTY CC	Resident	\$50.00	\$23.00				\$4,300.00	
	Non-resident	\$102.00	\$23.00					
	Cowley Co. Resident	\$45.00	\$23.00					
	Oklahoma Resident	\$50.00	\$23.00					
DODGE CITY CC	International	\$166.00	\$23.00				\$4,370.00	
	Resident	\$35.00	\$40.00					
	Ford Co. Resident	\$35.00	\$30.00					
	Non-resident	\$45.00	\$45.00					
	International	\$100.00	\$45.00					
	EduKan	\$125.00						
	Audit students pay \$100.00 per credit hour for tuition							
FORT SCOTT CC	Resident	\$40.00	\$30.00				\$4,320.00	
	Non-resident	\$96.00	\$30.00					
	Contiguous State	\$68.00	\$30.00					
	International	\$118.00	\$30.00					
GARDEN CITY CC	Resident	\$41.00	\$21.00		\$2,050.00	\$2,300.00		
	Non-resident	\$65.00	\$21.00					
	International	\$65.00	\$21.00					
HIGHLAND CC	Resident	\$52.00	\$27.00		\$2,500.00	\$1,790.00	\$4,290.00	
	Doniphan Co. Resident	\$39.00	\$27.00					
	Non-resident	\$103.00	\$27.00					
	Non-res. within 150 mi.	\$65.00	\$27.00					
	International	\$247.00	\$27.00					
HUTCHINSON CC	Resident	\$55.00	\$16.00		\$2,490.00	\$2,234.00	\$4,724.00	
	Non-resident	\$89.00	\$16.00					
	International	\$97.75	\$16.00					
	Other Tuition per credit hour - Audit - \$104.00, Credit by Exam - \$25.00, Municipality - \$42.00							
INDEPENDENCE CC	Resident	\$27.50	\$27.50				\$4,400.00	
	Independence Co. Resident	\$25.00	\$27.50					
	Non-resident	\$67.50	\$27.50					
	Border St. - OK, MO, NE, CO	\$35.00	\$27.50					
	International	\$110.00	\$27.50					
JOHNSON COUNTY CC	Resident	\$66.00	\$14.00		N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Johnson Co. Resident	\$51.00	\$14.00					
	Non-resident	\$135.00	\$14.00					
KANSAS CITY KS CC	Resident	\$49.00	\$10.00		N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Non-resident	\$147.00	\$10.00					
	International	\$147.00	\$10.00					
LABETTE CC	Resident	\$42.00	\$29.00		N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Non-resident	\$67.00	\$29.00					
	Border St.-OK, MO, AR	\$63.00	\$29.00					
NEOSHO COUNTY CC	Resident	\$44.00	\$33.00				\$4,400.00	
	Non-resident	\$44.00	\$33.00					
	International	\$117.00	\$33.00					
PRATT CC	Resident	\$45.00	\$29.00		\$2,328.00	\$1,864.00	\$4,192.00	
	Non-resident	\$47.00	\$29.00					
	International	\$89.00	\$29.00					
	Out-District-Fee - \$50.00 for in-state students per semester, \$100.00 for out-of-state students per semester, and \$150.00 for international students per semester							
SEWARD COUNTY CC	Resident	\$40.00	\$22.00				\$4,100.00	
	Non-resident	\$63.00	\$22.00					
	Non-resident (Border County)	\$50.00	\$22.00					
	International	\$63.00	\$22.00					
	Seward Online Course	\$64.00	\$22.00					
	EduKan	\$125.00						
WASHBURN UNIVERSITY	Resident (Undergraduate)	\$197.00			\$3,177.00	\$2,425.00		
	Resident (Graduate)	\$272.00						
	Non-resident (Undergraduate)	\$447.00						
	Non-resident (Graduate)	\$554.00						
	International (Undergraduate)	\$447.00						
	International (Graduate)	\$554.00						
	Other Tuition per credit hour - In-state Undergraduate Nursing - \$222.00, Out-of-state Undergraduate Nursing - \$472.00, In-state Undergraduate Business - \$242.00, Out-of-state Undergraduate Business - \$492.00, In-state Graduate Nursing (MSN) - \$341.00, Out-of-state Graduate Nursing (MSN) - \$591.00, In-state Graduate Business (MBA) - \$341.00, Out-of-state Graduate Business (MBA) - \$591.00, In-state Law (JD) - \$525.00, Out-of-state Law (JD) - \$820.00, In-state/Out-of-state Distance education Undergraduate - \$253.00, In-state/Out-of-state Distance education Graduate - \$346.00, In-state/Out-of-state On-line Bachelor of Health Science (BHS) - \$253.00, In-state/Out-of-state Sonography - \$253.00, In-state/Out-of-state Radiation Therapy - \$335.00, In-state/Out-of-state PLAN 2+2 - \$253.00							
	General Fees per credit hour - Undergraduate/Graduate Activity Fee for 3,4,5 hours/semester - \$21.00, Undergraduate/Graduate Activity Fee for 6 or more hours/semester - \$3.00, Law School Activity Fee/semester - \$35.00							

NOTE: This bill has been prepared for the signature of the appropriate legislative officers and the Governor. To determine whether the Governor has signed the bill or taken other action on it, please consult the legislative status sheet, the legislative history, or the Session Laws.

# An Act

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SENATE BILL 08-073

BY SENATOR(S) Tupa, Groff, Bacon, Johnson, Williams, Windels, Boyd, Gibbs, Gordon, Harvey, Keller, Kopp, Mitchell S., Penry, Sandoval, Schwartz, Shaffer, Tochtrop, and Veiga;  
also REPRESENTATIVE(S) Kefalas, Casso, Fischer, Todd, Benefield, Kerr A., Merrifield, Solano, Weissmann, Ferrandino, Gagliardi, Green, Jahn, King, Labuda, Levy, Lundberg, Madden, Marostica, Massey, McFadyen, Middleton, Peniston, Primavera, and Rice.

CONCERNING REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLISHERS OF COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTS DOING BUSINESS WITH STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, ENACTING THE "COLLEGE TEXTBOOK AFFORDABILITY ACT".

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

**SECTION 1. Legislative declaration - short title.** (1) The general assembly hereby finds and declares that:

(a) Students enrolled in a state institution of higher education are entitled to affordable textbooks and educational products;

(b) The primary objective of faculty members and instructors is to meet the educational needs of their students;

*Capital letters indicate new material added to existing statutes;  
deletions from existing statutes and such material not part of act*

House Higher Education Committee  
February 9, 2009  
Attachment 3

(c) Clarity in pricing is critical to the adoption and purchase of course materials, and it is the shared responsibility of faculty members, instructors, bookstores, students, and publishers to have and provide, to the greatest extent possible, knowledge of current prices;

(d) Publishers of textbooks should market and sell their textbooks and educational products using practices that are in the best interests of the students; and

(e) Publishers of textbooks should provide faculty members and instructors at state institutions of higher education with all necessary information so that the faculty members and instructors may select textbooks and educational products that best meet the needs of their students, financially and academically.

(2) The general assembly further finds and declares that:

(a) College and university bookstores should work with faculty members and instructors to review timelines and processes involved in ordering and stocking selected textbooks, disclose textbook costs to faculty members, instructors, and students, and actively publicize and promote book buyback programs; and

*already doing*

*probably not in there*

*↳ most de now...*

*my exp. -*

*instructors*

*can't pick on*

*price ...*

*Key* (b) The selection, availability, or pricing of college textbooks and supplemental learning materials should not supersede the institutional autonomy or academic freedom of colleges, universities, or faculty members or instructors who teach at those institutions.

(3) Therefore, to accomplish the goals specified in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, the general assembly hereby enacts the "College Textbook Affordability Act".

**SECTION 2.** Article 5 of title 23, Colorado Revised Statutes, is amended BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION to read:

**23-5-138. Textbooks - definitions - academic freedom.** (1) AS USED IN THIS SECTION, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

(a) "ADOPTING ENTITY" MEANS THE PERSON OR PERSONS

RESPONSIBLE FOR SELECTING AND ORDERING A TEXTBOOK OR SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL FOR USE IN A COLLEGE COURSE AT A STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(b) "BUNDLE" MEANS ONE OR MORE COLLEGE TEXTBOOKS OR OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIALS OFFERED IN COMBINATION WITH ONE OR MORE ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTS TO BE SOLD AS COURSE MATERIALS FOR A SINGLE PRICE.

(c) "COLLEGE TEXTBOOK" MEANS A TEXTBOOK OR SET OF TEXTBOOKS DEVELOPED FOR USE IN A COURSE IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AT A STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION. THE TERM "COLLEGE TEXTBOOK" INCLUDES BUT NEED NOT BE LIMITED TO CUSTOM TEXTBOOKS AND INTEGRATED TEXTBOOKS.

(d) "COURSE MATERIAL" MEANS ANY TEXTBOOK OR OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL TOOL THAT IS PUBLISHED WITH THE INTENT THAT IT BE USED FOR OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH CLASSROOM INSTRUCTION AND THAT IS ADOPTED FOR ACADEMIC USE BY FACULTY MEMBERS, INSTRUCTORS, OR THE PERSON OR ENTITY IN CHARGE OF SELECTING LEARNING MATERIAL AT THE STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(e) "CUSTOM TEXTBOOK" MEANS A COLLEGE TEXTBOOK THAT IS COMPILED AT THE DIRECTION OF A FACULTY MEMBER, INSTRUCTOR, OR OTHER PERSON OR ADOPTING ENTITY IN CHARGE OF SELECTING COURSE MATERIALS AT A STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION. A CUSTOM TEXTBOOK MAY INCLUDE BUT NEED NOT BE LIMITED TO SELECTIONS FROM ORIGINAL INSTRUCTOR MATERIALS, PREVIOUSLY COPYRIGHTED PUBLISHER MATERIALS, COPYRIGHTED THIRD-PARTY WORKS, OR ELEMENTS UNIQUE TO A SPECIFIC INSTITUTION SUCH AS COMMEMORATIVE EDITIONS.

(f) "INTEGRATED TEXTBOOK" MEANS A COLLEGE TEXTBOOK THAT IS COMBINED WITH MATERIALS AND IS DESIGNED SOLELY FOR USE AS A COMBINED UNIT, OR THAT IS DEVELOPED BY A THIRD PARTY AND THAT, ACCORDING TO THIRD-PARTY CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS, A PUBLISHER MAY NOT OFFER SEPARATELY FROM THE TEXTBOOK WITH WHICH THE MATERIALS ARE COMBINED.

(g) "PUBLISHER" MEANS A PUBLISHER OF COLLEGE TEXTBOOKS OR SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIALS.



(h) "STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION" SHALL HAVE THE SAME MEANING AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 23-18-102 (10).

(i) "SUBSTANTIAL CONTENT" MEANS A PART OF A COLLEGE TEXTBOOK, SUCH AS A NEW CHAPTER, COVERAGE OF AN ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL ERA, A NEW THEME, OR NEW SUBJECT MATTER.

(j) "SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL" MEANS EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL DEVELOPED TO ACCOMPANY A COLLEGE TEXTBOOK. SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL IS NOT A COMPONENT OF AN INTEGRATED TEXTBOOK. SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL MAY INCLUDE BUT NEED NOT BE LIMITED TO PRINTED MATERIALS, COMPUTER DISKS, WEB SITE ACCESS, AND ELECTRONICALLY DISTRIBUTED MATERIALS.

(2) BEGINNING ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 2009:

*signed Spuy 08'*

(a) WHEN A PUBLISHER PROVIDES A FACULTY MEMBER, INSTRUCTOR, OR OTHER PERSON OR ADOPTING ENTITY IN CHARGE OF SELECTING COURSE MATERIALS AT A STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION WITH INFORMATION REGARDING A COLLEGE TEXTBOOK OR SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL, THE PUBLISHER SHALL PROVIDE, IN WRITING OR ELECTRONICALLY, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, AT A MINIMUM:

(I) THE PRICE AT WHICH THE PUBLISHER WOULD MAKE THE TEXTBOOK OR SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL AVAILABLE;

(II) THE SUBSTANTIAL CONTENT REVISIONS MADE, IF ANY, BETWEEN THE CURRENT EDITION OF THE COLLEGE TEXTBOOK OR SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL AND A PREVIOUS EDITION;

(III) WHETHER THE COLLEGE TEXTBOOK OR SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL IS AVAILABLE IN ANOTHER FORMAT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO PAPERBACK OR UNBOUND COPIES, AND THE PRICE AT WHICH THE PUBLISHER WOULD MAKE THE COLLEGE TEXTBOOK OR SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL IN THE OTHER FORMAT AVAILABLE.

(b) A PUBLISHER THAT SELLS A COLLEGE TEXTBOOK AND ANY SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIAL ACCOMPANYING THAT COLLEGE TEXTBOOK AS A SINGLE BUNDLE TO A STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION SHALL ALSO MAKE AVAILABLE THE COLLEGE TEXTBOOK AND

*What's missing?  
how does this  
important info  
get to the  
student?*

ANY OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIALS AS SEPARATE AND UNBUNDLED ITEMS AT SEPARATE PRICES.

(c) TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE, A PUBLISHER SHALL PROVIDE THE INFORMATION REQUIRED IN THIS SUBSECTION (2) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROVISION OF CUSTOM TEXTBOOKS.

~~(3) NOTHING IN THIS SECTION SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS SUPERSEDING THE INSTITUTIONAL AUTONOMY OR ACADEMIC FREEDOM OF A STATE INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION OR ITS FACULTY MEMBERS OR INSTRUCTORS IN THE SELECTION OF COLLEGE TEXTBOOKS AND SUPPLEMENTAL LEARNING MATERIALS.~~

**SECTION 3. Effective date.** This act shall take effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly that is allowed for submitting a referendum petition pursuant to article V, section 1 (3) of the state constitution, (August 6, 2008, if adjournment sine die is on May 7, 2008); except that, if a referendum petition is filed against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or

part, if approved by the people, shall take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by proclamation of the governor.

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Peter C. Groff  
PRESIDENT OF  
THE SENATE

---

Andrew Romanoff  
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

---

Karen Goldman  
SECRETARY OF  
THE SENATE

---

Marilyn Eddins  
CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE  
OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

---

Bill Ritter, Jr.  
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

## Colorado House Democrats



*"I ask the members of the Colorado House of Representatives to work together toward achieving three common goals to help expand opportunity: to bring new, high-paying jobs to Colorado, to provide support for struggling families and to build a world class public education system. "*

—House Speaker Terrance Carroll

April 08, 2008

### Gov. Ritter Signs College Textbook Bill into Law



Gov. Bill Ritter today signed into law legislation that will bring greater transparency to the cost of college textbooks.

**Senate Bill 73** was co-sponsored by Sen. Ron Tupa and Rep. John Kefalas. The bill's main advocate was the Associated Students of Colorado organization. It requires publishers to:

- Publicly disclose the price of textbooks and other course materials on websites and other means;
- Sell textbooks separately and "unbundled" from CD-ROMs, workbooks and other related material; and
- Disclose substantial content revisions between current and prior editions.

"This is a consumer right-to-know bill for students and educators alike," Gov. Ritter said. "It represents an important step toward transparency and will help students and their families plan their budgets. Textbooks cost students hundreds of dollars a semester, and with two students in college myself, I know that every dollar counts."

For a complete list of legislation Gov. Ritter has signed into law during the 2008 legislative session, [click here](#) or visit [www.colorado.gov/governor](http://www.colorado.gov/governor).

-- Posted by staff

Posted in [Education](#), [John Kefalas](#), [Press Release](#) | [Permalink](#)

Technorati Tags: [Bill Ritter](#), [John Kefalas](#), [Ken Kester](#), [Marsha Looper](#), [Ron Tupa](#)

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3-7  
2/2/2009

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*Colorado Legislative Council Staff Fiscal Note*

**NO FISCAL IMPACT**


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<b>Drafting Number:</b> LLS 08-0473	<b>Date:</b> February 4, 2008
<b>Prime Sponsor(s):</b> Sen. Tupa Rep. Kefalas	<b>Bill Status:</b> Senate Education
	<b>Fiscal Analyst:</b> David Porter (303-866-4375)

---

**TITLE:** CONCERNING REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLISHERS OF COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTS DOING BUSINESS WITH STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, ENACTING THE "COLLEGE TEXTBOOK AFFORDABILITY ACT".

**Summary of Legislation**

SB08-073 establishes disclosure requirements for publishers of college textbooks. The bill requires the publisher to provide the faculty member or person in charge of selecting course materials with the following:

- ▶ the price of the materials to the bookstore;
- ▶ the substantial revisions between the current and last editions; and
- ▶ whether other formats, such as paperback or unbound, are available.

The bill requires publishers to adopt the following practices:

- ▶ provide the above information on a website;
- ▶ for cases where a textbook is bundled with other materials, provide the textbook "unbundled" as well; and
- ▶ to the extent possible, provide the above information for custom textbooks.

The bill is effective 90 days following final adjournment of the General Assembly unless a referendum petition is filed (August 6, 2008, if final adjournment is May 7, 2008).

**Assessment**

Neither post-secondary institutions nor the Department of Law are required to enforce the provisions of the bill. The bill's requirements are carried out exclusively by publishers, providing information to faculty, staff, and students at institutes of higher education. Therefore, with no state or local government revenue or expenditures, the bill is assessed as having no fiscal impact.

**Departments Contacted**

Higher Education

Law



**FINAL  
FISCAL NOTE**

**Drafting Number:** LLS 08-0473  
**Prime Sponsor(s):** Sen. Tupa  
 Rep. Kefalas

**Date:** June 18, 2008  
**Bill Status:** Signed into Law  
**Fiscal Analyst:** David Porter (303-866-4375)

**TITLE:** CONCERNING REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLISHERS OF COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL PRODUCTS DOING BUSINESS WITH STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, ENACTING THE "COLLEGE TEXTBOOK AFFORDABILITY ACT".

### Summary of Legislation

SB08-073 establishes disclosure requirements for publishers of college textbooks. The bill requires the publisher to provide the faculty member or person in charge of selecting course materials with the following:

- ▶ the price of the materials to the bookstore;
- ▶ the substantial revisions between the current and last editions; and
- ▶ whether materials are available in other formats, such as paperback or unbound, and corresponding pricing.

The bill requires publishers to adopt the following practices:

- ▶ for cases where a textbook is bundled with other materials, provide the textbook "unbundled" as well; and
- ▶ to the extent possible, provide the above information for custom textbooks.

The Governor signed the bill into law on April 8, 2008, and unless a referendum petition is filed, the bill will take effect August 5, 2008.

### Assessment

Neither post-secondary institutions nor the Department of Law are required to enforce the provisions of the bill. The bill's requirements are carried out exclusively by publishers, providing information to faculty, staff, and students at institutes of higher education. Therefore, with no state or local government revenue or expenditures, the bill is assessed as having no fiscal impact.

### Departments Contacted

Higher Education

Law

## The Price of Knowledge

Textbooks are expensive and, unfortunately, like everything else, they continue to get more expensive each year.

Though textbook prices have gone up, studies show that over the last 20 years, they have only gone up about as much as most other things we buy.

Surprisingly, high prices for textbooks do not mean high profits for bookstores. Publishers take the biggest bite out of every textbook dollar you spend.

Though textbooks are expensive, they are a good value. As a student they are your "tools of the trade." You will learn a lot from them and, in fact, they usually represent the smallest of your investment in your college education.

COLLEGEBOOKSTORECOLLEGEBOOKSTORECOLLEGEBOOKSTORECOLLEGEBOOKSTORECOLLEGEBOOKSTORE

### Used Textbooks Save You Money

Because textbooks are so expensive, the bookstore carries as many used books as possible. We buy them from your fellow students on campus, from national used book wholesalers, and from other college stores. We sell all used textbooks at 25% off the original selling price; and we stock all the used books we can to help save you money.

### What's on Your Mind? Your Questions Are Always Welcome

We know you are concerned about prices. We are, too. Our goal is to provide you with all the books you need for your classes at a fair price. We welcome your comments and suggestions since they will help us serve you better.

## Your bookstore... here to help You.

# HOW TEXTBOOKS ARE PRICED

House Higher Education Committee  
February 9, 2009  
Attachment 4

### Where Does the Money Go?— Who Picks the Textbooks We Sell?

All required course books we sell are chosen by your professors. They know what titles best explain the material for their classes. Your professors study tens and sometimes hundreds of textbooks before choosing the ones that fit their needs best. Professors are concerned about textbook prices for their students. They often request paperback editions, when available, to help keep costs down.

But faculty members also know that even though they are expensive, the textbooks you study are an important part of your education, and what you learn from them will stay with you for a long time.

### Doing the Math— Our Cost Determines Our Price

Like every college bookstore across the country—and like every retailer too—our cost determines our price.

When no selling price is set by the publisher, we add a minimum markup to our purchase cost to cover our expenses of operation.

For other textbooks, the price is determined directly by the publishing companies. They sell us the books at a set cost and also establish the selling price we must follow.

The pricing policies of your bookstore are followed by most college and university bookstores throughout the country.

### Textbook Dollars Wind Up in Lots of Places

Here is an example of how each dollar you spend on a new textbook is typically divided. First, the publisher takes an average of 67% or 67 cents of every new textbook dollar you spend. (This figure includes the cost of the book's development, expenses such as paper, graphic design and marketing materials, and the publisher's revenues.) The author gets approximately 9% or 9 cents, and the freight companies, 2.5%.

Next, an average of 9% goes to the school to support academic programs and student activities, and/or to reduce operating expenses and help keep tuition down. Salaries and benefits for your bookstore's employees take approximately another 10% of each dollar.

From the 2.5 cents that remain, your bookstore pays for its direct expenses (including taxes, equipment, maintenance, repairs, supplies, etc.). What is left over after paying these expenses are the bookstore's earnings on its new textbook sales.

### Textbook Price Tags— The Rising Cost of Education

When textbook prices go up, it is the publishers who are raising the prices. Like the vast majority of college bookstores around the country, our prices are determined by the costs charged us by the publishers. If you are interested in learning more about publisher's costs, write the Association of American Publishers, 71 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

### Divvying Up a \$50 Textbook

The price breakdown that follows is an average based on information collected from college and university bookstores and textbook publishers across the country, as compiled by the Association of American Publishers and the National Association of College Stores.

Each dollar you spend on a new college textbook is distributed in many ways. Most of your money, as you can see, goes to the publisher.

The bookstore uses its share to pay the salaries and benefits of its employees, and the expenses of running the store.

Another important portion goes to your school. We feel proud of the financial support the bookstore gives to this campus community. The school gets an average of 9% of the price of each new textbook to support campus programs and/or to reduce general operating expenses and help keep tuition down.

*The school gets an average of 9% of the price of each new textbook to support campus programs and/or to reduce general operating expenses and help keep tuition down.*



New \$50 Textbook	\$	%
1. Publisher	\$33.50	67%
2. Author	4.50	9%
3. Freight Company	1.25	2.5%
4. Revenue given to college or university for academic programs, student activities, capital improvements, systems automation and/or reduction of school operating expenses	4.50	9%
5. Bookstore		
a. Employee salaries and benefits	5.00	10%
b. Earnings and other direct expenses including taxes, equipment, maintenance, repairs, supplies, etc.	1.25	2.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$50.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

*The price breakdown above is based on information collected from college and university bookstores and textbook publishers across the country, as compiled by the National Association of College Stores.*





# KANSAS BOARD OF REGENTS

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TELEPHONE – 785-296-3421  
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[www.kansasregents.org](http://www.kansasregents.org)

**To:** Rep. Terrie Huntington, Chair  
House Higher Education Committee

**From:** Kip Peterson, Director of Government Relations & Communications

**Date:** February 5, 2009

**Re:** General Textbook Price Information

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You recently expressed an interest in receiving some information from the campuses regarding the textbook price issue. I've attached some general information that I received from FHSU, KSU, KU, PSU, the American Council on Education (pertaining to textbook cost provisions in the Federal Higher Education Act), and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. I hope you find this information helpful.

House Higher Education Committee  
February 9, 2009  
Attachment 5

### **Pittsburg State University:**

1. Aggressive faculty early textbook adoption program which determines the textbook prior to the end of the semester buyback. B&N (Barnes & Noble) works very hard with department chairs, departmental contacts (administrative specialist) and individual faculty to get the adoptions by the necessary deadlines. This allows the bookstore to know what text is adopted for subsequent semester and to subsequently pay students top dollar for their used textbooks (rather than market wholesale) and have as many used textbooks on the shelves as possible (from on-campus buyback or from wholesale dealers as necessary/available) for student purchase at 25% discount off of retail price for a new text. Our current used textbook percentage on the shelves is 45%. This is likely about 10-15% above used textbook stock levels on a national average.
2. Competitive price guarantee. If the student finds the book at the local competitor for less, we will match.
3. Implementation of electronic version of textbooks. These typically run 60-80% of the cost of printed text. There are some drawbacks to electronic versions (limited access time, no resale opportunity, etc) for students. We currently offer electronic version of our text to the extent that they are available. I am guessing in my recollection of how many titles we stock, but I believe it is slightly over 1000 per average semester, we have 106 titles available to students in electronic format in addition to print version. This represents all that are available across our total adoptions.

### **Fort Hays State University:**

The University Bookstore publishes ISBN numbers to allow for students to purchase books online from another vendor if cost effective.

The Bookstore for the last few years has shared our virtual college course book lists with a competitor for competitive pricing.

The University has adopted a policy requiring faculty who author textbooks they intend to make required reading for their classes to submit the book for peer review to ensure relevance and quality.



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Online Learning

Textbook Prices

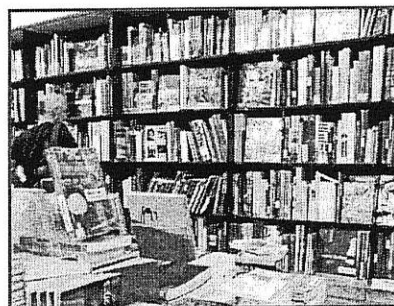
HIGHER ED ISSUES

HOME :: HIGHER EDUCATION ISSUES :: TEXTBOOK PRICES

## Textbook Prices

The reauthorized Higher Education Act (HEA) includes new language on textbook prices that states: "to the maximum extent practicable" institutions are required to disclose the retail price and the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) of required and recommended textbooks in course materials used for pre-registration and registration purposes. This provision becomes effective July 2010.

The senior leadership of the six presidential associations met earlier in September with Senate Majority Whip Richard Durbin (D-IL), the author of the textbook provisions in the HEA. During the meeting, Sen. Durbin raised a number of concerns he has heard from campuses and students. He urged institutions to act aggressively and proactively to address high textbook prices. He argued universities should disclose the information on textbooks as soon as practical so that students could shop for the best buys. The associations leaders shared with him initiatives at a number of institutions and agreed it was important for students to have the information as practical.



For More Information Visit:  
**NASULGC Institutions Work to Contain the Price of Textbooks**

### Share Your Institution's Efforts

There are a wide range of innovative and effective plans and policies in place to address textbook costs at our institutions. We encourage members to share their efforts with the NASULGC community. To have a summary of your efforts posted [here](#). Please email the details and results of your work to [textbooks@nasulgc.org](mailto:textbooks@nasulgc.org).

:: NASULGC Members' Efforts to Contain the Cost of Textbooks





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Access & Urban Issues | HIGHER ED ISSUES  
 HOME :: HIGHER EDUCATION ISSUES :: TEXTBOOK PRICES

Accountabilty

Diversity

College Cost

Financial Aid

Online Learning

Textbook Prices

## Public University Efforts to Contain Textbook Prices

Many institutions and university systems are taking steps concerning textbook prices. Below is a list of initiatives NASULGC members are working on. To add your institution's efforts to this list, or to add information to efforts already listed below, email [textbooks@nasulgc.org](mailto:textbooks@nasulgc.org):

:: More on NASULGC's efforts on textbook prices

### KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Kansas State University, working closely with its Student Governing Association, Student Senate, and Faculty Senate, initiated a textbook awareness campaign in 2007 for students and faculty members that encourages early decision making for textbook choices and established an online textbook listing website. Moreover, affiliated bookstores have initiated an incentive program designed to return money to students. K-State continues to work collectively as a university community to keep textbook costs as low as possible for students.

### UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

The University of Arkansas Bookstore, working in concert with the Provost's Office and its many constituents, has developed a number of initiatives aimed at holding down the cost of textbooks. These practices have been developed over a period of several years and include initiatives in the areas of early textbook adoptions; used textbook availability; discount pricing; midday madness discounts; price leadership; transparency in pricing; buyback value information; student textbook exchanges; unbundling; digital textbooks; textbook reservations; royalty and financial benefit policies; professor's assistance packages; and others. For more information, [click here](#).

### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

#### Faculty/ Bookstore partnership

The bookstore and faculty work together when bundles are adopted for courses to ensure they are economically sound. Communication between academic departments and the bookstore happens on a consistent basis to ensure book orders are received as soon as possible to maximize the supply of used textbooks and ensure buyback prices are as high as possible.

#### Offering students choices

Faculty select the content they deem best for their students and the bookstore then works to find and provide alternative formats in which that content is available. These formats include new and used textbooks, black and white editions, loose-leaf editions, digital books, bundles, the components of bundles separately, and will stock numerous formats allowing the student to choose the price and format of the content the professor has chosen.

#### Lowest Textbook Price Guarantee

The campus bookstore will match any textbook price a student finds locally or on a commercial web site. Students simply print the web page showing the lower price and bring it in for a price match. The book must be in stock at the competitor, an identical edition and be from a commercial seller (not an individual).

Seven buyback locations on campus

5-4

During the end of each quarter, the bookstore sets up buyback locations on all corners of the campus. This convenience for students has resulted in one of the largest buyback programs in the nation. For books being reused on campus the next term, students receive 50% of the new price, whether they bought the book new or used. This means students buying a used book and selling it back, have a final cost that is just 25% of the cost of a new book. This aggressive program, combined with searching the national used book wholesale market daily, has resulted in one of the largest used book programs in the country.

## UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

### Textbook Price Cuts

The Associated Students UCLA, often just called "ASUCLA," is the not-for-profit organization that operates the student union, bookstores, restaurants, and trademarks & licensing at UCLA. This week, ASUCLA implemented a price-match guarantee and has instituted a major reduction in textbook prices, totaling \$650,000 for all books ordered for UCLA. ASUCLA is also working on starting a book rental program. Scott Waugh, UCLA acting executive vice chancellor and provost, said "The University is determined to minimize the burden for students by finding ways to keep textbook costs as low as possible." Students have reported that the prices for textbooks have already been reduced and the price tags reflect the old and new prices to show the discounts.

### Book scholarship money

The UCLA Undergraduate Students Association Council (USAC) has unanimously approved a textbook scholarship fund, which council members hope will help alleviate book costs for students. The Council has allocated \$20,000 from its budget surplus and will present "gift certificates" for the UCLA bookstore to students who are granted the scholarships. USAC is also planning to ask for an additional \$10,000 for the scholarship fund from ASUCLA.

The first scholarships will be offered in winter quarter to give USAC a chance to advertise to students. The applications will be available in the second half of fall quarter and will be based on financial need, with input from the financial aid office. Expecting that there will be more applications than there are funds, the scholarships will be allocated through a lottery, and may only be used for textbooks. All textbooks bought with the gift certificates will have to be returned at the end of the quarter to ensure that the books are put back into the system and available for future students.

USAC is also working with the UCLA Department of Development to organize a silent auction during spring quarter to generate more funds for the textbook scholarship program.

## UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The University of Michigan is in the process of implementing many of the recommendations offered by a university-wide task force that included students. These recommendations include encouraging early textbook decisions by faculty members, creating electronic databases for linking textbook information to course descriptions, and providing a forum for textbook exchanges.

For more information, visit

[http://www.provost.umich.edu/reports/Textbook\\_Task\\_Force\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](http://www.provost.umich.edu/reports/Textbook_Task_Force_Final_Report.pdf).

## UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF OHIO

The University System of Ohio has worked with six of the largest publishers to make electronic textbooks and supplemental materials available to the university's students at reduced prices, while at the same time creating incentive programs for faculty members to reduce costs for students.

For more information <http://uso.edu/opportunities/textbooks/index.php>.

## UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

In the Fall of 2007, Chancellor Mark Yudof asked the Office of Academic Affairs to engage in a study on how to reduce the cost of textbooks to UT System students. A task force was formed made up of representatives from the Office of Academic Affairs, the Office of Governmental Affairs, the Office of Finance, and the Office of General Council. The primary conclusion of the Task Force was that in the short-term, faculty members selecting learning materials, being mindful of the costs, are the key to controlling and, possibly reducing the expense students face with regard to textbooks.

:: Report and Recommendations of the University of Texas System Textbook Study Group

**:: Summary of the Report and Recommendations of the University of Texas System Textbook Study Group**

### UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

#### Textbook Rentals

The bookstore seeks a commitment from the university's faculty to use the same textbook for at least two semesters (or two years if the course is year long). This commitment enables the bookstore to rent books for at least one half of the new book price. The longer the commitment from the faculty, the lower the rental price. If used books are available to rent, then the fee will range from 25 to 40% of the new book price. This semester, the bookstore rented books for 103 courses, up from 48 this past Spring. Customer satisfaction with the rental program is 100%. This year Student Council has joined the bookstore to help educate non-participating faculty about the value of the rental program.

#### Books Going Into New Editions

As soon as we learn that a textbook used by our faculty is going into a new edition, we contact that faculty member to determine whether he/she would like to use the older edition at substantial savings to the students. Given the fact that the changes in textbooks from one edition to the next is often insignificant, many of our faculty have agreed to use the older edition. Older edition books save students 75% of the new book price.

#### Guaranteed buyback

We guarantee to our students that we will pay 50% of the new book price for textbooks that we know will be used in the future. Because this guarantee is made at the time the book is purchased, the student knows up front that the textbook will actually cost 50% less than the new price should he/she sell the book back to us.

#### Used Book Availability

The textbook department regularly contacts faculty to ensure that textbook orders are received in a timely manner. The more orders that we receive, the more we can pay to our students who sell their books back to us at the end of the semester.

As a result of recent negotiated agreements with two major distributors of used books, the bookstore now has access to twice as many books as before. Fully one third of all textbooks purchased by our students is used. This is well above the national average.

#### Electronic Books

The bookstore has agreements in place with two providers of e-books. All e-books available from publishers for books adopted by our faculty are available at the store at 50% of the new book price. This Fall the bookstore carried 41 e-book titles.

### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

The University of Wisconsin (UW) System and its Board of Regents view increasing textbook costs as an issue that may limit some individuals' access to higher education. At the Board of Regents' May 2007 meeting, a UW-prepared report entitled, "Textbook Costs in Higher Education" was discussed. This review, which was requested by the Board of Regents' Business, Finance, and Audit Committee, identified factors driving textbook cost increases and identified strategies that UW institutions, faculty, and students could use to control these costs. Since May 2007, the Committee has asked for two follow-up reports on the UW institutions' progress on implementing measures to reduce or contain textbook costs. Initiatives by UW institutions generally relate to:

- providing alternatives to traditional textbook purchases;
- encouraging early adoption of textbooks by faculty; and
- providing additional textbook information to students and faculty.

For more information, [click here](#).

KU Home : KU News

## KU News Release

Aug. 22, 2008

Contact: Kelly K. Stazyk, KU Bookstores, (785) 864-2640.

### **KU Bookstores implements cost-saving measures for students buying textbooks**

LAWRENCE — University of Kansas students saved an average of \$25 on textbooks for the 2007-08 academic year because of improvements made by KU Bookstores with help from the Textbook Task Force.

The Textbook Task Force — comprised of students, faculty and staff — formed during the 2006-07 academic year. One of the task force's recommendations that KU Bookstores is exploring is working with academic departments sooner to identify course materials for upcoming semesters. This can help lower costs of course materials and supplies and can allow time to find alternative mediums to traditional hardbound textbooks.

Last year, KU Bookstores increased the availability of used books in its inventory from 30 percent to 45 percent. KU Bookstores also offers a 5 percent discount to students who pre-order their textbooks, which saves students time and money and helps KU Bookstores more efficiently maintain inventory and keep costs down.

KU Bookstores continues to explore ways to help students save money, including establishing partnerships with several campus units to offer electronic resources and course materials and help students identify resources and course materials available for free. An advisory committee will meet each semester after students have received their textbooks to review and plan improvements for the next semester. Also, the University Registrar will provide KU Bookstores with enrollment numbers by course section so a more accurate supply of textbooks will be available.

"If this continues, the KU Bookstores will save KU students up to \$1 million this year," said Steve Rhodes, director of KU Bookstores.

-30-

The University of Kansas is a major comprehensive research and teaching university. University Relations is the central public relations office for KU's Lawrence campus.

kunews@ku.edu | (785) 864-3256 | 1314 Jayhawk Blvd., Lawrence, KS 66045

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The University of Kansas  
Lawrence, KS 66045  
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*Information from the American Council on Education:*

On July 31, Congress completed reauthorization of the Higher Education Act (HEA) by passing the Higher Education Opportunity Act—five years late and after an unprecedented 14 extensions of the statutory deadline. The president signed the bill into law on August 14, 2008.

The Act addressed the issue of textbook costs:

**Textbook cost containment:** Effective July 1, 2010, institutions will be required to disclose in their course schedules, “to the maximum extent practicable,” the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) of every required and recommended textbook and supplemental materials and retail price information. Lacking accurate information about the ISBN number at the time the course schedules are set, the institution is permitted to indicate that this information is “to be determined.” Publishers are required to provide faculty with information on price, copyright dates of the three previous editions, any substantial revisions between a new edition and prior iterations, whether the textbook is available in any other format and at what price and to supply textbooks in bundled and unbundled formats.



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## MEMORANDUM

TO: House Higher Education Committee

FROM: Diane C. Duffy, Vice-President, Finance and Administration

DATE: February 9, 2009

SUBJECT: Follow up HB 2007 (Hearing February 3, 2009)

During my recent presentation to the Committee, requesting your favorable consideration of House Bill 2007, legislation that would amend current law to allow state universities, with the approval of the Board of Regents, to provide scholarships, fellowships, and tuition and fee waivers to both undergraduate and graduate students for their educational programs, a question was asked regarding the amount of tuition and fees reduced for non-residents at the state universities.

In December, 2006, Legislative Post Audit issued a performance audit – Postsecondary Educational Institutions: Reviewing Tuition Rates Being Charged to Non-Resident Students in Kansas. The link to the report can be found at:  
[http://www.kslegislature.org/postaudit/audits\\_perform/06pa07a.pdf](http://www.kslegislature.org/postaudit/audits_perform/06pa07a.pdf)

The audit's abstract provides the following summary and I've inserted a note that specifically responds to the Committee's question:

*State law specifically authorizes tuition reductions for some non-resident students, and allows schools to enact other reductions. In Fall 2005, about 12,000 of the nearly 27,000 non-resident students at Kansas public colleges and universities (46%) received some type of waiver or discount, which resulted in tuition reductions of nearly \$26 million (NOTE: the state universities accounted for 95% or \$24,615,031). Specific statutory authorizations, such as those for active military members and employees of the school, accounted for 40% of the students and 56% of the money. Policies approved by boards of regents and trustees accounted for the remainder. These school policies included tuition reductions for residents of certain counties in bordering states, online students, and victims of Hurricane Katrina. Even with the rate reductions, tuition paid by non-resident students at State universities more than covered the estimated cost of teaching those students.*

I hope this meets with the Committee's expectations. As always, if you have any questions or would like further information, please let me know.

House Higher Education Committee  
February 9, 2009  
Attachment 6