μ	Pate
MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION	
The meeting was called to order by Representative Don Crumbaker Chairperson	at
3:30 xmx/p.m. on February 11 , 1985 in room 519-	S of the Capitol.
All members were present except: Representatives Leach and Polson who were excused	d.

Approved .

February 19, 1985

#### Committee staff present:

Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes' Office Dale Dennis, State Department of Education Judy Crapser, Secretary to the Committee

#### Conferees appearing before the committee:

Dr. Larry Wolgast, Department of Human Resources Secretary Bob Wootton, Governon's office Juan Rocha, State Department of Education Migrant/Bilingual Specialist James Apodaca, Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs Craig Grant, Kansas-National Education Association Dr. Alfonso Nava, Professor Minorities Studies, Wichita State University Raul R. Guevara, Education Chairman of League of United Latin American Citizens, Topeka Council 11071

Onan Burnett, Topeka USD 501

The Chairman noted to the Committee copies distributed to them of the State Board of Tax Appeals regarding home schools (ATTACHMENT 1), and from Betty Jones, by request (ATTACH-MENT 2).

The Chairman recognized Dr. Larry Wolgast, Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, who gave the Committee an overview and reference guide to the Job Training Partnership Act in Kansas. (ATTACHMENT 3) This briefing was to give the Committee background information prior to the Joint Hearing on Wednesday regarding the same topic.

The Chairman opened the hearing for HB 2143 - relating to bilingual education programs.

Bob Wootton, from the Governor's office, testified in support of HB 2143. (ATTACHMENT 4)

Juan Rocha, State Department of Education Migrant/Bilingual Specialist, was available to answer questions from the Committee regarding the current status of the programs.

James Apodaca, Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs, testified in support of HB 2143. (ATTACHMENT 5)

Craig Grant, K-NEA, testified in support of  $\underline{ ext{HB 2143}}$ . He stated their support of the change in definition as the present wording tends to support stereotyping that should be stopped.

Dr. Alfonso Nava, Professor Minorities Studies, WSU, testified in support of HB 2143. (ATTACHMENT 6)

Raul R. Guevara, Education Chairman of LULAC, Topeka Council 11071, testified in support of <u>HB 2143</u>. He stated that they support the financial assistance, as well as the chnage in definistion. He added that they feel these changes should be just a beginning in the changes, however, as there are numerous children in our schools who desperately need this type of program and that percentage is increasing yearly.

Onan Burnett, Topeka USD 501, testified in support of HB 2143. He stated their support in the language change.

This concluded the hearing for HB 2143.

The minutes of February 4, February 5, February 6, and February 7, 1985 were approved as written.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

The next meeting of the Committee will be February 12, 1985 at 3:30 p.m. to meet in Room 182-W.

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for additional remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for additional remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for additional remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for additional remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for additional remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for

editing or corrections.

Page \_1\_ of \_1\_

DATE 7-66 11, 1985

#### GUEST REGISTER

#### HOUSE

### EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS
D. Alfuns Mana	11154 - Minnty Studies	Wsu - Wichila
Palet Delevar	LULAC Council 11091	Topeka
Dan Firholm	MSD.E	Topolia
Yuan Rocka	Ks. Sate Dept. g Education	Lopeka Ks.
Faurie Hull	Mexican american again	s Joseka, KS
Mich Speak	Personal	Lierk,
Belly Jones	Eagle Forem. Rational Council Parent Ed.	Showner, Ks
Jon Wolfert	D. Human Resources	Typeha
Annand Currolingo	DHR	Tonoh
M. D. MCKE NACY	USA	TOJEKA
Colu Koesh	KASB	Topola
misus Comocin	1/24 MURA	11/1/
/ Liga Mendoza	Gov. Office	Topeka
Lu Dan Strart	Covergos Office	Typeka Statitlase
Pete Lawlor	K-NEA Ba & Dia	TOPERA (AUGUSTA)
CRAIG GRANT	KWEA	
Les Wester	How. Office	Tophen
RRAD MEARS	GOVERNOK'S OFFICE	TOPEKA
Joy Robb	Governois Office	Topeka
Jack Snavely	ACCH	Parry US
Mary Go Oake	Personal - Home School Bill	Overland Park
Bob Redly	() P1	Topelor.

(over)

#### John Carlin • Governor



#### BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

1030-S, STATE OFFICE BUILDING Telephone 296-2388 AC—913 TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612 Fred L. Weaver, Chairman Dallas E. Crable, Member John P. Bennett, Member Robert C. Henry, Member Keith Farrar, Member

February 11, 1985

Honorable Anthony Hensley House of Representatives 278-W, State Capitol Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Hensley:

This letter is in response to your recent inquiry as to the exemptibility from ad valorem taxation of home schools.

The Board is currently on appeal from a decision rendered on May 16, 1984. This appeal addressed the issue of the exemptibility of church parsonages. In Case No. 84CV965, Judge James P. Buchele, District Judge, Division 12, overturned the Board's decision and found parsonages to be taxable. However, in Kansas Wesleyan University v. Saline County Commissioners, 120 Kan. 496, the Supreme Court found that a university president's home was exempt because it was used for educational purposes.

If the Supreme Court finds parsonages to be exempt, then it would appear that a person requesting an exemption for a home school on educational and/or religious purposes would have an excellent argument for exemptibility under Article 11, Section 1 of the Kansas Constitution. Their constitutional exemption would be enhanced by passage of statutes authorizing the same.

If I can be of any further assistance, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Fred L. Weaver

Chairman

FLW:LAT:rw

cc: Don Crumbaker, Chairman Education Committee

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL ( PARENT EDUCATORS



#### KANSAS STATE CHAPTER

P. O. Box 3366, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66217 (913) 631-3952

TO: HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

#### **ADVISORY BOARD**

Raymond S. Moore, Ed.D. Dorothy N. Moore, M.A. George Rekers, Ph.D. Charles Chestnut, J.D. Michael Farris, J.D. Ruth Cannon, B.S.

#### STATE COORDINATOR

Betty Jones, Senior Research Analyst, Hewitt Research Foundation 5800 Renner Rd. Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66217

#### WILL KANSAS BECOME ANOTHER NEBRASKA?

- WILL PARENTS BE JAILED WHEN THEY STAND UP FOR THEIR CONSTI-TUTIONAL RIGHTS TO CHOOSE THE EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN?
- WILL MOTHERS FLEE THE STATE WITH THEIR CHILDREN TO PROTECT THEM?

The decision is in your hands. The evidence is in. Five of the six opponets to homeschooling have a vested interest. Further, not one shred of evidence was introduced to support their position except for Phyllis Meredith, who presented herself as evidence. As for Ms. Meredith's problems, I suffered the same difficulties and I was in public school from first grade through high school. I was so painfully shy I would not even raise my hand to go to the bathroom.

Shawnee Mission 512 questioned what would guarantee quality education. Certainly the public school system does not guarantee "quality". They have brought us to the point of being A NATION AT RISK, graduating 20% of our high school students functionally illiterate, with corporations setting up schools and employers giving remedial reading and math to overcome the failure of public education.

KNEA position that they want certified teachers and accredited curriculum certainly is no foundation for success. Exactly the opposite has been validated as true.

We urge you to pass a reasonable homeschool bill so that our families in Kansas will not be traumatized by those who seek total control over ALL children.

House Bills number 2008 and 2080 are unacceptable for reasons covered in the hearings.

House Bill 2178 is a more reasonable bill, except classing as a class A misdemeanor "Child in need of care" as not being in compliance with the provisions of K.S.A. 72-III1 which would be cruel and unusual punishment of a parent who was trying to do what he considered in the best interest of his child.

It must be remembered that the Minimum Competency Assessment is not a valid test for any school other than the public school - having been verified by the auther of the MCA for Kansas.

What good is freedom to choose if we have no alternatives from which to choose?

There are no alternatives in Russia. The tenth plant of the Communist Manifesto calls for free education for ALL children in public schools. We have a vast amount of evidence to show public education is not the best for our youth or our country.

We urge your careful consideration of all the evidence presented in the hearings and exhibits attached to testimonies, remembering that those opposed to homeschooling presented NO EVIDENCE to support their position.

Betty Jones, State Chairman

ATTACHMENT 2

**JTPA** 

AN OVERVIEW

AND

REFERENCE GUIDE TO JTPA IN KANSAS

Department of Human Resources
Office of the Secretary
401 Topeka Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66603

Judy Krueger

January 1985

ATTACHMENT 3 2-11-85

House Education Committee -

#### Job Training Partnership Act:

#### Overview

The goal of JTPA is to get the public and private sectors working together toward solving the unemployment, training and retraining problems associated with a fluid economy and ever-changing technology. The emphasis is placed upon training for placement in permanent non-subsidized employment. The focus is placed on the economically disadvantaged and on dislocated workers—those who have been laid off or received notice that they are going to be laid off due to a cut-back in production or to a plant or business closure.

By formula, based upon the areas of substantial unemployment (above 6.5%), areas of excess unemployment (above 4.5%), and on the number of economically disadvantaged, a state receives a certain allocation (block grant) of money.

The Governor is the administrator of the JTPA program. He appoints a state advisory group, the State Job Training Coordinating Council. One third of its membership must represent business and industry; 20% must represent State government (legislators, state agency representatives, association members, etc.); 20% must represent local government; and at least 20% must be representatives of the eligible population, general public, labor unions, and local educational agencies. The Governor appoints a non-government member to chair the council.

States are further divided into Service Delivery Areas called SDAs. For each Service Delivery Area the Governor appoints a board of Local Elected Officials, LEOs, who in turn appoint members to serve on their local Private Industry Council (PIC). A majority of this Council must be representative of business and industry in the area, and the Chairperson must be a business representative. The remaining members are from education, labor, community-based organizations, rehabilitation agencies, economic development agencies and the public employment service.

The LEOs and PIC determine the policy and plan for their SDA: who will be served; how many of that group they hope to serve; what training services they will provide; who will provide the training services; who will be the local grant recipient; and who will administer the program. The plan is drawn up by the local PIC, signed by the LEO Board, certified through the state advisory group, and approved by the Governor. The states monitor the programs and measure their performance.

In Kansas the state advisory group, comprised of thirty-five members, is called the Kansas Council on Employment and Training (KCET). The monitoring agency is the Kansas Department of Human Resources. There are five SDAs in Kansas with about the same boundaries as the Congressional Districts.

The Job Training Partnership Act, enacted October 13, 1982, is divided into several parts or titles. Each Title is funded separately.

<u>Title</u> I outlines the service delivery system, State responsibilities, program requirements, federal and fiscal administrative provisions, etc.

Title II provides for training programs for the disadvantaged. It is divided into parts A, adult and youth programs, and B, summer youth employment and training programs.

Title III addresses employment and training assistance for dislocated workers. Dislocated workers are those who have been laid off or who have received notification that they are going to be; or they might be workers who have been out of the work force for a lengthy time, i.e., older workers or homemakers desiring to re-enter the work force.

Title IV describes the federally administered programs: employment and training programs for Native Americans and migrant and seasonal farmworkers; Job Corps; Veterans' employment programs; national research and demonstration projects; labor market information; the National Commission for Employment Policy; and Affirmative Action obligations.

 $\underline{\text{Title V}}$  refers to miscellaneous provisions: Wagner-Peyser; amendments to the Social Security Act; and the enforcement of the Military Selective Service Act.

Therefore, the State refers to funding for Titles II-A, II-B and III for most job training programs and to Title V, for funding of its employment service, or Wagner-Peyser programs. Beginning July 1, 1984, Kansas received \$11.9 million for its JTPA Title II-A programs and \$5.6 million for Title III-B. For Title III programming Kansas received \$924,805. The state has to match the Title III federal allocation according to a formula prescribed in the Act. The PY 1984 allotment for Kansas under Title V (Wagner-Peyser) is \$6.4 million.

All the Service Delivery Areas have contracted with the Kansas Department of Human Resources to carry out at least a certain portion of their administrative functions. For SDAs I, II, and V, the Department is the administrator and the recipient of the grant. For SDA IV, the Department is the administrator and recipient for all counties except the City of Wichita. Since the Private Industry Council in SDA III is incorporated, the PIC is the accountable recipient of the grant, but it has contracted with the Department of Human Resources to carry out its plans. All SDA's must prepare a two year job training plan before its funds for any fiscal year are appropriated.

Money for JTPA flows through the Department of Labor to the State. Every year the Governor prepares a statement of JTPA goals and objectives and a two-year Governor's Coordination and Special Services Plan outlining JTPA activities planned for the future, as well as evaluating the State's experience over the past two years. Performance is based upon increased employment and earnings of participants and reductions in welfare dependency. The Governor may establish variations in the performance standards according to certain economic,

geographic, and demographic factors in the state as long as the variations are within parameters established by the Department of Labor. If an SDA fails to live up to its performance standards for two consecutive years, the Governor may impose a reorganization plan which may include selecting an alternative administrator for the local program.

#### JTPA IN KANSAS

For FY 1985 Kansas received a grant of \$18.5 million. Of this amount \$11.9 is for Title II-A. Of the Title II-A money 22% stays at the state level distributed as follows:

- (1) 8% is set aside to provide financial assistance to any State education agency to provide coordination and delivery of education and training to participants under Title II. This money is to be administered in Kansas by the State Department of Education. In FY84 these funds were not spent and thus were called in and converted to administrative and incentive funds.
- (2) 3% is set aside for economically disadvantaged individuals who are at least 55 years old. This money is administered through the Department on Aging, with 85% allocated to the SDAs and 15% retained at the state level for pilot programs or special needs of older worker programs.
- (3) 6% is set aside to provide incentives grants to SDAs. In Kansas 50% of this money goes to those SDAs who have exceeded their performance standards and 50% is set aside to provide technical assistance to SDAs to help them meet their performance standards; and
- (4) 5% is set aside for other state training programs, state administration and auditing costs, and funding for the State Job Training Coordinating Council.

The remaining 78% of the Title II-A grant goes to the SDAs. At least 70% of each SDA's money must go for training services: on-the-job training, classroom training, job search assistance and counseling, or an exemplary youth program. Up to 15% can be used for support services for clients and 15% for administrative costs. Under this title 90% of the participants must be economically disadvantaged. Up to 10% may have labor market disadvantages of a non-economic nature: handicapped individuals, offenders, displaced homemakers, older workers, teenage parents, etc. Additionally, 40% of the funds for Title II-A must be expended for disadvantaged youth between the ages of 16 and 21.

Kansas received \$5.6 million for its Summer Youth Program funded under Title II-B. This money is all allocated to the SDAs. For this title there is a separate list of authorized activities, including support services. Title II-B provides training for the three summer months to disadvantaged youth ages 14 to 21. Training consists largely of work experience activities for which JTPA pays the entire wage. This is as close to public service employment as JTPA gets.

For Employment and Training Assistance for Dislocated Workers, Title III, Kansas received an allocation of \$924,805 which must be equally matched by public or private non-Federal sources in the State. In FY 1984 this money was allocated by formula to the SDAs. In FY 1985 the money will remain at the state level and the SDA's may apply for it. Subgrantees applying to the State for this money have to provide a match of 125%, either cash or in-kind services. Allocations to a state are based upon the relative number of unemployed, the relative excess number of unemployed, and on the number of persons unemployed for fifteen weeks or more. Title III provides training and related assistance to workers who have been, or have received notice they are about to be laid off due to a permanent closing of a plant or facility; laid-off workers who are unlikely to be able to return to their previous industry or occupation; and the long-term unemployed with little prospect for local employment or re-employment. Services may include job search assistance, retraining, pre-layoff assistance, and relocation assistance.

Funds for the operation of the Job Corps Program and programs for Native Americans, and Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers were reauthorized under Title IV of JTPA. Title IV-C established employment and training programs for disabled veterans, veterans of the Vietnam era, and veterans recently separated from military service. These Title IV programs are administered by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Title V amends the Wagner-Peyser Act, which authorizes the public employment service, by providing a formula distribution of funds based two-thirds upon the civilian labor force and one third on the number of unemployed; by requiring the coordination of Employment Service and JTPA activities; and by providing for funding on a program year basis.

Title V also amends the Social Security Act to authorize job search assistance and require coordination of WIN activities with JTPA and to provide for a limited disregard of the income of any dependent child for calculation of family eligibility and the amount of benefits for AFDC.

A new aspect of JTPA in Kansas is the Dislocated Worker Program, formulated and adopted by the Dislocated Worker Committee following the three-day Plant Closing Conference sponsored by the Department of Labor. There are three modes of project development under the Dislocated Worker Program.

- 1. K-PACT The Kansas Pre-layoff Assistance Coordination Team for plant closings and major layoffs;
- 2. State/SDA Joint Project Development post layoffs to serve workers who have been dislocated for up to two years;
- 3. Outside Proposals also post layoff.

K-PACT is a coalition of service providers including State and local representatives as appropriate from JTPA, Job Service, Unemployment Insurance, education, Economic Development, and Social and Rehabilitation Services. With early notification of an impending closing or layoff, and with cooperation from both management and the labor group involved, this team can go in while em-

ployees are still on the payroll and hopefully help them transition to new employment. This would help to minimize the number having to file for unemployment and having to endure the accompanying emotional and financial stresses. The PICs and LEOs would be involved in the negotiations early, but the K-PACT does not have to wait for committee and full council approval before it acts since this mode of operation falls under policy initiated by the KCET.

To work with layoffs after the fact, \$20,000 of Title III funds has been set aside for each SDA to allow for flexibility in serving clients for Title III programs before a contract is signed. In this way client intake and assessment can begin while the details of a contract are being worked out. The local PIC will apply to the State for a portion of the available Title III funds and the State Dislocated Worker Committee will review the application and make a recommendation to the Council. If it is approved, the State will develop a contract with the SDA for program implementation, but in the meantime, the intake process can begin.

Non-JTPA agencies may also apply for funds in response to the public announcement of Title III funds availability. (This year that announcement was made November 2, 1984.) The applicant submits its proposal to the State and to the PIC and LEO simultaneously. A State team reviews and rates the proposal and ensures that the proper PIC and LEO have received the application. The State Dislocated Worker Committee receives those recommendations and then makes its own to the full Council. If the proposal is approved, announcement is made and the State develops a contract with the applicant.

The K-PACT will be the central mode of the Kansas Dislocated Worker Program for the upcoming program year and it is proposed that a network of re-employment centers be established across the state starting July 1, 1985. There would be from three to five centers staffed with technicians who would be on call for plant closings and would coordinate, but not necessarily provide, worker services for their area. The centers would draw funds from JTPA Title III, Wagner-Peyser 7(b), and possibly from UI. There may be some satellite centers proposed as well. A request for proposal will be issued in January. Community colleges, Job Service Centers, JTPA administrative entities, continuing education divisions of educational institutions, labor organizations, community-based organizations and the like will be eligible to apply for funds to operate a center. Keys to the success of any Dislocated Worker Program are successful coordination of services and flexibility to meet the needs of those to be served.

Attached is a list of the members of the Kansas Council for Employment and Training and the SDA Area Employment and Training Supervisors who can be contacted for more information. Heavily dependent on the private sector to determine goals on who should be served, how many, what the average cost per placement should be, and what type of training should be offered, JTPA is truly a partnership. Like any other program, it can be only as strong as its weakest link. Therefore it is vital that both the public and private partners put forth their best efforts.

#### KANSAS COUNCIL ON EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

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SDA II

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SDA III

Ron Seltezer Executive Director 552 State Avenue Kansas City, Kansas 66101 913/371-1607

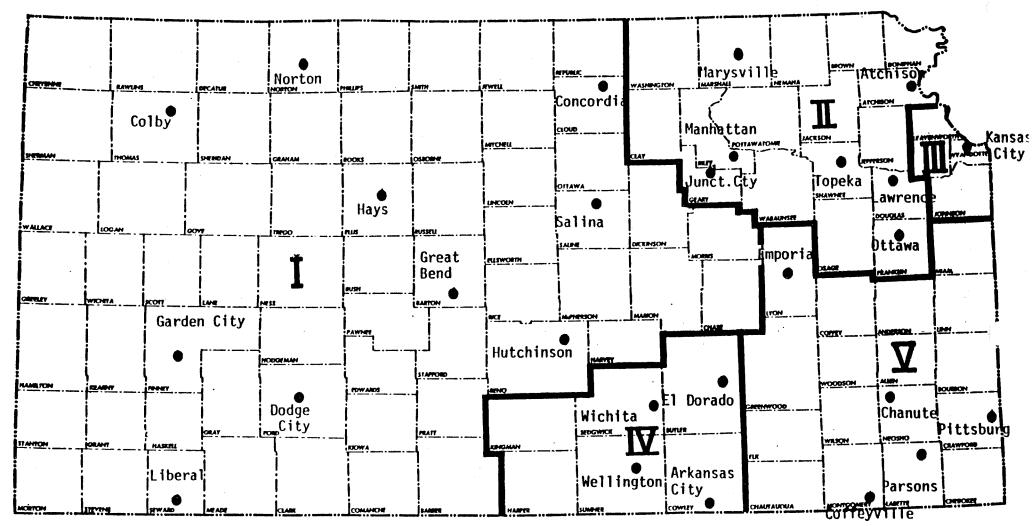
SDA IV

Lorraine Griffin Johnson Director Department of Human Resources City of Wichita 455 N. Main Wichita, Kansas 67203 316/268-4691

SDA V

John Gobetz 105 West 11th Street Pittsburg, Kansas 66762 316/232-2620

### KANSAS



#### PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

SDA TITLE IIA ADULT & YOUTH

FIVE MONTHS PY 1984 (July - Nov 1984)

KCET February 1, 1985

SDA I JULY 1-NOVEMBER 30

	COL.1 PERFORMANCE STANDARD	COL.2 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	COL.3 % STANDARD ACHEIVED	COL.4 WEIGHT	COL.5
1. ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) * 2. COST PER ENTERED EMPLOYMENT (A) ** 3. AVERAGE WAGE AT PLACEMENT (A) * 4. WELFARE ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) * 5. ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (Y) * 6. POSTITIVE TERMINATION RATE (Y) * 7. COST PER POSITIVE TERMINATION (Y) ** 8. EARNINGS INCREASE (A) * 9. EARNINGS GAIN PER DOLLAR EXPENDED (A) 10. PERCENT FEMALE PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) * 11. PERCENT MINORITY PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) * 12. JOB PLACEMENT IN NEW OR EXPANDING INDUSTRY (A&Y) *	61.8% 5704 4.50 45.75% 41.83% 88.06% 4900 12.00% 12.00% 10.84% 15.00%	83.8% 2323 5.01 46.15% 81.94% 87.50% 1966 NA NA 44.83% 12.93% NA	135.5% 159.3% 111.4% 100.9% 195.9% 99.4% 159.9% 0.0% 78.6% 119.3% 0.0%	0.06 0.06 0.10 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.14 0.14 0.07 0.07	0.08 0.10 0.11 0.06 0.12 0.06 0.10 0.00 0.00 0.00
(A) ADULT (Y) YOUTH VERAGE WAGE AREA			HEIVED STDS.AGE		0.76 126.7%

SDA II JULY1- NOVEMBER 30

	COL.1	COL.2	COL.3	COL.4	COL.5
	PERFORMANCE STANDARD PI	A CTUAL ERFORMANCE	% STANDARD ACHEIVED	WEIGHT	SCORE
1. ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) *	64.6%	80.2%	124.1%	0.06	0.07
2. COST PER ENTERED EMPLOYMENT (A) **	5704	2348	158.8%	0.06	0.10
3. AVERAGE WAGE AT PLACEMENT (A) *	4.50	5.02	111.7%	0.10	0.11
4. WELFARE ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) *	47.84%	41.89%	87.6%	0.06	0.05
5. ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (Y) *	42.14%	78.33%	185.9%	0.06	0.11
6. POSTITIVE TERMINATION RATE (Y) *	83.39%	86.67%	103.9%	0.06	0.06
7. COST PER POSITIVE TERMINATION (Y) **	4900	1941	160.4%	0.06	0.10
8. EARNINGS INCREASE (A) *	12.00%	NA	0.0%	0.14	0.00
9. EARNINGS GAIN PER DOLLAR EXPENDED (A)	•	NA	0.0%	0.14	0.00
10. PERCENT FEMALE PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) *	57.00%	43.97%	77.1%	0.07	0.05
11. PERCENT MINORITY PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) *	22.69%	22.48%	99.1%	0.07	0.07
12. JOB PLACEMENT IN NEW OR EXPANDING	15.00%	NA NA	0.0%	0.12	0.00
	17.00	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0.070		
INDUSTRY (A&Y) *				TOTAL	0.73
(A) ADULT		% AC	HEIVED STDS.AG		121.2%

(Y) YOUTH AVERAGE WAGE AREA

MET 7 OF 9 STANDARDS

SDA III JULY 1 - NOVEMBER 30

	COL.1 PERFORMANCE STANDARD	COL.2 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	COL.3 % STANDARD ACHEIVED	COL.4 WEIGHT	COL.5
1. ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) * 2. COST PER ENTERED EMPLOYMENT (A) ** 3. AVERAGE WAGE AT PLACEMENT (A) * 4. WELFARE ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) * 5. ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (Y) * 6. POSTITIVE TERMINATION RATE (Y) * 7. COST PER POSITIVE TERMINATION (Y) ** 8. EARNINGS INCREASE (A) * 9. EARNINGS GAIN PER DOLLAR EXPENDED (A) * 10. PERCENT FEMALE PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) * 11. PERCENT MINORITY PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) * 12. JOB PLACEMENT IN NEW OR EXPANDING INDUSTRY (A&Y) *	58.1% 5704 4.74 43.00% 47.96% 80.90% 4900 12.00% 12.00% 57.00% 15.00%	2750 5.00 27.50% 36.84% 43.42% 3063 0.00% 0.00% 52.12% 49.01%	151.8% 105.4%	0.06 0.06 0.10 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.14 0.14 0.07 0.07	0.05 0.09 0.11 0.04 0.05 0.03 0.08 0.00 0.00 0.06 0.08
(A) ADULT (Y) YOUTH		% ACH	HEIVED STDS.AGE	TOTAL E AVERAGE	0.59 97.7%

MET 4 OF 9 STANDARDS

SDA IV JULY 1- NOVEMBER 30

P	COL.1 ERFORMANCE	COL.2 ACTUAL	COL.3 % STANDARD	COL.4	COL.5
	STANDARD PE		ACHEIVED	WEIGHT	SCORE
1. ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) * 2. COST PER ENTERED EMPLOYMENT (A) ** 3. AVERAGE WAGE AT PLACEMENT (A) * 4. WELFARE ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) * 5. ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (Y) * 6. POSTITIVE TERMINATION RATE (Y) * 7. COST PER POSITIVE TERMINATION (Y) ** 8. EARNINGS INCREASE (A) * 9. EARNINGS GAIN PER DOLLAR EXPENDED (A) * 10. PERCENT FEMALE PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) * 11. PERCENT MINORITY PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) * 12. JOB PLACEMENT IN NEW OR EXPANDING INDUSTRY (A&Y) *	64.9% 5704 4.90 48.02% 49.45% 83.25% 4900 12.00% 12.00% 57.00% 35.91% 15.00%	82.5% 2002 5.13 50.00% 81.48% 88.89% 2914 NA NA 45.95% 31.72% NA	127.1% 164.9% 104.8% 104.1% 164.8% 106.8% 0.0% 0.0% 80.6% 88.3% 0.0%	0.06 0.06 0.10 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.14 0.14 0.07 0.07	0.08 0.10 0.10 0.06 0.10 0.06 0.08 0.00 0.00 0.06 0.06 0.00
(A) ADULT (Y) YOUTH AVERAGE WAGE AREA		•	HEIVED STDS.AGE	TOTAL AVERAGE	0.71 118.0%

SDA V JULY 1- NOVEMBER 30

		COL.1 PERFORMANCE STANDARD PE	COL.2 ACTUAL RFORMANCE	COL.3 % STANDARD ACHEIVED	COL.4 WEIGHT	COL.5 SCORE
1	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) *	62.7%	85.5%	136.4%	0.06	0.08
	COST PER ENTERED EMPLOYMENT (A) **	5704	2865	149.8%	0.06	0.09
٦.	AVERAGE WAGE AT PLACEMENT (A) *	4.55	4.59	101.0%	0.10	0.10
	WELFARE ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (A) *	46.37%	51.79%	111.7%	0.06	0.07
	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT RATE (Y) *	43.73%	75.24%	172.0%	0.06	0.10
	POSTITIVE TERMINATION RATE (Y) *	80.68%	76.19%	94.4%	0.06	0.06
	COST PER POSITIVE TERMINATION (Y) **	4900	2503	148.9%	0.06	0.09
	EARNINGS INCREASE (A) *	12.00%	NA	0.0%	0.14	0.00
	EARNINGS GAIN PER DOLLAR EXPENDED (A)	_	NA	0.0%	0.14	0.00
	PERCENT FEMALE PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) *	57.00%	31.34%	55.0%	0.07	0.04
	PERCENT MINORITY PARTICIPANTS (A&Y) *	10.05%	12.32%	122.6%	0.07	0.09
	JOB PLACEMENT IN NEW OR EXPANDING	15.00%	NA	0.0%	0.12	0.00
)	INDUSTRY (A&Y) *					
	<b>,</b> ,				TOTAL	0.71
(A)	ADULT		% ACI	HEIVED STDS.AG	E AVERAGE	118.9%
(Y)	YOUTH			urm a on o amai		

AVERAGE WAGE AREA

MET 7 OF 9 STANDARDS

JTPA Program Year 1984 Funding Levels

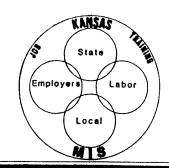
Funding Source		Allocation
IIA Total		11,914,392
5% 6%		595,720 714,864
8%		953,151
3%		357,432
*SDAs- 78%		9,293,225
IIB Summer Youth		5,604,470
III-A (Dislocated	Worker)	924,805
	Total	18,443,667
Positions	Allocated	Filled
JTPA	108	105
Fiscal/Audit	8	8
Total	116	113

*SDA A1	locations -	Title IIA
SDA I		1,750,379
SDA II		1,859,853
SDA III		1,465,728
SDA IV		2,608,608
SDA V		1,608,657
	SubTotal	9,293,225

#### JTPA STATUS REPORT

PAGE 1 OF 2

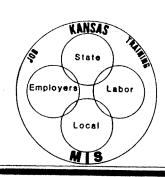
OCTOBER 1, 1983 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1984



<u>SDA I</u> Served Completed Placed	Title IIA <u>Adult</u> 452 267 227	Title IIA  Youth  231  155  123	Title IIB  Youth 627 627 37	Title III Dislocated 14 6 5	Total 1324 1055 392
SDA II Served Completed Placed	751 453 368	424 280 224	969 969 65	91 69 68	2235 1771 725
SDA III Served Completed Placed	728 460 235	257 136 60	703 703 5	173 161 109	1861 1460 409
Total SDA IV Served Completed Placed	1303 831 669	362 244 163	997 997 21	192 105 80	2854 2177 933
SDA V Served Completed Placed	688 425 <u>374</u>	471 291 220	726 726 51	56 43 35	1941 1485 680
Statewide Served Completed Placed	3922 2436 1873	1745 1106 790	4022 4022 179	526 384 297	10215 794 3139

#### JTPA STATUS REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 1983 THRU DECEMBER 31, 1984



PAGE 2 OF 2

SPECIAL PROJECTS	Title IIA Adult	Title IIA Youth	Title IIB Youth	Title III Dislocated
KSWAT Served Completed Placed				308 292 204
SRS Served Completed Placed				33 5 4
Montgomery Served Completed Placed				138 138 138
Hutchinson Served Completed Placed				71 9 5
McNally Served Completed Placed				29 18 15

#### OLDER WORKER PROGRAM

On October 1, 1984, the Older Worker Program was transferred to the Kansas Department on Aging for program administration. The Department of Human Resources retained a small portion of the funds to ensure oversight responsibilities and maintain program integrity.

The Department of Human Resources and the Kansas Department on Aging issued a coordinated Request for Proposal to seek new or existing programs which increase the employment earnings of qualified older people, age 55 and over. The primary goal was stated to reduce welfare dependency, assist re-entry into the work force and develop a wider range of service delivery opportunities.

Ten proposals were received. The top three rated proposals were recommended for funding, with the fourth top rated proposal from Social Rehabilitation Services of the State of Kansas being asked to fill in services in two SDAs not represented in the previously awarded projects. The following proposals were funded:

North Central - Flint Hills Area Agency on Aging Manhattan, Kansas

Amount Awarded: \$37,023

The goal of this project is to assist 50 low-income job seekers through a coordinated process that includes individual assessment and counseling, job search assistance, job training, and job development and placement. To date this project has enrolled 24 participants, five of whom were welfare recipients, and placed one in unsubsidized employment.

Senior Services, Inc. Wichita, Kansas

Amount Awarded: \$182,736

This project is jointly sponsered by Senior Services, Inc, and the Kansas Elks Training Center for the Handicapped/Projects-with-Industry. The goal is to expand and enhance employment opportunities for low-income older workers through job seeking skills training, linkage and cooperation with other training programs and job development activities with the business sector. To date this project has enrolled 49 participants, 6 of whom were welfare recipients, and placed 16 in employment, nine full-time and 4 part-time, three were placed directly into jobs.

Southeast Kansas Area Agency on Aging Chanute, Kansas

Amount Awarded: \$56,025

This project seeks to enroll 125 participants in the first nine months of the program in Job preparedness training. The projects seeks to develop an employer education program to alter the myths employers and the general public hold about older workers through an organized publicity campaign. To date, the program has enrolled 30 participants, 4 of whom were welfare recipients, and placed 2 in employment.

Social and Rehabilitation Services Topeka, Kansas

Amount Awarded \$29,631

This project will provide Job Search assistance to older workers in Shawnee and Wyandotte counties. This project has just been finally negotiated and has no enrollement figures at this time.

# EDUCATION COORDINATION & GRANTS (8%) Program Year '85 - February 1, 1985

Of the total 8% funds available for FY '84 (\$953,151), 80% of the funds were allocated to the administrative entities to provide services to Title IIA participants through cooperative agreements with local educational institutions. The method of allocation was in accordance with the JTPA Title IIa formula set forth in Section 202(a) of the Act.

The following funding levels have been established from July 1, 1984:

SDA		Title IIA 8% allocation
I		143,621
II		152,603
III		120,265
IV		214,040
V		131,992
	Total	762,521

The SDA's were allowed to obligate funds from the above allocations from July 1-September 30. The remaining 20% (\$190,630) was appropriate for use at the State level to facilitate training/education coordination through technical assistance, counseling, professional enhancement and curriculum development.

The Service Delivery Areas in conjunction with the Kansas State Department of Education/Vocational Education Section have finalized contracts for most projects. The following is a brief summary of the approved projects and SDA activity under the Education and Coordination Grants.

JTPA Section 123(a)(1) - 80%

#### SDA I

On December 5, 1984 the Private Industry Council approved three proposals for FY 85. Each educational institution was provided an orientation to the Education Coordination project by the Kansas State Department of Education, the Department of Human Resources and the Service Delivery Area staff on December 18 and 19, 1984. The following projects were approved.

Service Provider		Federal Contributions/ No of Participants
Chase USD	School-to-Work Transition Program	\$ 5,883.00 5-10 participants
	To provide youth competencies remedial math & English, personal survival skills, Kansas Careers and placement in postsecondary training or unsubsidized employment for high school youth	
Dodge City Community College	"55" Plus Program  To provide educational training and services to adults between 55-65 in Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Ford, Gray, Hodgement, Kiowa, Meade and Ness counties	32,559.00 42 participants
Barton County Community College	Assessment Center/Classroom	28,310.00
	To provide basic remedial edu- cation and vocational training for unemployed persons, specific ally those receiving cash paymen or food stamps.	

SDA II

Service Delivery Area II has four projects which are operational and one project pending:

Service Provider	Services	Federal Contributions/ No. of Participants
Lawrence USD	GED/Pre-employment Skills  To provide assistance to JTPA participants in attaining basic skills and employability skills	\$ 11,892.50 30 participants
Washburn University	Classroom Training  To provide assessment and open entry/open exit training for JTPA eligible clients in the general office and clerical fields	62,638.10 100 participants
Lyndon USD	School-to-Work Transition Program To provide remedial math and English, personal survival skills, youth competencies and Kansas Careers for high school students	6,991.00 5-10 participants
YWCA (1984 funding)	Women in Transition Programs	85,233.26 150 participants
Shawnee County Mental Health Center (pending)	Pre-Vocational/Skill Train- ing  To provide pre-employment training and sill training for the chronically mentally ill	27,979

The Lawrence USD was provided project orientation by the Kansas State Department of Education, the Department of Human Resources and the Service Delivery Area staff on November 30, 1984. On December 21, 1984, Washburn University participated in project orientation. Lyndon USD was involved in the project orientation on January 4, 1985.

#### SDA III

Service Delivery Area III has four approved projects. Three of the projects are operating with FY 85 funds. On January 14, 1985, the Kansas State Department of Education and the Private Industry Council staff met with the Olathe Vocational School staff to provide project orientation.

Service Provider	Services	Federal Contributions/ No. of Participants
St. Mary College	GED/Basic Remedial  To provide pre-employment skills, life skills, job search skills and GED preparation for 18-21 year olds	\$ 45,408.84 60 participants
Kansas City AVTS (85)	Summer Career Exploratory Program in the AVTS  To provide assessment, career planning, hands on experience in three vocational areas for youth in the summer	17,027.40 40 participants
Olathe Vocational School	School-to-Work Transition Program  To provide vocational evalu ation and tryout work experi- ence for in school youth	10,949.00 10 participants
Kansas City AVTS (84)	Summer Career Exploratory Program in the AVTS	15,000.00 40 participants

SDA IV

Service Delivery Area IV has four projects approved with two projects in the negotiation process.

Service Provider	Services	Federal Contributions No. of Participants
Wichita USD 259 (85)	Assessment Center	\$ 117,723.00 967 participants
	To provide comprehensive assessment of all IIA participants	
Wichita USD 259 (84) City of Wichita	Assessment Center	50,000.00
	Youth Coordination	23,200.00
	To coordinate youth services under IIA, IIB	
Wichita State University	Classroom Training-Basic Skills	31,645.00 25 participants
	To strengthen the academic experience of minority students entering health professions in a summer enrichment program	
Butler County Community College	Pre-Vocational	10,391.00
	To provide a vocational exploration program for handicapped youth including job shadowing	20 participants
Patricia Stevens School	Skill Training	I. 17,289.00
	To provide training for youth to obtain entry	12 participants
	level positions in the restaurant industry	II. 14,385.00 12 participants
Cowley County Com- munity College	GED/Basic Skills	24,240.00
	To provide job preparation, specific vocational skills training, remedial education and survival skills training	60 participants
Dendona		

Project orientation was provided to the Wichita USD 259 on November 7, 1984. On January 3, 1985, the Kansas State Department of Education, the Department of Human Resources and the Service Delivery Area staff met with the Patricia Stevens School staff for project orientation.

Service Provider	Services	Federal Contributions, No. of Participants
Flint Hills AVTS	Assessment Center/Classroom Training	\$ 32,437.00 90 participants
	To provide individual assesment including interests, aptitudes, strengths, weaknesses, career objectives and basic skills; to provide job preparation skills; referral to classroom training, OJT or unsubsidized employment	
Fort Scott Community College	Assessment Center/Educational Training	59,240.00 50 participants
	To provide vocational assesment, adult basic education/ GED, survival skills, job attainment skills, job retention skills, and job placement	
Coffeyville Community College	Women in Transition Programs  To provide unemployment/ underemployed women with basic education, employment and job seeking skills training with counseling and placement	42,309.40 50 participants
Coffeyville USD (84)	School-to-Work Transition	18,500.00 30 participants
Independence USD (84)	School-to-Work Transition Program	18,500.00
Southeast KS AVTS (84) Columbus	GED/Basic Education Employability Skills	16,000.00

JTPA Section 123(a)(2) - 20%

#### 20% Coordination Services

An appropriate portion of funds were used to cover costs of salary, fringes, travel and non-personal services for State staff and to facilitate training/education coordination through technical assistance, professional enhancement and curriculum development.

Funds were also utilized by the Kansas State Department of Education to present a JTPA workshop at the Kansas National Education Association (KNEA) Conference on November 8, 1984 at Century II in Wichita. The Kansas State Department of Education is in the process of developing a program plan for 20% expenditures for the Department of Human Resources.

#### STATE OF KANSAS



# OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR State Capitol Topeka 66612-1590

John Carlin Governor

Testimony to
House of Representatives
Education Committee
on House Bill No. 2143
by Bob Wootton
on February 11, 1985

#### Mr. Chairman, Committee Members:

- I. Change in terminology from "Educationally Deprived Pupils" to "Limited English Proficient Pupils."
  - In discussions with the bilingual community, they have indicated that the term "Educationally Deprived Pupils" has a derogatory connotation.
  - The minority language persons have indicated their preference for the term "Limited English Proficient Pupils."
- II. Bilingual Education Budget Recommendations
  - The bill before the Committee is not in proper form. An error was not caught in drafting the bill.
  - In order to rectify the error, the Governor requests that the Committee amend the bill to change \$150 per child to \$175 per child to maintain the Bilingual Education Program.
  - The \$175 per child was included in the Governor's Budget as it was submitted to the Legislature.
  - Expenditures\*:

Estimated FY 1985

@ \$150/child

\$ 645,000

Governor's Recommendation FY 1986

\$\frac{1}{5} \frac{752,500}{500}

<sup>\*</sup>Based on an estimated 4,300 L.E.P. Students.

## Testimony to the House Committee on Education Concerning H.B. 2143

by James M. Apodaca KACMAA Executive Director

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members:

A major function of the Kansas Advisory Committee on Mexican American Affairs (KACMAA) is to serve as the liaison between the Kansas Hispanic community and Kansas state government. We are charged with the responsibility to inform the Legislature on policy issues affecting Kansas Hispanics. Such an issue is H.B. 2143, concerning bilingual education.

KACMAA would like to express support for H.B. 2143 because it would provide positive language in the Bilingual Education Act, by replacing the phrase "educationally deprived" pupils with "limited English proficient" pupils. A 1980 report, The Condition of Education for Hispanic Americans, by the National Center for Education Statistics indicates that the use of a language other than English is not to be interpretted as an educational disadvantage. However, our law, as it presently reads, suggests that students who speak a language other than English are educationally deprived.

As Hispanics we are proud of our culture and language, and we want our children to be proud. A more positive phrase, such as "limited English proficient", will show respect toward the language, culture, and heritage of Kansas Hispanic. In addition, it will demonstrate the true intent of the Bilingual Education Act: to facilitate the progress of children with limited English-language proficiency through school.

KACMAA views the passage of H.B. 2143 as an important step in meeting the educational needs of Spanish-speaking students in Kansas. As a representative of KACMAA, I ask for your support on H.B. 2143.

Mr. chairman, members of the Education Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen. I am very supportive of the re-definition given in HB2143 (i.e., Limited English Proficient) from educationally deprived. I feel that the realignment of LEP students into the appropriate linguistic category clearly defines the type of student being served by the local school districts throughout Kansas. The term educationally deprived connotes broader based educational problems primarily related to the <a href="wholistic">wholistic</a> realm of educational growth and development. In specific the affective domain; cognitive development; and conative growth would easily fit under the current term or concept "educationally deprived." Thereby causing confusion among local school administrators in identifying what students only need: "linguistic" remediation, and not other type of educational needs.

While the change is on paper relatively innocent, it has profound policy implications at both the local and state level. For example, it moves the local school districts -----into closer compliance with the national move toward "quality education," ----the state effort at "cost-effectiveness, or accountability", and community based support for stronger emphasis on English.

In retrospect every Spanish-speaking child who is living and growing in the English-speaking country must develop proficiency in English is the language of the curriculum; it it the language of the economy; it is the language of social relationships beyond the Hispanic home and neighborhood. Therefore, there is no argument. Excellence in the receptive and expressive skills of English must be the ultimate goal of any educational program designed for Language Minority students. To achieve in the traditional classroom the students must understand what the teacher is saying and must be able to respond appropriately when called upon. The research clearly shows that success in America public schools is directly related to the students' command of English. Future employment opportunities and personal sense of worth depend upon the acquisition of English language skills which have been developed not at a minimal level -- but rather at the highest level which individual motivation and intelligence may make possible. To be an enlightened citizen in the United States, in England, or in any country where the business of living is carried out in English, the students must expect and must strive for Excellence in English.

Please vote yes on this vital amendment for Limited English Proficient Students. Thank You.