

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE EDUCATION BUDGET COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Joe McLeland at 3:30 p.m. on February 9, 2010, in Room 159-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Theresa Kiernan, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Reagan Cussimano, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Jonathan Tang, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Dee Heideman, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Larry Isaac, President, Midwestern Higher Education Compact

Others attending:

See attached list.

Larry Isaac, President, Midwestern Higher Education Compact gave a report on MHEC and outlined the money Kansas saved from it's membership. He, also, reported to the committee Kansas was the first state to join the compact in 1991. (Attachment 1)

Representative Feuerborn made a motion to fund the \$20,000 reequested to buy new laptop computers from their fee funds and to accept the Kansas Behavioral Science Regulatory Board's budget report. The motion was seconded by Representative Lane.

A Memorandum was handed out to the committee from Kathleen Selzler Lippert, Interm Executive Director for the Kansas Board of Healing Arts containing some answers and information the committee requested at her presentation on February 8, 2010. The information the committee requested, referred to the month of the year when their funds reached the lowest point before fees started coming in, and at that time, they may need to obtain a loan. (Attachment 2)

Representative Lane made a motion to adopt the budget report plus add \$118,000 for moving expenses requested by the Kansas Board of Healing Arts. The motion was seconded by Representative Aurand and the motion was a unanimous yea.

HB 2239 - School districts; uniform accounting system for the recording and reporting of receipts and expenditures.

A provision was explained by Theresa Kiernan of the Office of the Revisor of Statutes, to extend the implementation dates to July 1, 2016. (Attachment 3)

After an amendment was offered by Representative Feuerborn, the committee deferred the motion and vote on this bill until a future committee meeting.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 10, 2010.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:12 p.m.



The Midwest Credential Repository for Education, Skills, and Training (Midwest-CREST)

Accelerating degree completion through improved mobility, transferability, and application of credits and credentials

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has awarded \$100,000 to the Midwestern Higher Education Compact to explore the creation of a multi-state credential repository to reduce student time to degree and promote the completion of degrees in progress or on hold. The initiative, titled the Midwest Credential Repository for Education, Skills, and Training, or Midwest-CREST, would promote portability of academic credits, advance the recognition of the various means by which college-level competencies are developed, and facilitate the mobility of human capital between and among all of the Midwestern states.

Midwest-CREST would provide citizens with an opportunity to use a web-based platform to bank or store the college credits they have earned and to document learning they have achieved through workplace training, community education, and other formalized experiences. Incorporating elements of e-portfolios, the “deposits” made to Midwest-CREST would be documented and organized into standard “transcripts,” which would then be made available to colleges and universities to assess and “bid” for the opportunity to facilitate the completion of a degree. Students could receive bids from multiple institutions offering degree completion through a variety of modalities, including classroom-based and online courses, competency assessments, credit by examination, residencies, etc. Students would then be able to evaluate the multiple offers and choose one based on whatever combination factors are important to them (cost, flexibility, accessibility, number of courses required, etc.).

The proposal is grounded in the belief that increased portability of credit and improved translation of learning into meaningful credentials can improve the employment prospects of Midwestern citizens and promote economic development through facilitating the interstate mobility of human capital. Implementation of the exploratory initiative will be organized to achieve three major outcomes: 1) completion of a feasibility study; 2) creation of a plan for potential implementation and sustainability; and 3) development of a set of recommendations with a supporting plan of action. The feasibility study will include:

- an inventory of existing technologies and technological requirements;
- an assessment of state and institutional level practices and related policies;
- an assessment of needs and potential utilization of the platform by degree seekers and colleges and universities; and
- identification of the scope and type of marketing and outreach required to generate sufficient knowledge and use of the platform.

MHEC’s partners in the initiative are the Institute for Academic Alliances at Kansas State University and the Brookings Institution’s Great Lakes Economic Initiative. While the grant runs through December 31, 2010, recommendations will be presented to the MHEC commission at its annual meeting November 16-17, 2010.

House Education Budget Committee
Date: 02-09-2010
Attachment #: 1



MHEC Partnering with NCHEMS on Planning Tool to Help States “Close the Gap” in Postsecondary Credentials

The United States is losing ground to other countries in the proportion of its workforce with a college degree. Given the relationship between educational level, employment and growth, this increasing credentials gap threatens the future economic competitiveness of our nation. In order to maintain pace with top performing countries the United States will need to produce a projected 15 million additional degrees and other postsecondary credentials by 2025. President Obama referenced this gap in a speech to Congress earlier this year.

To help states close the gap MHEC has contracted with the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS)—and with the support of Lumina Foundation—to build a model to predict what would happen to the credentials gap if different inputs and throughputs were to change. For example, what would happen if college completion rates were to change by a certain amount? What would happen if high school graduation rates were to change? What would happen if there were changes in postsecondary participation rates of particular segments of the population? What would be the impact of closing participation and completion gaps among different socioeconomic groups?

An advisory committee comprised of SHEEO agency executives and other potential users of the resulting product will work with NCHEMS to develop a predictive model for each MHEC state that will:

- Report the size of the projected attainment gap in each year from 2010 to 2025.
- Create the model for each state constructed with data unique to the state. The model will be dynamic, enabling states to explore scenarios of their own creation and to determine how changes to selected inputs and throughputs will contribute to achievement of the state’s attainment goals.
- Determine the extent to which the gap would be closed if input and throughput variable values were equated to best state and international performances.
- Develop a report of findings and policy recommendations for each state.
- Produce a summary report of data and policy recommendations – information that can help MHEC to identify programming opportunities.

Once the model has been developed user training will be held with key agency personnel in each of the MHEC states. The models and training will be completed by the end of October. All of the cost of building each state’s model under this initiative will be paid by MHEC. In addition, as part of the contract NCHEMS will offer complementary technical assistance and consultation on use of the model for six months after release of the product. For more information contact Chris Rasmussen, MHEC’s vice president for research and policy analysis, at chrizr@mhec.org or 612-625-2431.



Completion-based Funding for Higher Education

Prepared February 2009

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Completion-based Funding for Higher Education

International Context

Internationally, several countries are linking funding of higher education to expected outcomes. Management principles of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness are becoming measures of good governance in higher education as well as in business. Managing by outcomes or outputs rather than inputs has led to some performance-based and/or incentive funding models – rewarding *actual* rather than *promised* performance levels.

One of the incentives being considered is tying a portion of institutional funding to student success. This funding may be packaged as additional incentive dollars – awarded to institutions if they achieve certain performance benchmarks – or it could be incorporated into funding formulas, essentially replacing a portion of an institution’s enrollment-based appropriation with a completions-based component. In some cases, governments and higher education institutions sign agreements or make other formal contractual arrangements that are based on expected outcomes; in other cases, governments simply tie performance funding to block grants or to funding formulas.

The following examples illustrate possible uses of outcome-based funding for higher education.

Australia

The Learning and Teaching Performance Fund in Australia is based on student satisfaction with generic skills, student satisfaction with good teaching, overall student satisfaction, full-time employment, further part-time or full-time study, all bachelor students’ progress rates, and commencing bachelor students’ retention rates. Australia’s Higher Education Disability Support Programme is based on the number of domestic students with a disability enrolled at the institution, weighted by the retention and success ratios for those students.

Canada

In international comparisons, Canada has been awarded an “A” grade and ranks first out of 17 peer countries for college completion and has been awarded a “B” grade and ranks fifth out of 17 peer countries on university completion (OECD data as reported on the website,

<http://www.conferenceboard.ca/HCP/Details/education.aspx>).

In 1967 the province of Quebec established a pre-university program as a way of making postsecondary education more accessible. The program, which is offered after Grade 11, replaces the extra year of high school, covers one year of community college, and is a prerequisite for university acceptance. According to the Conference Board of Canada, between 1990 and 2006,

college participation rates for those aged 17 to 19 were consistently above 35 percent in Quebec, compared with only 10 percent in the rest of Canada (<http://www.conferenceboard.ca/>).

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic uses formula-funding criteria for higher education such as the number of degrees awarded or the number of graduates.

Denmark

The public budgets for teaching and learning activities are exclusively based on output measures – based on the number of credits obtained by students each year. This mechanism is known as the “taximeter” model.

England

In England, the goal to widen participation and access to higher education resulted from concerns expressed when a new system of fees was introduced to British public higher education during the 2006-07 academic year. Under the new system, higher education institutions can charge tuition fees of any amount from £0 to £3,000. However, England’s Office for Fair Access (OFFA) was established to prevent institutions from charging fees above £1,200 if those institutions do not make adequate provision for widening access and encouraging participation, especially for those students from under-represented groups.

As part of the process, the higher education institutions are required to set milestones toward improving access and report them to the Higher Education Funding Council (HEFC) and OFFA. The data reported by an institution may include completion data since ensuring the success of students in their programs of study is one of the program’s goals (<http://www.hefce.ac.uk/widen/>).

England’s OFFA must approve an access agreement with each institution that charges the new variable tuition fees. If institutions do not meet the milestones they set, they will not be sanctioned unless a serious breach of the agreement has been made. If a serious breach has been made, a public higher education institution can be fined up to £500,000 or about 110% of the amount promised but not spent on bursaries (grants) or outreach work. The HEFC’s Widening Access and Participation Strategic Advisory Committee monitors progress in implementing key performance targets relating to all of the goals aimed at widening participation in British higher education.

Finland

The block grant funding formula for polytechnics includes the number of students enrolled (70%) and the number of graduates (30%, including the postgraduate level). The grant for universities includes the number of degrees (including post-graduate programs).

Netherlands

There is some variance in the funding of higher education institutions in the Netherlands. Generally, however, the funding for universities includes factors based on the number of first year students and number of degrees awarded – 37% is a base component for teaching and learning activities; 50% is calculated from the number of diplomas; and 13% is based on the number of first year students. The funding for universities of applied science includes factors

based on the number of students leaving the institutions without a diploma and the number of students leaving with a diploma. In the latter case, if students take more than 4.5 years to graduate from a university of applied science, a proportionate factor of less than 1.0 is applied to the formula.

Norway

Funding for higher education in Norway factors in the number of credits accumulated by students (according to six cost categories of studies), the number of international student exchanges, and research-based indicators.

Spain

Funding for higher education in Spain differs by region. Generally, higher education funding factors in the number of first year students, the number of students enrolled (excluding post-graduate students), the cost per student, the field of study, the number of credits accumulated by duration students, the number of graduates (including at post-graduate level), the number of students completing each year of study, the level of qualifications of academic staff, the income from non-public sources, and the average study duration.

Sweden

Funding for higher education in Sweden factors in the number of students enrolled (excluding post-graduate students), the field of study, and the number of credits accumulated by students.

General Resources

- *Tertiary Education for the Knowledge Society: OECD Thematic Review of Tertiary Education: Synthesis Report, Volume 1, Chapter 4, "Matching Funding Strategies with National Priorities, 2008, pg. 192, http://oecd-conference-teks.iscte.pt/downloads/OECD_vol1.pdf*
- Higher Education Funding Council for England, Widening Participation, <http://www.hefce.ac.uk/widen/>

National Context

State appropriations to public colleges and universities have historically been made on the basis of enrollments rather than completions. As such, institutions often have little incentive to ensure that students successfully complete courses and earn degrees. However, given current and future workforce needs and state financial difficulties, higher education funding based on seat time is being carefully scrutinized while funding based on course or degree completion rates or other indicators of success is being given serious consideration. States are considering ways to incent institutions to not just enroll students but also to ensure that they earn the credentials needed in the workplace.

Performance-based funding may represent a relatively small percentage of a state's higher education budget, but some experts assert that it can lead to some rather remarkable results. The challenge for states is to create a financing system that is clearly understood and yet flexible enough to account for differences in institutional mission and demographics. The same set of guidelines and performance targets should probably not be applied similarly to community colleges, bachelor's and master's degree institutions, and research universities.

The following summaries provide a sampling of incentive funding initiatives for higher education in various states.

Indiana

In the 2007-2009 biennium, Indiana adopted performance-funding incentives for degree completion, on-time graduation, and two-to-four-year transfer activity. Even though the percentage of funding derived from performance-funding incentives is relatively small, the value is set to increase over time and spans several budget cycles. The state's public higher education institutions are directed to shift the focus gradually from enrollments to outcomes.

For each additional bachelor's degree, higher education institutions would receive an additional \$5,000, and for each additional associate's degree they would receive \$3,500. For example, if a university produced 100 more bachelor's degrees in a given year than the prior year, it would receive an additional \$500,000. The plan notes that it may be necessary to adjust the subsidy-per-credit-hour rate upwardly, which is currently \$3,500, to offset any unintended and dramatic shifts in institutional funding as the formula is optimized.

The Indiana Commission for Higher Education is to consider *additional* ways (such as course completions) to incorporate performance-funding incentives into the state higher education funding formula as part of its 2009-2011 biennial budget. The current enrollment growth adjustment uses an annualized full-time equivalency (FTE) enrollment count that records "attempted" credit hours at the beginning of each academic term:

$$\text{Enrollment Growth} = 4\text{-year average FTE enrollment} - \text{Actual FTE enrollment} \times \$3,500$$

(See page 6, <http://www.chc.state.in.us/Reaching%20Higher/Versions%20for%20Distribution%20-%20A11/3-College%20Completion-7-7.pdf>.)

The envisioned credit-completion incentive would use the same rolling average, but the census date would occur at the *end* rather than at the beginning of the term:

Credit-Completion Growth = 4-year average completed credit hours – Actual completed credit hours x \$3,500

(See page 6, <http://www.che.state.in.us/Reaching%20Higher/Versions%20for%20Distribution%20-%20All/3-College%20Completion-7-7.pdf>.)

Indiana Resources

- *Reaching Higher with Accountability: Embracing Accountability for Results*, Indiana Commission for Higher Education, June 13, 2008
<http://www.che.state.in.us/Reaching%20Higher/Versions%20for%20Distribution%20-%20All/1-%20Accountability-7-7.pdf>
- *Reaching Higher with College Completion: Moving from Access to Success*, Indiana Commission for Higher Education, June 13, 2008
<http://www.che.state.in.us/Reaching%20Higher/Versions%20for%20Distribution%20-%20All/3-College%20Completion-7-7.pdf>
- *Higher Expectations: Reaching Higher: Strategic Directions for Higher Education*, Entrepreneur.com (IN Business Magazine), Nov 2008,
<http://www.entrepreneur.com/tradejournals/article/190197270.html>

Louisiana

Louisiana's governor and legislature have called for a new performance-based incentive funding pool to strengthen the postsecondary education system and make institutions more competitive. Colleges and universities will be able to earn these funds based on measured results in focused areas of desired improvement that are linked to each institution's specific mission. (See <http://www.la-par.org/Publications/PDF/PerformanceFundingMay2008.pdf>.)

Missouri

Missouri abandoned performance funding due to budget cuts.

Ohio

Ohio's proposed performance goals are in line with the state's 10-year strategic plan for higher education (<http://uso.edu/strategicplan/>). Both course completions and degree completion are included in the goals. Funding takes institutional mission into consideration. Also, extra support would be given for STEM areas and at-risk students. Rather than using the current funding formula based on 14th day enrollment reports, enrollments would be funded based on course completions (grade D or higher) and by the statewide average cost of individual programs.

For undergraduate students, the expected completion rate would be weighted for risk factors and based on course completion rates at each campus by discipline area and by subsidy level (developmental, general studies or technical, and baccalaureate). Master's and professional (non-medical) students would be funded based on course completion only and on the statewide average cost of programs but not weighted for risk factors.

Ohio Resources

- *Funding Formula for Ohio's Universities Based on Outcome Goals: Recommendations of the IUC Subcommittee of the OBR Subsidy Funding Consultation*, September 3, 2008 (Pgs. 2-3)
<http://www.rpia.ohio-state.edu/Univ-system/docs/Compiled%20funding%20recs%20-%20FINAL.doc>

Oklahoma

Performance funding has averaged \$2.2 million per year and has been distributed by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education. The focus of the incentives is on student retention, graduation, and degree completion (<http://www.okhighered.org/studies-reports/brain-gain/braingain2008-update.pdf>).

South Carolina

South Carolina has abandoned performance funding, in part, due to complexity.

Tennessee

Performance funding began in Tennessee in the early 1980s. Dr. Joseph Burke, senior fellow at the Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute and co-author of *Achieving Accountability in Higher Education: Balancing Public, Academic, and Market Demands*, recommends that 3-5% of a total university budget be tied to outcomes, and he points to Tennessee as an example. The state has approximately 5% of its total higher education budget based on student improvement and performance. Data reported by the state includes the percentage of students taking remedial or developmental courses that subsequently complete college-level courses one year later.

Tennessee Resources:

- Performance Funding: Frequently Asked Questions, Tennessee's government website http://www.tennessee.gov/thec/2004web/division_pages/academic_pages/performance_funding/performancefundingfaq.html
- Review of *Achieving Accountability in Higher Education: Balancing Public, Academic, and Market Demands* <http://www.career.org/iMISPublic/AM/Template.cfm?Section=CWR1&CONTENTID=17423&TEMPLATE=/CM/ContentDisplay.cfm>
- *Ready to Assemble: A Model State Higher Education Accountability System*, Kevin Carey and Chad Alderman, Education Sector, pg. 6, <http://www.educationsector.org/research/>

Texas

Performance funding – especially course completions and degrees awarded – has been proposed in Texas. In 2007, the Texas Legislature enacted Senate Bill 1231 which provides that, except for several specific instances of good cause, undergraduate students entering as first time freshmen at a Texas public institution of higher education in the fall of 2007 or later will be limited to a total of six dropped courses during their undergraduate career (Texas Education Code, Sec. 51.907).

Washington

The Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges established an incentive funding program that rewards 2-year colleges when students pass key landmarks on the way to a degree. Colleges compete against themselves for continuous improvement. Funding is stable and predictable, and cumulative over time.

Data from 2006-2007 were used to establish a baseline. In 2007-2008, colleges became familiar with and adopted the new measures; the year was considered a learning year for all colleges. The first performance year is 2008-2009. The system creates incentives to help students build and maintain their academic momentum toward higher achievement whether they are among the least prepared or the most college-ready. The dollar value per point is set conservatively so that funds

available should cover all projected rewards. There is no upper limit to the number of points that can be earned by a college. If funds available do not cover all earned rewards, the unfunded points will be “banked” for incentive rewards the following year.

Student Achievement Initiative Momentum Point Calculation

Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges

How do Colleges Realize Student Achievement Rewards?

A college derives financial rewards when its student achievement improves...that is, when the total momentum points earned by its students go up.

How will the Momentum Points be Calculated?

One point is awarded each time a college student...

- Makes nationally recognized standardized test gains in math or in English language reading or listening as measured by pre- and post-testing or by earning a GED or high school diploma
- Passes a remedial math or English course with a qualifying grade to advance toward college-level work
- Earns the first 15 college-level credits
- Earns the first 30 college-level credits
- Completes the first 5 college-level math credits
- Earns a certificate backed by at least one year of college, earns a two-year degree or completes an apprenticeship

How will the Awards be Distributed?

- Each college will receive awards for improvements in student achievement measured by net gains in its total momentum points. If a college's enrollments decrease, point increases will be calculated on prorated enrollments so that colleges are not penalized.
- The initial baseline year is 2006-07 and the first performance year is 2008-09.
- The first performance awards will be distributed in October 2009 and will become part of each college's base allocation.
- Subsequent awards will be distributed for *additional* improvements in a college's momentum points; that is, when total points above the most recent highest year increase or when the rate increases.

What is the Dollar Value of Each Momentum Point Increase?

- Prior to each academic year, SBCTC will set the dollar value per point based on the total dollars available for awards.
- If estimated total system points are less than the actual points achieved, excess points are “banked” and paid to the colleges in the following year.

How Much Money will be Used to Pay for Increases in Momentum Points?

- Colleges received \$1.75 million in 2007-08 as seed money for student achievement efforts, targeting TRIO-eligible students, now part of colleges' base allocations.
- The Board has set aside \$500,000 for the first performance year, to be distributed in October 2009, to become part of colleges' base allocations.

Source: http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/college/education/momentum_point_calculation_mar07.pdf

Resources for Washington State Board for Community & Technical Colleges (SBCTC)

- *Student Achievement Initiative Momentum Point Summary*
http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/college/education/measuring_std_achievement_000.pdf
- *Student Achievement Initiative Momentum Point Calculation*
http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/college/education/momentum_point_calculation_mar07.pdf
- *Student Achievement Initiative: How Colleges Can Use Momentum Points to Implement an Achievement Strategy*
http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/college/education/momentum_points_000.pdf
- Sept 12, 2007 SBCTC Agenda Item
http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/college/education/proposal_to_board_sept07.pdf
- *Meeting Washington State's Needs for an Educated Citizenry and Vital Economy: An Initiative for Measuring Colleges and Awarding Funds for Improving Student Achievement and Success*, October 2007 (Research Report No. 07-1)
http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/college/education/resh07-1_mtg_wa_st_needs_for_an_educ_citizenry_and_vital_econ.pdf

General Resources

- *Good Policy, Good Practice: Improving Outcomes and Productivity in Higher Education: A Guide for Policymakers*, a joint report from the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education and the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, November 2007, http://www.highereducation.org/reports/Policy_Practice/GPGP.pdf
- Making Opportunity Affordability state initiatives, Lumina Foundation for Education
http://makingopportunityaffordable.org/files/20081216_fact_sheet.pdf
- *Performance Funding 2.0 (Inside Higher Ed, Dec. 17)* <http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2008/12/17/perform>

Hardware*Higher Education*

Baker University
 Barton County Community College
 Benedictine College
 Bethany College
 Central Christian College
 Central Michigan University Fort Riley Center
 Cleveland Chiropractic College
 Friends University
 Haskell Indian Nations University
 Hesston College
 Highland Community College
 Hutchinson Community College
 Independence Community College
 Kansas State University
 Kansas State University - Apparel, Textiles and Interior Design
 Kansas State University - Child Development Center
 Kansas State University - College of Business
 Kansas State University - College of Veterinary Medicine
 Kansas State University - Johnson Cancer Center
 Kansas State University - Mediated Education
 Kansas State University - Statistics
 Kansas State University - Manhattan
 Kansas Wesleyan University
 Kaw Area Technical School
 Labette Community College
 McPherson College
 Mid America Nazarene University
 Neosho County Community College
 Northwest Kansas Technical College
 Ottawa University
 Pittsburg State University
 Pittsburg State University - Department of Nursing
 Pratt Community College
 Seward County Community College
 Southwestern College
 Sterling College
 Tabor College
 University of Kansas
 University of Kansas - Center for Research
 University of Kansas Medical Center

University of Saint Mary
 Washburn University
 Washburn University - School of Law
 Wichita Area Technical College
 Wichita State University
 Wichita Technical Institute

K-12

Avondale East Elementary
 Capital City Schools
 Chase Middle School
 Eisenhower Middle School
 Highland Park High School
 Holcomb Consolidated Schools
 Hope Street Charter Academy
 K12 Literacy Programs
 Linn Elementary
 Linn Lutheran School
 Lundgren Elementary
 Maize South High School
 McCarty Elementary
 McEachron Elementary
 Northern Valley Schools
 Parkdale Preschool
 Pray-Woodman Elementary School
 Quincy Elementary
 Quinton Heights Elementary
 Randolph Elementary
 Ross Elementary
 Shawnee Mission Northwest High School
 St. Patrick Catholic School
 State Street Elementary
 Stout Elementary
 Thomas More Prep-Marian High School
 Topeka High School
 Topeka West High School
 Unified School District 204
 Unified School District 207
 Unified School District 234
 Unified School District 244
 Unified School District 246
 Unified School District 247
 Unified School District 259
 Unified School District 260
 Unified School District 266
 Unified School District 281
 Unified School District 313
 Unified School District 314
 Unified School District 321
 Unified School District 323

Unified School District 380
 Unified School District 383
 Unified School District 407
 Unified School District 408
 Unified School District 429
 Unified School District 432
 Unified School District 470
 Unified School District 489
 Unified School District 494
 Unified School District 501
 Unified School District 505
 Unified School District 512
 Union Valley School
 Westminster Christian High School
 Whitson Elementary
 Wichita Collegiate School
 Wichita Public Schools

Government/Other

Associate Support Administration and Support Services
 Bourbon County Courthouse
 Burnett Administrative Center
 Burnett Burn Center
 Burns Police Department
 Center for Remote Sensing of Ice
 Central Kansas Medical Center
 Cerebral Palsy Research Foundation-School of Adaptive Computer Training
 City of Centralia
 City of Chanute
 City of Columbus
 City of Hays



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Hardware (continued)

Government/Other

City of Lacrosse
 City of Lansing
 City of Lawrence City of Liberal
 City of Newton
 City of Topeka
 City of Troy
 City of Wellington
 City of Wichita
 Cloud County Clerk
 County of Osborne
 Dodge City Public Library
 Doniphan County Clerks Office
 Douglas County-Information Technology
 Finney County
 Ford County
 Gray County Juvenile Services
 Hamilton County Hospital
 Hamilton County Sheriff Department
 Howard City Library
 Jackson County Attorney
 Joyce Focht Instructional Support Center
 Judge Riddel Boys Ranch
 Juniper Garden Children's Project
 Kansas Biological Survey
 Kansas Department of Administration
 Kansas Insurance Department
 Kansas Judicial Branch
 Kansas Lottery
 Kansas Medical Center LLC
 Kansas Power Pool
 Kansas Regents Educational Communications Center
 Kansas School for the Deaf
 Kansas Secretary of State
 Kansas State Board of Nursing
 Kansas State Comptroller
 Kansas State Department of Administration
 Kansas State Department of Administration, Division of Information Systems
 Kansas State Department of Agriculture - Penn State Cooperative Extension, Family and Consumer Science

Kansas State Department of Education
 Kansas State Diagnostic and Analytical Services, Inc.
 Kansas State Human Resources
 Kansas State Parking Services
 Kansas State School for the Blind
 Kansas State Treasurer
 Labette County Appraiser's Office
 Liberal Area Rape Crisis and Domestic Violence Services
 Manhattan Surgical Center
 Marshall County Public Works
 Montgomery County District Court
 Morton County Hospital
 Norcatour City Office
 North Central Regional Planning
 Northeast Kansas Education Service Center
 Northwestern Medical Faculty Foundation - Emergency Medicine
 Norton Public Library
 Rice County
 Rural Water District 2
 Saline County
 Sedgwick County
 Sedgwick County Treasurer
 Seward County
 Shawnee County
 Sheldon Head Start
 Social and Rehabilitation Services of Kansas
 South Central Kansas Library System
 Southeast Kansas Education Service Center
 Southwest Area Agency on Aging
 Stanton County

 Topeka Public Schools Hummer Sports Complex
 Tri-County Special Education Cooperative 607
 Wabaunsee County Appraiser
 Washburn Endowment Association
 Wichita Area Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
 Wichita Transit
 Wyandotte County Sheriff's Department

Software

Higher Education

Barton County Community College
 Butler Community College
 Emporia State University
 Kansas State University
 Newman University
 University of Kansas
 University of Kansas, Lawrence
 University of Kansas Medical Center
 Wichita Technical Institute



1-14



KANSAS LEADERS LED IN THE CREATION OF THE COMPACT AND CONTINUE TO LEAD THE COMPACT TODAY

- Kansas was the first founding member state of the Midwestern Higher Education Compact (MHEC) to pass the statute to join the compact when it was created in 1991.
- Kansas legislators were leaders in the formation of the compact through the Midwestern Legislative Conference of The Council of State Governments.
- Former Senate Majority Leader Lana Oleen has served as a MHEC commissioner and commissioner alternate since 1995, served as the MHEC chair from 2002-04, and interim MHEC president in 2003.
- The MHEC Purchasing Initiatives Committee is chaired by Barry Swanson of the University of Kansas.
- The 18 Kansas individuals, who serve as MHEC commissioners or program committee members in 2010, continue to provide significant direction for MHEC programs and services.

KANSAS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATES IN MHEC PROGRAMS

- Kansas higher education institutions, school districts, state and local governments, and students have achieved cost savings of \$43.6 million since joining the compact in 1991 by using MHEC's cost savings and student exchange programs.
- In FY09, education institutions, school districts, state and local governments, and students achieved savings of \$4.7 million.
- Kansas's return on its MHEC investment for FY09 was 49:1 when comparing the savings to the annual state commitment paid.
- In FY09, 203 Kansas entities realized over \$452 thousand in cost savings by purchasing over \$3.4 million of technology hardware and software.
- The MHEC property insurance program insures Johnson County Community College with total property values of \$288.5 million, saving \$41.7 thousand in FY09.
- Kansas residents have saved \$38.2 million in tuition through the Midwest Student Exchange Program since 1994. In FY09, Kansas residents saved \$4.2 million.
- MHEC is currently developing regional cost saving programs for energy related purchases and health benefit services. These two new initiatives show promise for significant activity in the member states.



Midwestern Higher Education Compact

1300 South Second Street, Suite 130 • Minneapolis, Kansas 55454-1079

Fax: (612) 626-8290 • Telephone: (612) 626-8288

E-Mail: MHEC@mhec.org • Web Site: www.mhec.org

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- MHEC recently received a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to explore the creation of a multi-state credential repository to reduce student time to degree and promote the completion of degrees in progress or on hold. The initiative – the Midwest Credential Repository for Education, Skills, and Training (Midwest-CREST) – has the potential to bring substantial savings to students, families, and taxpayers in MHEC states.
 - MHEC will be guided in the one-year initiative by a steering committee comprised of policymakers, practitioners, and industry experts, including partners at the Brookings Institution’s Great Lakes Economic Initiative and the Institute for Academic Alliances at Kansas State University.
- Kansas is participating in MHEC’s new policy project to build a model for each MHEC state to identify scenarios for closing the gap in projected workforce needs and the number of persons with a postsecondary education. The costs to build this model for each state will be paid by MHEC.
- All twelve member states pay the same annual state commitment regardless of size or usage of MHEC programs.
- All travel expenses for commissioners and program committee members who are attending MHEC meetings are paid by MHEC.
- The locations of MHEC commission meetings rotate among the member states. MHEC held its executive committee meeting in Topeka in June 2008.
- The MHEC annual state commitment of \$95,000 will remain at that level through at least FY13.



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Minnesota State Colleges & Universities System
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Vacancy

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72-60b01

Chapter 72.--SCHOOLS

Article 60b.--MIDWESTERN HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT

72-60b01. Text of compact. The midwestern higher education compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

MIDWESTERN HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT

Article I.--Purpose

The purpose of the Midwestern Higher Education Compact shall be to provide greater higher education opportunities and services in the Midwestern region, with the aim of furthering regional access to, research in and choice of higher education for the citizens residing in the several states which are parties to this Compact.

Article II.--The Commission

(A) The compacting states hereby create the Midwestern Higher Education Commission, hereinafter called the Commission. The Commission shall be a body corporate of each compacting state. The Commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers and duties set forth herein, including the power to sue and be sued, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this Compact.

(B) The Commission shall consist of five resident members of each state as follows: the governor or the governor's designee who shall serve during the tenure of office of the governor; two legislators, one from each house (except Nebraska, which may appoint two legislators from its Unicameral Legislature), who shall serve two-year terms and be appointed by the appropriate appointing authority in each house of the legislature; and two other at-large members, at least one of whom shall be selected from the field of higher education. The at-large members shall be appointed in a manner provided by the laws of the appointing state. One of the two at-large members initially appointed in each state shall serve a two-year term. The other, and any regularly appointed successor to either at-large member, shall serve a four-year term. All vacancies shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the appointing states. Any commissioner appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve until the end of the incomplete term.

(C) The Commission shall select annually, from among its members, a chairperson, a vice chairperson and a treasurer.

(D) The Commission shall appoint an executive director who shall serve at its pleasure and who shall act as secretary to the Commission. The treasurer, the executive director and such other personnel as the Commission may determine, shall be bonded in such amounts as the Commission may require.

(E) The Commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a majority of the Commission members of three or more compacting states, shall call additional meetings. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and meetings shall be open to the public.

(F) Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the Commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of the compacting states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is

required by the bylaws of the Commission.

Article III.--Powers and Duties of the Commission

- (A) The Commission shall adopt a seal and suitable bylaws governing its management and operations.
- (B) Irrespective of the civil service, personnel or other merit system laws of any of the compacting states, the Commission in its bylaws shall provide for the personnel policies and programs of the Compact.
- (C) The Commission shall submit a budget to the governor and legislature of each compacting state at such time and for such period as may be required. The budget shall contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the compacting states.
- (D) The Commission shall report annually to the legislatures and governors of the compacting states, to the Midwestern Governors' Conference and to the Midwestern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments concerning the activities of the Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also embody any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Commission.
- (E) The Commission may borrow, accept, or contract for the services of personnel from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, from any interstate agency, or from any institution, foundation, person, firm or corporation.
- (F) The Commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions under the Compact any and all donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services (conditional or otherwise) from any state or the United States or any subdivision or agency thereof, or interstate agency, or from any institution, foundation, person, firm, or corporation, and may receive, utilize and dispose of the same.
- (G) The Commission may enter into agreements with any other interstate education organizations or agencies and with higher education institutions located in non-member states and with any of the various states of these United States to provide adequate programs and services in higher education for the citizens of the respective compacting states. The Commission shall, after negotiations with interested institutions and interstate organizations or agencies, determine the cost of providing the programs and services in higher education for use in these agreements.
- (H) The Commission may establish and maintain offices, which shall be located within one or more of the compacting states.
- (I) The Commission may establish committees and hire staff as it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions.
- (J) The Commission may provide for actual and necessary expenses for attendance of its members at official meetings of the Commission or its designated committees.

Article IV.--Activities of the Commission

- (A) The Commission shall collect data on the long-range effects of the Compact on higher education. By the end of the fourth year from the effective date of the Compact and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall review its accomplishments and make recommendations to the governors and legislatures of the compacting states on the continuance of the Compact.
- (B) The Commission shall study issues in higher education of particular concern to the Midwestern region. The Commission shall also study the needs for higher education programs and services in the compacting states and the resources for meeting such needs. The Commission shall, from time to time, prepare reports on such research for presentation to the governors and legislatures of the compacting states and other interested parties. In conducting such studies, the Commission may confer with any national or regional planning body. The Commission may draft and recommend to the governors and legislatures of the various compacting states suggested legislation dealing with problems of higher education.
- (C) The Commission shall study the need for provision of adequate programs and services in higher

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education, such as undergraduate, graduate or professional student exchanges in the region. If a need for exchange in a field is apparent, the Commission may enter into such agreements with any higher education institution and with any of the compacting states to provide programs and services in higher education for the citizens of the respective compacting states. The Commission shall, after negotiations with interested institutions and the compacting states, determine the cost of providing the programs and services in higher education for use in its agreements. The contracting states shall contribute the funds not otherwise provided, as determined by the Commission, for carrying out the agreements. The Commission may also serve as the administrative and fiscal agent in carrying out agreements for higher education programs and services.

(D) The Commission shall serve as a clearinghouse on information regarding higher education activities among institutions and agencies.

(E) In addition to the activities of the Commission previously noted, the Commission may provide services and research in other areas of regional concern.

Article V.--Finance

(A) The monies necessary to finance the general operations of the Commission not otherwise provided for in carrying forth its duties, responsibilities and powers as stated herein shall be appropriated to the Commission by the compacting states, when authorized by the respective legislatures, by equal apportionment among the compacting states.

(B) The Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to the making of appropriations adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.

(C) The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission.

(D) The accounts of the Commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly authorized representatives of the compacting states and persons authorized by the Commission.

Article VI.--Eligible Parties and Entry into Force

(A) The states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin shall be eligible to become party to this Compact. Additional states will be eligible if approved by a majority of the compacting states.

(B) As to any eligible party state, this Compact shall become effective when its legislature shall have enacted the same into law; provided that it shall not become initially effective until enacted into law by five states prior to the 31st day of December 1995.

(C) Amendments to the Compact shall become effective upon their enactment by the legislatures of all compacting states.

Article VII.--Withdrawal, Default and Termination

(A) Any compacting state may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the Compact, but such withdrawal shall not become effective until two years after the enactment of such statute. A withdrawing state shall be liable for any obligations which it may have incurred on account of its party status up to the effective date of withdrawal, except that if the withdrawing state has specifically undertaken or committed itself to any performance of an obligation extending beyond the effective date of withdrawal, it shall remain liable to the extent of such obligation.

(B) If any compacting state shall at any time default in the performance of any of its obligations, assumed or imposed, in accordance with the provisions of this Compact, all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact or agreements hereunder shall be suspended from the effective date of such default as fixed by the

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Commission, and the Commission shall stipulate the conditions and maximum time for compliance under which the defaulting state may resume its regular status. Unless such default shall be remedied under the stipulations and within the time period set forth by the Commission, this Compact may be terminated with respect to such defaulting state by affirmative vote of a majority of the other member states. Any such defaulting state may be reinstated by performing all acts and obligations as stipulated by the Commission.

Article VIII.--Severability and Construction

The provisions of this Compact entered into hereunder shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any compacting state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Compact entered into hereunder shall be held contrary to the constitution of any compacting state, the Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters. The provisions of this Compact entered into pursuant hereto shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes thereof.

History: L. 1990, ch. 332, § 1; July 1.

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72-60b02

Chapter 72.--SCHOOLS

Article 60b.--MIDWESTERN HIGHER EDUCATION COMPACT

72-60b02. Kansas members of the midwestern higher education commission; terms; vacancies. The members of the midwestern higher education commission representing the state of Kansas shall be the following: (a) The governor or a designee of the governor; (b) two members of the legislature appointed by the legislative coordinating council so that one is a member of the senate and one is a member of the house of representatives and such members are not members of the same political party; and (c) two members of the state board of regents selected by the state board or, at the discretion of the state board, designees thereof. One such member shall be representative of the four-year institutions of higher education and one such member shall be representative of the two-year institutions of higher education. The term of the member serving under subpart (a) shall expire concurrently with the term of the governor. The terms of members serving under subpart (b) shall expire concurrently with their terms as state officers or two years after the date of their appointment to membership on the commission, whichever occurs sooner. The term of each member serving under subpart (c), if such member is a state officer, shall expire concurrently with such member's term as a state officer or four years after the date of appointment to membership on the commission, whichever occurs sooner. If such member is not a state officer, the term of such member shall expire four years after the date of appointment to membership on the commission. All vacancies in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as originally filled, except that vacancies created for reasons other than expiration of terms of office shall be filled for the unexpired terms.

History: L. 1990, ch. 332, § 2; L. 2000, ch. 86, § 6; April 20.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Education Budget Committee
FROM: Kathleen Selzler Lippert, Interim Executive Director
RE: Supplemental information - Kansas Board of Healing Arts Budget

Dear Chairman McLeland and Committee:

The Committee requested additional information on KSBHA funds provided to the State General Fund, specifics regarding the overall cash flow for KSBHA, information related to statutory fee caps, and whether the Agency has been required to raise fees in order to cover sweeps.

As a historical note, KSBHA was required to “borrow” money from the State to pay our debt to the State on two occasions due to the supplemental transfers over and above the statutory \$200,000 payment to the State General Fund. (See attached Division of Budget memo of 12/8/06 and Kansas Register, Pg. 670, Vol. 27, No. 20, May 15, 2008.)

As discussed yesterday, pending SB 308 calls for fee agencies to pay the State General Fund 20%, or up to \$350,000 each year. If this legislation becomes law, it will significantly impact our Agency.

KSBHA cash flow has dramatic fluctuations due to the timing of our license renewal cycles. Our budget appears to have excess cash during the months of June, July, and August. This ‘illusion’ appears because doctors of medicine and surgery, our single largest profession of more than 9,000 licensees, renew in the month of June. Attached are cash flow graphs for FY 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. These graphs reflect that the cash balance is high during the first quarter of the year, but frequently falls below expenses by the last quarter. Please note that in order for the Agency to sustain itself, we *must* begin the fiscal year with as close to one-half of our appropriation as possible.

Additional questions by the Committee sought information on our current fee amounts. Specifically, whether KSBHA has had to raise licensing fees to cover sweeps and whether we are at our statutory maximum limit for all licenses. To answer the first part of the question “Yes”. In response to the fee sweeps of 2003, 2004 and 2005, KSBHA found it necessary to raise fees for the Healing Arts and several of the allied health professions in 2007 and 2008. Additionally, some fees were increased again in 2009 to cover sweeps and salaries for 6 new FTE’s that were approved by the Legislature.

To answer the second part of your question, “No,” we have not reached our statutory fee cap for all licenses. A separate memo comparing the current licensing fees versus the statutory maximum limit is attached. Clearly, there is room for KSBHA to charge more for licenses, if necessary and prudent.

Your consideration of our request is sincerely appreciated.

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House Education Budget Committee
Date: 02-09-2010
Attachment #: 2

Issue H: Fee Fund Review

Description: The agency charges fees to license, register, and certify individuals in 15 professions. The fees deposited in the Healing Arts Fee Fund include applications, renewals, and reinstatement of licenses. The Healing Arts Fee Fund is the only funding source for the agency.

During the 2004 and 2005 Legislative Sessions all fee-funded agencies fund balances were reviewed for potential transfers to the State General Fund at the end of FY 2005. Projections made during FY 2005 resulted in a transfer of \$750,000 from the Healing Arts Fee Fund to the State General Fund.

Subsequent to the transfer of \$750,000 from the Healing Arts Fee Fund to the State General Fund at the end of FY 2005, the agency experienced cash flow problems. In February/March of 2006, the agency projected the Fund would be insufficient balance to cover necessary expenditures during the months of March, April, and May. As a temporary solution to the cash flow problem, \$200,000 in fee fund revenues normally deposited into the SGF was temporarily reversed to allow the agency funds to cover normal expenditures. The appropriations bill for FY 2007 includes a proviso that would allow the agency to "borrow" from the SGF during FY 2007, should the agency experience further cash flow problems.

Current projections estimate the ending balances of the Fund to be \$908,680 in FY 2007, \$974,679 in FY 2008, and \$979,237 in FY 2009. Cash flow estimates for the agency reveal a cyclical nature to the agency's revenues. License and registration renewals tend to fall towards the end of the fiscal year causing the fee fund's ending balance to be artificially inflated. See the attached Cash Flow Analysis to view revenues and expenditure data from FY 2003 to the estimate for FY 2009.

Division of the Budget Recommendation: The Division of the Budget concurs with the agency's revenue estimates.

Agency Appeals:

Governor's Recommendation:

Legislative Action:

cil on the cosmetology fee fund is hereby increased from \$759,269 to \$774,269.

(b) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 74(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the cosmetology fee fund is hereby increased from \$743,998 to \$778,849.

Sec. 22.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF CREDIT UNIONS

(a) On the effective date of this act, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by the state finance council on the credit union fee fund is hereby decreased from \$927,530 to \$876,005.

(b) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 75(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the credit union fee fund is hereby decreased from \$902,493 to \$845,916.

Sec. 23.

GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS COMMISSION

(a) On the effective date of this act, of the \$522,415 appropriated for the above agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by section 87(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas from the state general fund in the operating expenditures account, the sum of \$19,377 is hereby lapsed.

(b) There is appropriated for the above agency from the state general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, the following:

Operating expenditures..... \$5,616

(c) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 87(b) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the governmental ethics commission fee fund is hereby increased from \$158,223 to \$161,223.

Sec. 24.

STATE BOARD OF HEALING ARTS

(a) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, the director of the budget and the director of legislative research shall consult periodically and review the balance credited to and the estimated receipts to be credited to the healing arts fee fund during the fiscal year 2008, and, upon a finding by the director of the budget in consultation with the director of legislative research that the total of the unencumbered balance and estimated receipts to be credited to the healing arts fee fund during fiscal year 2008 are insufficient to finance the authorized budgeted expenditures in accordance with the provisions of appropriation acts, the director of the budget shall certify such finding to the director of accounts and reports. Upon receipt of any such certification, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer the amount of money as certified from the state general fund to the healing arts fee fund that is required, in accordance with the certification by the director of the budget under this subsection, to fund the authorized budgeted expenditures for fiscal year 2008 in accordance with the provisions of appropriation acts, as specified by the director of the budget pursuant to such certification. On or before June 30, 2008, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the healing arts fee fund to the state general fund the amount of money equal to the aggregate of all amounts transferred during fiscal year 2008 pursuant to this section to reimburse the state general fund.

(b) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 73(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the healing arts fee fund is hereby increased from \$3,095,005 to \$3,126,800.

Sec. 25.

STATE BOARD OF MORTUARY ARTS

(a) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 77(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the mortuary arts fee fund is hereby increased from \$267,609 to \$269,279.

Sec. 26.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

(a) On the effective date of this act, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by section 80(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the KSIP expenditure account of the optometry fee fund is hereby decreased from \$466 to \$0.

(b) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 80(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the optometry fee fund is hereby increased from \$128,454 to \$129,406.

Sec. 27.

BOARD OF NURSING

(a) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 45(b) of chapter 201 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the board of nursing fee fund is hereby increased from \$1,762,801 to \$1,787,833.

Sec. 28.

KANSAS REAL ESTATE COMMISSION

(a) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 63(b) of chapter 201 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the real estate fee fund is hereby increased from \$1,074,435 to \$1,081,912.

Sec. 29.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITIES COMMISSIONER OF KANSAS

(a) On the effective date of this act, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by the state finance council on the securities act fee fund is hereby increased from \$2,717,137 to \$2,697,137.

(b) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 49(c) of chapter 201 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the securities act fee fund is hereby increased from \$2,669,467 to \$2,679,338.

Sec. 30.

STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL PROFESSIONS

(a) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by the section 85(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the board of technical professions fee fund is hereby increased from \$561,664 to \$566,121.

Sec. 31.

STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS

(a) On the effective date of this act, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by the state finance council on the veterinary examiners fee fund is hereby decreased from \$278,555 to \$275,292.

(b) On July 1, 2008, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, by section 86(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas on the veterinary examiners fee fund is hereby decreased from \$271,955 to \$265,080.

Sec. 32.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

(a) On the effective date of this act, of the \$4,751,214 appropriated for the above agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by section 95(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas from the state general fund in the operating expenditures account, the sum of \$144,815 is hereby lapsed.

(b) On the effective date of this act, of the amount reappropriated for the above agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by section 95(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas from the state general fund in the internet training education for Kansas kids account, the sum of \$307 is hereby lapsed.

(c) On the effective date of this act, the \$228,000 appropriated for the above agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by section 95(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas from the state general fund in the abuse, neglect and exploitation unit account, is hereby lapsed.

(d) On the effective date of this act, of the amount reappropriated for the above agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by section 95(a) of chapter 167 of the 2007 Session Laws of Kansas from the state general fund in the abuse, neglect and exploitation unit account, the sum of \$196,004 is hereby lapsed.

(e) On the effective date of this act, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, by the state finance council on the crime victims compensation fund for state operations is hereby increased from \$331,419 to \$351,278.

Sec. 33.

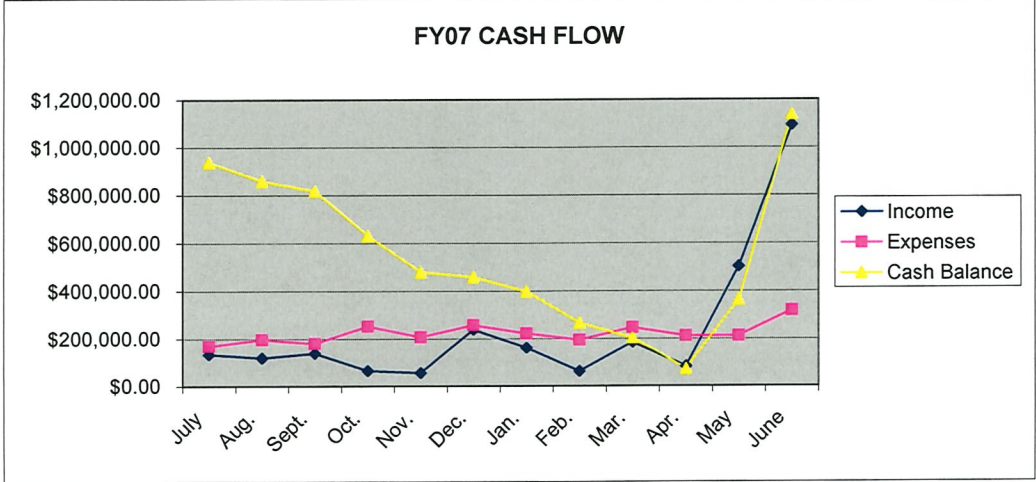
STATE TREASURER

(a) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, expenditures may be made by the above agency from the pooled money investment portfolio fee fund for official hospitality: *Provided*, That expenditures from the pooled money portfolio fee fund for official hospitality shall not exceed \$500.

(b) On the effective date of this act, or as soon thereafter as moneys are available, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer \$400,000 from the KSIP — pooled money investment portfolio fee fund to the

Actual

<u>KSBHA</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Beginning Balance	\$973,225.29	\$937,776.58	\$859,825.24	\$816,863.63	\$629,783.60	\$478,139.62	\$458,343.30	\$397,275.98	\$265,375.04	\$202,532.68	\$73,256.97	\$362,422.08
Revenue	\$132,733.84	\$118,298.56	\$136,776.41	\$64,231.00	\$55,054.55	\$236,647.00	\$160,401.81	\$62,400.12	\$183,047.63	\$81,657.89	\$501,246.80	\$1,091,714.01
Expenses	\$168,182.55	\$196,249.90	\$179,738.02	\$251,311.03	\$206,698.53	\$256,443.32	\$221,469.13	\$194,301.06	\$245,889.99	\$210,933.60	\$212,081.69	\$317,612.73
Balance	\$937,776.58	\$859,825.24	\$816,863.63	\$629,783.60	\$478,139.62	\$458,343.30	\$397,275.98	\$265,375.04	\$202,532.68	\$73,256.97	\$362,422.08	\$1,136,523.36

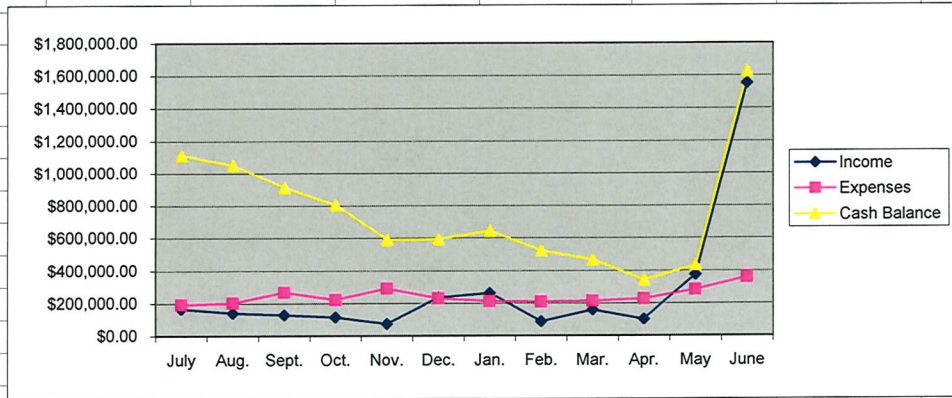


4-2

FY08 CASH FLOW

CASH FLOW - ACTUALS - FY 2008

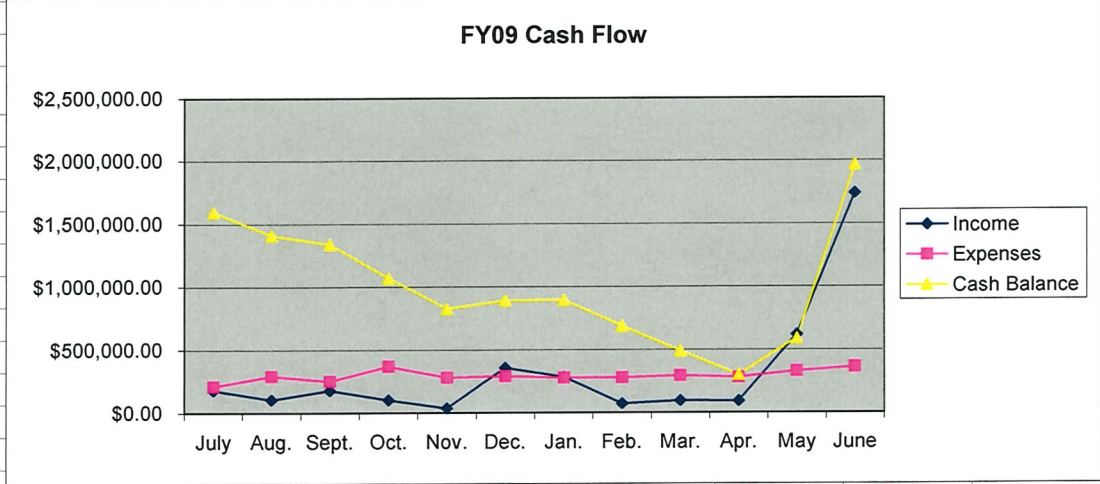
KSBHA	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Beginning Balance	\$1,136,523.36	\$1,109,925.69	\$1,048,615.35	\$910,894.65	\$804,882.96	\$587,889.58	\$592,879.72	\$642,675.04	\$521,590.22	\$467,002.29	\$341,332.84	\$432,420.90
Revenue	\$165,026.04	\$140,012.50	\$128,605.80	\$114,358.31	\$73,439.01	\$233,957.43	\$261,718.95	\$86,145.55	\$157,264.25	\$100,103.31	\$374,150.01	\$1,552,328.75
Expenses	\$191,623.71	\$201,322.84	\$266,326.50	\$220,370.00	\$290,432.39	\$228,967.29	\$211,923.63	\$207,230.37	\$211,852.18	\$225,772.76	\$283,061.95	\$360,578.83
Balance	\$1,109,925.69	\$1,048,615.35	\$910,894.65	\$804,882.96	\$587,889.58	\$592,879.72	\$642,675.04	\$521,590.22	\$467,002.29	\$341,332.84	\$432,420.90	\$1,624,170.82



2-5

FY09 CASH FLOW

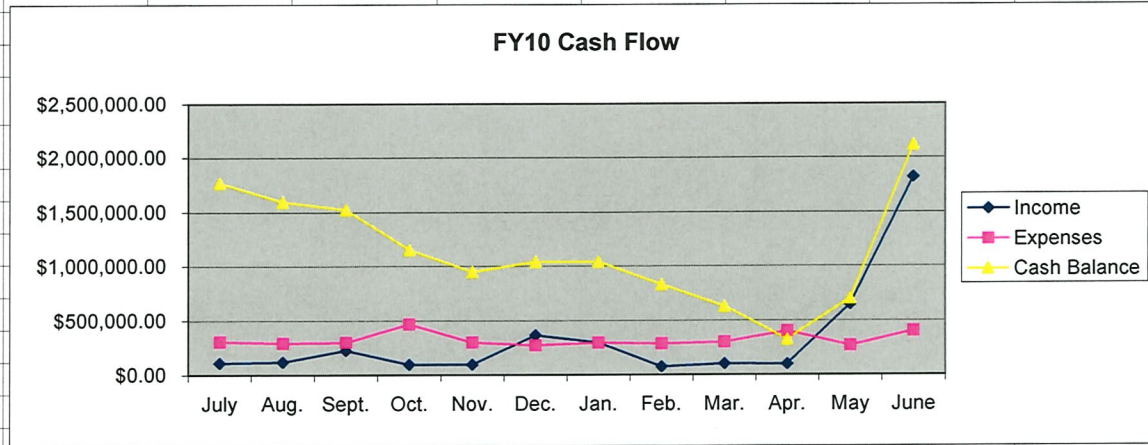
KSBHA	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Beginning Balance	\$1,624,170.82	\$1,593,404.18	\$1,407,177.40	\$1,335,392.39	\$1,068,463.26	\$824,022.06	\$890,671.12	\$893,646.76	\$687,340.56	\$488,682.89	\$300,709.44	\$588,134.29
Revenue	\$178,024.29	\$104,066.16	\$177,068.54	\$101,221.95	\$36,161.67	\$356,836.88	\$281,586.73	\$70,579.04	\$94,529.12	\$91,591.76	\$615,924.30	\$1,740,151.62
Expenses	\$208,790.93	\$290,292.94	\$248,853.55	\$368,151.08	\$280,602.87	\$290,187.82	\$278,611.09	\$276,885.24	\$293,186.79	\$279,565.21	\$328,499.45	\$362,734.34
Balance	\$1,593,404.18	\$1,407,177.40	\$1,335,392.39	\$1,068,463.26	\$824,022.06	\$890,671.12	\$893,646.76	\$687,340.56	\$488,682.89	\$300,709.44	\$588,134.29	\$1,965,551.57



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FY10 CASH FLOW ESTIMATES

KSBHA	ACTUALS						ESTIMATED					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Beginning Balance	\$1,965,551.57	\$1,767,509.08	\$1,594,977.61	\$1,521,923.46	\$1,151,310.25	\$947,547.79	\$1,039,440.40	\$1,039,563.59	\$828,535.51	\$627,608.84	\$323,603.61	\$699,136.66
Revenue	\$108,464.52	\$118,701.89	\$225,330.87	\$95,529.99	\$93,977.29	\$364,144.58	\$295,123.19	\$73,971.92	\$99,073.33	\$95,994.77	\$645,533.06	\$1,816,804.32
Expenses	\$306,507.01	\$291,233.36	\$298,385.02	\$466,143.20	\$297,739.75	\$272,251.97	\$295,000.00	\$285,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$400,000.00	\$270,000.00	\$400,000.00
Balance	\$1,767,509.08	\$1,594,977.61	\$1,521,923.46	\$1,151,310.25	\$947,547.79	\$1,039,440.40	\$1,039,563.59	\$828,535.51	\$627,608.84	\$323,603.61	\$699,136.66	\$2,115,940.98



2-7

MEMORANDUM

TO: Education Budget Committee
FROM: Kathleen Selzler Lippert, Interim Executive Director

RE: Differential between KSBHA current licensing fees and the maximum statutory limit

Dear Chairman McLeland and Committee:

The Committee has asked if KSBHA is charging the maximum fees statutorily allowed. Upon further research, we would like to amend our previous assertion that we are currently at the statutory fee cap in most professions. KSBHA has not met the maximum statutory fee limitation on the following fees:

<u>Description of fee</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Stat Max</u>	<u>Diff</u>
HEALING ARTS (MD, DO, DC) (K.A.R. 100-11-1 based upon limits set by K.S.A. 65-2852)			
(b)(1)Renewal of active or federally active license			
Paper Renewal	325	500	175
Online Renewal	315	500	185
(c)(1)Conversion from inactive to active license	175	300	125
(c)(3)Conversion from exempt to active license	175	300	125
(d)(1)Late Renewal of active or federally active license			
Paper Renewal	350	500	150
Online Renewal	339	500	161
(d)(1)Late Renewal of inactive license			
Paper Renewal	350	500	150
Online Renewal	339	500	161
(d)(1)Late Renewal of exempt license			
Paper Renewal	350	500	150
Online Renewal	339	500	161
(e)Institutional License	200	300	100
(f)Biennial renewal of institutional license	200	300	100
(g)Visiting clinical professor license	150	300	150
(h)Renewal of visiting clinical professor license	115	300	185
(i)Limited Permit	30	60	30
(j)Annual Renewal of limited permit	15	60	45
(k)Reinstatement of limited permit	30	60	30
(l)Visiting professor license	25	50	25
(m)Postgraduate training permit	50	60	10
(p)Temporary permit	50	60	10
(q)Special permit	30	60	30
(r)Certified statement of license	15	30	15
(s)Duplicate License	15	30	15

PODIATRISTS (K.A.R. 100-49-4 based upon limits set by K.S.A. 65-2012)

(c)(1)Annual renewal of active or federally active license			
Paper	325	500	175
Online	315	500	185
(d)(1)Conversion from exempt to active license	175	300	125
(d)(2)Conversion from inactive to active license	175	300	125
(e)(1)Late renewal of active or federally active license			
Paper	350	500	150
Online	339	500	161
(e)(2)Late renewal of inactive license			
Paper	350	500	150
Online	339	500	161
(e)(3)Late renewal of exempt license			
Paper	350	500	150
Online	339	500	161
(g)Duplicate License	15	30	15
(h)Temporary Permit	50	60	10
(i)Certified statement of license	15	30	15
(j)Postgraduate permit	50	60	10

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS (K.A.R. 100-28a-1 based upon limits set by K.S.A. 65-28a03)

(c)Late renewal of license			
Paper	215	250	35
Online	208	250	42
(e)Copy of license certificate	15	25	10
(f)Certified statement of licensure	15	30	15

PHYSICAL THERAPISTS (K.A.R. 100-29-7 based upon limits set by K.S.A. 65-2911)

(b)Application based on examination	80	100	20
(c)(1)Annual online renewal	67	70	3
(d)(1)Late renewal	72	75	3

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS (K.A.R. 100-54-4 based upon limits set by K.S.A. 65-5409)

(b)(2)Online renewal	72	80	8
(c)(2)Online late renewal	77	80	3
(e)Certified copy of license	15	40	25
(f)Temporary license	25	40	15

RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS (K.A.R. 100-55-4 based upon limits set by K.S.A. 65-5509)

(b)License Renewal			
Paper	75	80	5
Online	72	80	8
(c)(2)Online late renewal	77	80	3
(e)Certified copy of license	15	40	25
(f)Special permit	15	80	65
(g)Temporary license	25	40	15

ATHLETIC TRAINERS (K.A.R. 100-69-5 based upon limits set by K.S.A. 65-6910)

(b)(2)Online renewal	67	70	3
(c)(2)Late online renewal	72	75	3

NATUROPATHS (K.A.R. 100-72-1 based upon limits set by K.S.A. 65-7207)

(a)Application	165	200	35
(b)Renewal	125	150	25
(c)Late renewal	145	250	105
(d)Reinstatement	155	250	95
(e)Certified copy of registration	15	30	15

LICENSED RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS (K.A.R. 100-73-1 based upon limits set by K.S.A. 65-7308)

(a)Application	60	80	20
(b)Annual Renewal of License			
Paper	50	80	30
Online	45	80	35
(c)Late Renewal of License			
Paper	55	80	25
Online	50	80	30
(d)Reinstatement of a Cancelled License	60	200	140
(e)Certified copy of license	15	40	25
(g)Reinstatement of a revoked license	100	200	100

NUMBER OF LICENSEES BY CATEGORY

HEALING ARTS

MEDICAL DOCTORS	9414
DOCTORS OF OSTEOPATHY	1001
DOCTORS OF CHIROPRACTIC	1140
PODIATRISTS	133
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS	861
PHYSICAL THERAPISTS	2051
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS	342
RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS	1768
ATHLETIC TRAINERS	384
NATUROPATHIC DOCTORS	19
LICENSED RAD TECHS	3037

HOUSE BILL No. 2239

By Committee on Appropriations

2-3



9 AN ACT concerning school districts; enacting the Kansas uniform finan-
10 cial accounting and reporting act; amending K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-
11 8254 and repealing the existing section.
12

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

14 Section 1. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-8254 is hereby amended to read as
15 follows: 72-8254. ~~In order to achieve uniform reporting of expenditures~~
16 ~~by school districts in school district budgets, districts shall report expend-~~
17 ~~itures in the manner required by the state board.~~

18 (a) *This section shall be known and may be cited as the Kansas uni-*
19 *form financial accounting and reporting act.*

20 (b) *As used in this section:*

21 (1) *“School district” means any school district in the state.*

22 (2) *“State board” means the state board of education.*

23 (3) *“Accounting system” means the uniform accounting and reporting*
24 *system developed by the state board as required by this act.*

25 (c) *The state board shall develop and maintain a uniform accounting*
26 *and reporting system for the receipts and expenditures of school districts.*
27 *The accounting records maintained by each school district shall be co-*
28 *ordinated with the uniform accounting system. Each school district shall*
29 *record the receipts and expenditures of the district in accordance with a*
30 *uniform classification of accounts or chart of accounts and reports as shall*
31 *be prescribed by the state board. Each school district shall submit such*
32 *reports and statements as may be required by the state board. The state*
33 *board shall design, revise and direct the use of accounting records and*
34 *fiscal procedures and prescribe uniform classifications for receipts and*
35 *expenditures for all school districts. The accounting system shall be in*
36 *accordance with generally accepted accounting principles pursuant to*
37 *K.S.A. 75-1120a, and amendments thereto, and shall include both budg-*
38 *etary and proprietary (real) accounts. The state board shall prescribe the*
39 *necessary forms to be used by school districts in connection with such*
40 *uniform accounting system.*

41 (d) *The accounting system developed by the state board shall be de-*
42 *veloped in such manner that allows school districts to record and report*
43 *any information required by state or federal law. The accounting system*

House Education Budget Committee
Date: 02-09-2010
Attachment #: 3

3-2

1 shall be developed in such manner that it shows expenditures for each
2 attendance center in a school district.

3 (e) The accounting system shall provide records showing at all times
4 by funds, accounts and other pertinent classifications, the amounts ap-
5 propriated, the estimated revenues, actual revenues or receipts, the
6 amounts available for expenditure, the total expenditures, the unliqui-
7 dated obligations, actual balances on hand and the unencumbered bal-
8 ances of allotments or appropriations for each school district.

9 (f) The accounting system shall allow a person to search and manip-
10 ulate the data and allow for the comparison of data by school district and
11 by attendance centers within a school district.

12 (g) ~~From and after July 1, 2011,~~ the board of education of each school
13 district shall record and report the receipts and expenditures of the district
14 in the manner prescribed by the state board pursuant to this section.

15 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 72-8254 is hereby repealed.

16 Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
17 publication in the statute book.

(1) Except as provided by paragraph (2), from and after July 1, 2014,

(2) Upon petition of a school district, the state board may extend the time by which the district is required to comply with the provisions of this section. In no case shall the time be extended beyond July 1, 2016.