

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE VISION 2020 COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Tom Sloan at 1:30 p.m. on March 10, 2010, in Room 785 of the Docking State Office Building.

All members were present except:

Representative Doug Gatewood- excused
Representative Sean Gatewood- excused
Representative Mario Goico- excused
Representative Raj Goyle- excused

Committee staff present:

Art Griggs, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Doug Taylor, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Corey Carnahan, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Lauren Douglass, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Mary Koles, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Dr. Ed Berger, Hutchinson Community College
Dr. Terry Calaway, Johnson County Community College

Others attending:

See attached list.

Chairman Sloan greeted and introduced today's conferees and noted that, in addition to discussing today's community college landscape, they will address the larger issue of where community colleges need to be in ten (10) to twenty (20) years.

Dr. Ed Berger, President, Hutchinson Community College, and Dr. Terry Calaway, President, Johnson County Community College, focused on the four (4) points of the vision statement of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges: responsive, affordable, accessible, and quality (Attachment 1). A hallmark of community colleges is their ability to respond quickly to the needs of their communities; their local taxing authority translates into being accountable. Community colleges work closely with economic development councils and provide 80% of all technical education in Kansas. When the nursing shortage in Kansas was projected, community colleges responded quickly and successfully. Community college responsiveness reaches beyond service areas, and thus supports economic development across the state.

Presidents Berger and Calaway expressed concerns about maintaining affordability for the student, community, and state. Business and industry are interested in vocational/occupational programs, which are expensive to operate. Today, tuition at a community college is 25% to 33% of KU's cost per credit hour. They mentioned that during economic downturns Kansas' community college enrollment spikes (12%-13% this year) as students seek new careers.

Historically, community colleges have been in the forefront of using technology to deliver content. Online classes supplement the standard curriculum and offer hybrid opportunities for students: some time on campus and more online. President Berger mentioned that about 30% of Hutchinson Community College's enrollment is online and the average student is twenty-seven to thirty-one (27-31) years old; and KU students also enroll in their courses. Johnson County Community College has around three thousand (3,000) online students ranging from sixteen (16) to eighty (80) years of age. The Presidents noted that online enrollment could become a prime delivery system.

Community colleges offer small classes, technology, and "hands on" laboratory experiments and focus on continuous improvement. Performance based funding from the Board of Regents (approximately 30%) and exercising their local taxing authority (approximately 45%) encourage a high level of accountability and quality. President Calaway noted that quality relates to what the student does rather than the number of PhDs teaching. President Berger explained that community college students who move to a four (4) year university consistently outperform "native" students – higher graduation and success rates. Community college students pass state board exams (particularly in nursing) at the highest rate across the state.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the House Vision 2020 Committee at 1:30 p.m. on March 10, 2010, in Room 785 of the Docking State Office Building.

Both Presidents expressed concerns about future funding for their institutions: technology is expensive, buildings are costly, and as valuations decline the tax base decreases. Also, access to highspeed internet service is a concern for rural areas.

Numerous questions, remarks, and discussions followed their remarks. Participants included Chairman Sloan, guest Representative Kasha Kelley, and committee members Representatives Pat George, Tom Hawk, Joe Seiwert, Barbara Bollier, and Barbara Kraft. In closing, Chairman Sloan noted that the Board of Regents recently provided additional information requested by committee members (Attachment 2).

He thanked Presidents Berger and Calaway for their presentation and insights.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 15, 2010.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:40 p.m.



KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRUSTEES

700 SW Jackson, Suite 1000 • Topeka, KS 66603-3757 • Phone: 785-357-5156 • Fax: 785-357-5157
Linda Fund, Executive Director • E-mail: lfund@kacct.org

Before the House Vision 2020 Committee, March 10, 2010

President of Hutchinson Community College, Dr. Ed Berger
President of Johnson County Community College, Dr. Terry Calaway

Our Vision: Responsive, affordable, accessible and quality learning opportunities.

Responsive:

Community colleges in Kansas will continue to be responsive to the needs of Kansans for lower division course offerings and technical education. The factors that enable this responsiveness are size of institutions, local control and local taxing authority. The inhibiting factors to accomplishing this component of community college mission are diminishing state support and bureaucratic barriers at the state level.

Affordable:

Community colleges in Kansas will continue to strive to keep tuition increases to a minimum, recognizing that there are tipping points that could keep an individual from enrolling in a college. The inhibiting factor for access is once again is constricted support from the state which could push the cost of education to the end user.

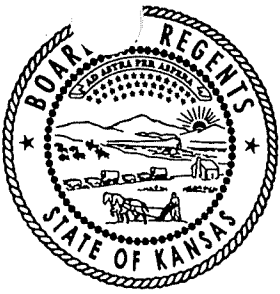
Accessible:

Community Colleges in Kansas will continue to provide physical and economic access to lower division offerings and technical education across Kansas. Since the early 1990's Kansas community colleges have aggressively embraced the use of technology to deliver course work. Initially utilizing interactive video and then online coursework, access because of geographic location, time or student circumstance has been dramatically diminished. As the technology improves and students become increasingly comfortable with technologically sophisticated delivery systems, more students will choose to take advantage of these opportunities.

Quality:

A focus of community colleges is continuous improvement. Performance based funding from the Board of Regents has caused all colleges to develop processes to improve the quality of education provided. The move to quality will be enhanced further with the consumers of our services expecting training that is job ready and course work that is easily transferable. Inhibiting factors will be diminished resources that will impact on everything from class size to the availability of technology.

Kansas Community Colleges will serve Kansas in an effective manner through the next decade and beyond. The uniqueness of each college is a great strength allowing for educational services to be provided to a local clientele as demanded and dictated by a locally elected board of trustees. The primary concern that exists for many community colleges is the local nature of their fiscal support. Most community colleges are receiving approximately 30 percent of funding from the state, 45 percent from the local taxing district and 25 percent from students. As the demand for community college services continues to escalate, it is becoming increasingly burdensome for the local taxing districts to support these colleges.



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1000 SW JACKSON • SUITE 520 • TOPEKA, KS 66612-1368

TELEPHONE – 785-296-3421
FAX – 785-296-0983
www.kansasregents.org

To: Representative Tom Sloan, Chairman
House Vision 2020 Committee

From: Kip Peterson, Director of Government Relations & Communications

Date: March 3, 2010

Re: Follow-Up Information

The Committee previously requested the following information:

- 1) State University Graduation Rate Data. I've attached data from the Board's State University Data Book which is responsive to the request. In addition, the following information from the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems should appropriately frame the attached data:

What are the policy issues associated with graduation rates? This, in part, is a measure of the efficiency with which students complete college. It is a good measure of how well students within states are persisting to a degree. A high value on this measure benefits a state in two important ways: 1) it leads to higher degree production and a better educated citizenry, and 2) the postsecondary pipeline is functioning better - students are moving through the pipeline at higher rates allowing more room for others to enter. There are many factors that influence this statistic. Students who begin full-time but spend most of their undergraduate experience attending part-time while taking on other responsibilities will drive this statistic down. This statistic also doesn't account for transfers across institutions.

In addition, I've attached some updated state university deferred maintenance information in light of the Committee's discussion on the topic.

I hope you find this material helpful. Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

House Vision 2020
3-10, 2010
Attachment 2

**Graduation Status of First-time, Full-time Freshmen
(4, 5, 6, and 8-Year Cohort)**

Table 3.7

Graduation Rates	KU	KSU	WSU	ESU	PSU	FHSU
4-Year Grad Rate						
Percent of 2003 First-time Freshmen						
- Graduated by Aug 31, 2007	31.6%	26.1%	15.0%	22.1%	26.7%	24.4%
- Still Enrolled in Fall 2007	34.2%	39.9%	36.4%	25.1%	26.6%	32.3%
5-Year Grad Rate						
Percent of 2002 First-time Freshmen						
- Graduated by Aug 31, 2007	53.9%	51.7%	31.8%	40.1%	46.2%	40.5%
- Still Enrolled in Fall 2007	9.6%	10.0%	16.0%	6.8%	8.3%	11.0%
6-Year Grad Rate						
Percent of 2001 First-time Freshmen						
- Graduated by Aug 31, 2007	59.7%	59.3%	41.3%	45.2%	50.3%	47.8%
- Still Enrolled in Fall 2007	3.2%	3.9%	9.7%	3.2%	5.1%	7.2%
8-Year Grad Rate						
Percent of 1999 First-time Freshmen						
- Graduated by Aug 31, 2007	62.4%	58.8%	41.8%	47.2%	54.3%	51.4%
- Still Enrolled in Fall 2007	1.6%	1.2%	4.9%	1.7%	1.6%	3.5%

NOTE: Student enrollment monitored is the number of first-time, full-time freshmen (degree-seeking) enrolled in twelve or more hours of credit

Source: KBOR Attrition and Graduation Rates Report-institution submissions



DEFERRED MAINTENANCE



History:

- ★ **2006:** \$663 million deferred maintenance backlog on the campuses of the state's six universities. \$172 million backlog at Washburn University and the community and technical colleges.
- ★ **2007:** Legislature approved a 5-year (FY08-FY12) maintenance funding plan which was to provide:
 - \$90 million in state funds (new funds) and \$44 million in interest earnings (existing funding) to the state universities.
 - Tax credits that could generate up to \$158 million in private contributions for the system's public higher education institutions.
 - \$100 million in interest-free bonding authority for Washburn and the community and technical colleges.
- ★ **2008:** State university maintenance backlog increases to \$825 million due to construction inflation, increased age of buildings, and continued chronic under-funding.

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Maintenance Funding Plan Progress:

- ★ Joint Committee on State Building Construction has approved 92 state university maintenance projects.
 - Committee receives very detailed maintenance reports each quarter.
- ★ 53 state university projects have been initiated, 29 projects have been completed, and 24 projects are still in progress.
- ★ \$51.2 million has been expended (\$42.2 million in state funds and \$9 million in interest earnings) on the state university campuses.
- ★ 17 of 25 eligible (state universities were excluded) colleges and universities utilized the interest-free loan program (110 projects initiated).
- ★ 26 of 31 eligible colleges and universities utilized tax credits.

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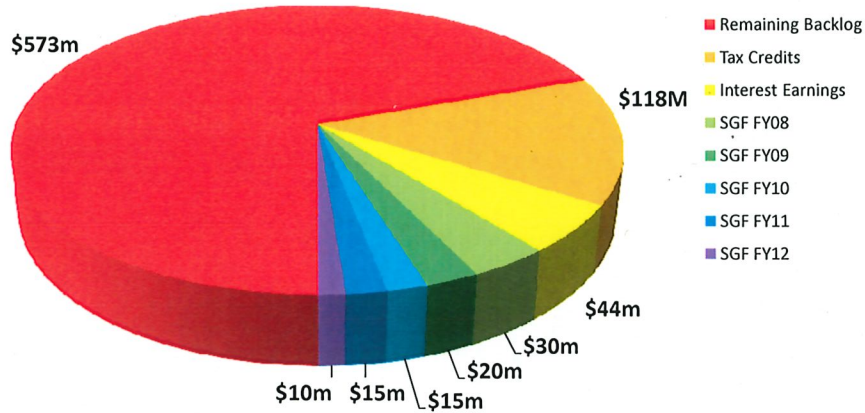
Maintenance Plan Shortfalls:

- ★ State Universities:
 - FY 2010 promise of \$15 million in state funding was cut by \$1.3 million.
 - FY 2011 promise of \$15 million in state funding was not included in the Governor's FY 2011 budget recommendation.
- ★ Washburn, Community & Technical Colleges:
 - Governor's FY 2011 budget recommendation did not include interest payments for an additional series of bonds which effectively ends the loan program.

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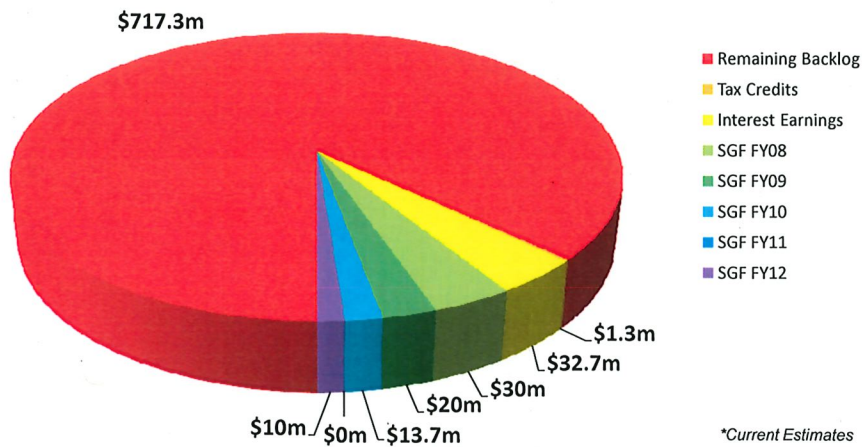
Potentially, 31% of the State University Maintenance Backlog Could Have Been Addressed:



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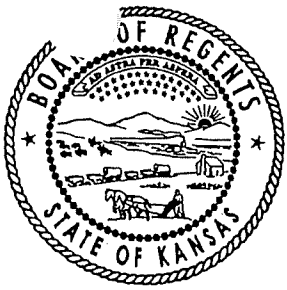


In Reality, Only 13% of the State University Maintenance Backlog Will Be Addressed*:



*Current Estimates

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25



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TELEPHONE – 785-296-3421
FAX – 785-296-0983
www.kansasregents.org

To: Representative Tom Sloan, Chairman
House Vision 2020 Committee

From: Kip Peterson, Director of Government Relations & Communications

Date: February 24, 2010

Re: Follow-Up Information

The Committee previously requested the following information:

- 1) Rep. Gatewood requested information regarding the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR). The Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation (KTEC) is the authorized source for the matching EPSCoR funds in Kansas, and related information from KTEC's annual report has been attached.
- 2) Rep. Gatewood requested information regarding state university faculty sabbatical leave. The Board's sabbatical leave policy is attached.
- 3) Rep. Wolf requested data regarding the percentage of state university tuition revenue received from residents and non-residents. A spreadsheet is attached.
- 4) Rep. Hawk requested a copy of the Kansas Partnership for Faculty of Distinction Program evaluation report. The 35-page report is attached.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Federal Resources

Small Business Innovation Research

KTEC helps small companies compete for federal Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) awards, a competitive, three-phase award system operated by 10 federal agencies, which gives companies the opportunity to propose innovative ideas that meet the specific research and development needs of the agencies.

Small Kansas companies interested in developing products through the federal SBIR program are eligible for free assistance through the KTEC office and ancillary consulting services.

In FY2008, KTEC helped eight companies attract a total of \$1.7 million of federal SBIR funds.

KTEC's portfolio of programs has directly brought more than \$100 million in federal funds to Kansas in FY2008 alone.

Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research and the Strategic Technology and Research Fund

The Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) encourages university partnerships with industry and stimulates sustainable science and technology infrastructure improvements in 25 states, including Kansas, that historically have received a disproportionately low per-capita average of federal research dollars.

In the past, taxpayers in the 25 EPSCoR states essentially had been subsidizing the research efforts of universities in states that received a large share of federal research dollars. EPSCoR seeks to correct this disparity by improving the ability of universities in these states to compete for federal and private sector research and development funding. The program requires a state match of federal funding. KTEC is the authorized source for the matching funds in Kansas.

The Strategic Technology and Research (STAR) Fund is a companion program to EPSCoR and promotes national competitiveness in strategic technology niches that hold the most promise for the Kansas economy. The purpose of the fund is to pair the state's science and technology research strengths with commercialization capacities of Kansas businesses in order to diversify Kansas' innovation economy and sustain national and global competitive advantage.

In FY2008, KTEC invested \$2.14 million in Kansas EPSCoR and STAR fund projects. KTEC's investment in these projects attracted a total commitment of \$19.3 million in federal funds and \$1.6 million in industry funds. In addition, another \$6.7 million in federal funds was received during FY2008 as follow-on funding to projects KTEC invested in during previous fiscal years. More than 300 college students statewide were involved in these programs.

- (3) Training and supervision of graduate teaching assistants.

13. LEAVES

Persons appointed to student, unclassified positions do not accrue any of the leaves delineated below. (1-20-00)

a. Sabbatical Leave

(1) Sabbatical leaves shall be approved by the chief executive officer of each institution in accordance with Board policy.

(2) Sabbatical Leave may be granted subject to the following conditions:

(a) In strictly meritorious cases, a full-time faculty member on regular appointment at any of the Regents institutions of higher education who has served continuously for a period of six years or longer at one or more of these institutions, may, at the convenience of the institution and upon the approval of the president or chancellor of the institution with which connected, be granted not to exceed one such leave of absence for each period of regular employment for the purpose of pursuing advanced study, conducting research studies, or securing appropriate industrial or professional experience; such leave shall not be granted for a period of less than one semester nor for a period of more than one year, with reimbursement being made according to the following schedule:

(i) for nine-months faculty members, up to half pay for an academic year, or up to full pay for one semester.

(ii) for twelve-months faculty members, up to half pay for eleven months, or up to full pay for five months.

(b) Provided: Regular salary is defined as the salary being paid at the time the sabbatical leave begins. Outside grant funds received by the University in support of the individual's scholarly efforts during his/her sabbatical leave may be used for supplemental salary, but total sabbatical leave salary in these instances may not exceed his/her regular salary. Provided further, That the number of faculty members to whom leave of absence with sabbatical pay is granted in any fiscal year shall not exceed four percent of the number of equivalent full-time faculty with rank of instructor or higher, or equivalent rank for the institution concerned for the fiscal year for which the leave of absence is granted; And provided further, That no faculty member will be granted leave of absence with sabbatical pay who does not agree to return to the service of the state institution granting the sabbatical leave for a period of at least one year immediately following the expiration of the period of leave. Persons failing to return to the institution granting sabbatical leave shall refund all sabbatical pay. Those who fail to remain for the full year of school service (9 to 12 months depending on annual term of employment) shall refund that portion of their sabbatical pay as represented by the portion of time they fail to serve. (12-16-61; 4-17-69; 6-25-71; 11-17-78; 1-18-85; 10-15-87; 2-18-88; 6-23-88; 11-17-93; 6-24-00)

b. Leave Without Pay

(1) A leave without pay for up to three years may be granted by the chief executive officer of the employing institution when such is judged by the chief executive officer to be in the best interest of the institution. No leave may be granted to any employee who has accepted a permanent position with another postsecondary education institution.

(2) Any extension of a leave without pay beyond three years requires the approval of the Board. The chief executive officer of the employing institution shall provide documentation of extraordinary circumstances justifying the extension of such leave beyond three years.

(3) Leaves without pay will not be regarded as a break in service; however, such leave will not count toward the earning of sabbatical leave nor will other than a scholarly leave count toward the tenure probationary period. Scholarly leave will count toward the tenure probationary period unless the employee and the institution agree in writing to the contrary at the time the leave is granted.

(4) During a leave of absence without pay, an employee's eligibility for health insurance shall be determined by and be in accord with the policies, rules and regulations of the State Employees Health Insurance Commission. (5-28-71; 1-18-85; 9-20-85; 10-15-87; 6-28-90; 1-17-91; 11-17-94)

c. Leave With Pay

Kansas Board of Regents
ESTIMATED Tuition Revenue

By Student Residency and Institution (includes Undergraduate & Graduate Students)
 FY 2009 Calculated Estimate

	ESU	%	FHSU	%	KSU (excludes VMC)	%	KU (excludes KUMC)	%	PSU	%	WSU	%	Estimated Total Tuition Revenue	%
Residents	\$14,500,000	76%	\$6,400,000	32%	\$86,800,000	67%	\$130,400,000	60%	\$19,600,000	77%	\$40,100,000	72%	\$297,800,000	64%
Non-residents	\$4,700,000	24%	\$13,700,000	68%	\$43,600,000	33%	\$86,100,000	40%	\$5,700,000	23%	\$15,900,000	28%	\$169,700,000	36%
Total Revenue	\$19,200,000		\$20,100,000		\$130,400,000		\$216,500,000		\$25,300,000		\$56,000,000		\$467,500,000	

2-9