

Approved: 3/25/93
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Dave Kerr at 1:00 p.m. on March 19, 1993 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Tim Emert (Excused)

Committee staff present: Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department
Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes
LaVonne Mumert, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Representative Rochelle Chronister
Judy Zimbelman, Wichita Public Schools
Shirley Norris, Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children
Josie Torrez, Topeka
Sherry Clayton, Topeka
Christine Rose-Baze, Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Doug Bowman, The Corporation for Change
Representative Richard Reinhardt
Merle Hill, Kansas Association of Community College
Fred Logan, Johnson County Community College

Others attending: See attached list

HB 2036 - School districts, day care centers for children

Representative Rochelle Chronister testified in support of HB 2036 (Attachment 1). She said school districts would be statutorily authorized to provide day care for children and to recover only the costs incurred. Fees would be deposited in the district's general fund and treated as reimbursements. Representative Chronister said that a number of districts already provide some type of child care. She mentioned the existing need for care and advised that schools would be required to meet the same requirements as any other day care center for children not of school age. The bill would include children three years of age and older and children, of any age, whose parents are employees or pupils of the district. Representative Chronister advised that the bill has no fiscal impact.

Judy Zimbelman, Wichita Public Schools, spoke in favor of HB 2036 (Attachment 2). She said that USD 259 presently has several child care programs, including programs for student parents and before and after school programs. Ms. Zimbelman advised that the care centers also serve as laboratories for parenting skills, occupational training and human growth and development. She noted that schools are more convenient for latchkey programs because of transportation factors. Ms. Zimbelman remarked that she sees the district's child care programs as a drop-out prevention program. She advised that the fees presently being charged are placed in each building's student activity fund.

Shirley Norris, Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children, testified in favor of HB 2036 (Attachment 3). She said the bill would clarify the financial structure under which public schools may operate child care facilities.

Josie Torrez, Topeka, testified in support of HB 2036 (Attachment 4). She described her family's situation and the potential benefits of a day care center located at her children's school.

Sherry Clayton, Topeka, spoke in support of HB 2036 (Attachment 5). She said a school-operated child care facility would provide a needed alternative for working parents.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, Room 123-S Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on March 19, 1993.

Christine Ross-Baze, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, spoke in favor of HB 2036 (Attachment 6). She talked about the need for affordable child care. Ms. Ross-Baze noted that HB 2036 does not require a school board to provide a child care facility. She advised that there are 119 licensed centers in school buildings, 38 of which are operated by school districts and 81 of which are operated by private groups.

Doug Bowman, The Corporation for Change, testified in support of HB 2036 (Attachment 7). He said the board of directors is supportive of strategies to expand child care services and that HB 2036 is consistent with the policies and goals of the corporation's Blueprint. Mr. Bowman said it is his understanding that the bill would clarify that current practices are legal.

Written testimony in support of HB 2036 was also received from: Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards (Attachment 8); Robin Nichols, Wichita Public Schools (Attachment 9); Gerald Henderson, United School Administrators of Kansas (Attachment 10), and Representative Joan Wagnon (Attachment 11).

Written testimony in opposition to HB 2036 was received from Maxine Pfannenstiel, Hays (Attachment 12) and Donna Schmidt, Hays (Attachment 13).

Substitute for HB 2011 - Sub. for H 2011 by Committee on Education--Task force on structure, mission and funding of community colleges and the Kansas postsecondary vocational and technical training system

Representative Richard Reinhardt explained and testified in support of Sub. for HB 2011 (Attachment 14). He advised that the Legislative Educational Planning Committee (LEPC) recommended introduction of HB 2011 to study the financial structure of community colleges and vocational schools by a broad-based task force. Representative Reinhardt said that the House Committee amended the bill and changed the duty of the task force to studying structure, mission and financing of community colleges and the postsecondary vocational and technical training system and also changed the composition of the membership to eight legislators and four representatives of the general public. Representative Reinhardt suggested consideration of the addition of retired administrators to the task force membership. Senator Langworthy and Senator Oleen (both members of LEPC) expressed concern about the House committee amendments to the bill. Representative Reinhardt stated that House members were apprehensive about whether or not the task force would be able to agree on recommendations if every group is represented on the task force and has a "turf" to protect.

Merle Hill, Kansas Association of Community Colleges, testified concerning Sub. for HB 2011 (Attachment 15). He explained that the 117 trustees of the community colleges are not unanimous in their support of the bill. Dr. Hill read testimony from Keith Christensen, Cloud County Community College Trustee, expressing support for both the original version of HB 2011 and Sub. for HB 2011 (Attachment 16).

Fred Logan, Johnson County Community College Trustee, testified in opposition to Sub. for HB 2011. He said the two primary reasons for their opposition relate to the change in the make-up of the task force and the change in dramatically increasing the scope of the bill. Mr. Logan advised that his board strongly supported the original version of HB 2011 and mentioned that all four sections of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges were also in support of the original version of the bill.

SCR 1612 - Urging the State Board of Education to require a course in computer operations and applications for renewal of teacher and school administrator certification

After explanation and discussion of amendments in a balloon version of SCR 1612 (Attachment 17), Senator Tiahrt made a motion to amend SCR 1612 in accordance with the amendments in the balloon. Senator Langworthy seconded the motion.

Senator Walker made a substitute motion to amend SCR 1612 in accordance with the amendments in the balloon with the additional change of substituting "may" in place of "should" in the last balloon on the second page. Senator Downey seconded the substitute motion, and the substitute motion carried.

Senator Corbin made a motion that SCR 1612, as amended, be recommended favorably for adoption. Senator Frahm seconded the motion, and the motion carried.

Senator Frahm made a motion to approve the minutes of the March 18, 1993 meeting. Senator Corbin seconded the motion, and the motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m. The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for Monday, March 22, 1993.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: 1:00 PLACE: 123-S DATE: 3/9/93

GUEST LIST

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>ADDRESS</u> | <u>ORGANIZATION</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Matt Truell | Topeka | AP |
| Dee Schaeffer | Enid | Rep |
| Debbie Apt | Topeka | KACC/USA |
| Nathan Williams | GARDEN CITY | GCCC |
| Mandi Zinsel | Belle Plaine | Page |
| Judy A. Zumbel | Wichita KS | USD 259 |
| Robert Nichols | Wichita | Wichita Public Schools |
| Mark Tallman | Topeka | KASB |
| Ping ENRIQUEZ | TOPEKA | WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY |
| Merle Hice | Topeka | KACC |
| Chad Logan | Osawatomie | Jo. Co. Comm. College |
| James Scholansky | Topeka | SRS - Workforce Dev |
| JACK KAMM | Prairie Village | - |
| Imel Hanny | Prairie Village | KCA-YWCA |
| Josie Torres | Topeka | Parent |
| Dodie J. Lacey | Topeka | Es. Children's Service League |
| Sherry Clayton | Topeka | K-NASW |
| Nancy Reddy | Topeka | SOS |
| Patriata Morgan | Topeka | WU Social Work Student |
| KEITH STOLZER | Emporia | Front Hills Technical School |
| Kevin Forester | Topeka | KS Bd of Arch. & Hist. Sites |
| Doug Bowman | " | Corporation for Change |
| Chris Ross-Baze | Topeka | KDHE |
| Barbara Cole | Topeka | KNEA |

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: _____ PLACE: _____ DATE: _____

GUEST LIST

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>ADDRESS</u> | <u>ORGANIZATION</u> |
|----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Dave Goeden | Topeka | Kansas Rtd |
| Bill Muesch | M. W. Export Co. | St. Bl. J. Ed. |
| Jacque Dakes | Topeka | SQE |
| Doug Grant | Topeka | HNFA |
| Jim Youally | Overland Park | USD #512 |
| Nelen Stephens | Topeka | USD #229 |
| SHELBY SMITH | Wichita | KACC |

ROCHELLE CHRONISTER
REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT
ROUTE 2-BOX 321A
NEODESHA, KANSAS 66757-0321



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
CHAIRMAN: APPROPRIATIONS
MEMBER: JOINT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN &
FAMILIES
BOARD MEMBER: KANSAS TECHNOLOGY
ENTERPRISE CORP.
(KTEC)
KANSAS ADVOCACY AND
PROTECTIVE SERVICES
(KAPS)

HB 2036

March 19, 1993

Testimony Before the
Senate Education Committee

by
Representative Rochelle Chronister

HB 2036 would put into statute what a number of school districts are already doing, providing day care. It would authorize a school district only to recover the costs incurred in and directly attributable to the day care and to put any revenue collected into their general funds. These funds would be considered reimbursements for the purposes of the school finance formula and may be expended without being considered operating expenses.

When Representative Wagon and I were members of the School Monitoring committee last year this question was brought before the committee. The committee did not appear to believe it was enough of an issue to put in their report, so we decided to introduce a bill which would raise the question, and start discussion on the issue.

A number of school districts already provide some type of child care - sometimes for teenage mothers in order to help keep them in school, often for "latch key" children for an hour or two before or after school under K.S.A. 65-527. In nearly all areas of the state there is a shortage of day care services for children. Many day care providers can not help provide the programs for school age children as they can not make enough money to keep a slot open for a child they will only have for a few hours a week.

Rural areas of the state are probably where the greatest needs exist. Rural areas also

Sen. Education
Attachment 1
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have greater control over their schools. Everyone in town knows the school board members, and if they don't like something that happens - they won't hesitate to call and let them know. Schools can not institute these programs without a school board's permission. If a community has adequate child care, school boards are not going to start a program that will let them in for a great many additional headaches.

Schools will have to be licensed under the day care provisions in Article 5, Chapter 65 of K.S.A. If they were to operate a day care center for other than school age children they will have to pass all of the requirements that any other day care center must pass.

This bill is simply an attempt to clear up some of the technical questions raised by the monitoring committee and to help parents find good solutions for their child care problems in areas where day care is in short supply. It does not force anyone to start day care, or anyone to place their child in day care - it is an option for the parents when they may have no other choice except to leave their children home alone.

Testimony on House Bill 2036:
Authorizing School Districts to Operate Day Care Centers
Judy Zimbelman, Teaching Specialist USD 259 March 19, 1993

I am Judy Zimbelman from the Wichita Public Schools. I oversee 11 child care programs in the High Schools and Dunbar Adult Center and 36 before and after school programs in the Elementary Schools (6 of these programs are contracted with the YMCA).

Our school district serves over 48,000 children. This year 38 % meet the low income guidelines for free and reduced lunch. 13 % of these children lived in single-parent households.

Last year in the High School programs, we served 117 children of students in the Wichita Public School. (7 completed their course of study, 100 re-enrolled and only 10 dropped out). Our drop out rate for parents utilizing the Child Learning Centers was only about 10%, while the district as a whole the rate was approximately 22%.

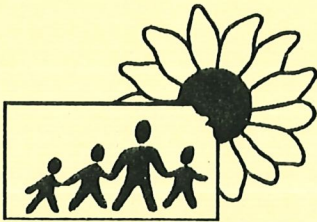
Last year our school age programs served over 1300 children. Just this week I have recorded 5 requests from parents seeking enrollment information into Latchkey schools for next year, particularly for parents of kindergarten children. If this trend continues I would expect more than 150 additional parent contacts during the 36 week school term.

In Sedgwick County, there are 57 licensed centers and approximately 600 family day care homes. So why is there or is there a need for the School District to operate day care services?

Our programs started in 1968 as an extension of the Home Economics curriculum for Teen-age parents for 6 children at North High. We now serve over 100 children at 11 sites. This program address parenting skills, occupational training, human growth and development as well as offer a pre-kindergarten experience for children. These services were designed with cooperation from the community not to supplant services already available.

And what is the future of this program? We will continue to expand? As with all school facility concerns, child care and parenting education must be addressed as one area of need. Budgets are tight and expansion will be limited. Will there be school-age programs in all 60 elementary schools? As long as there are other community resources, we will continue to access those. I urge you to support HB 2036 to enable parents to stay in school or on the job and feel that their children are in a safe, nurturing environment.

Sen. Education
Attachment 2
3/19/93



KAEYC

Kansas Association for the
Education of Young Children

Testimony on HB 2036
presented to the
Senate Education Committee
March 19, 1993

by
Shirley A. Norris
Representing the Kansas Association for the Education of Young Children
131 Greenwood
Topeka, Kansas 66606
Ph. 913-232-3206

My name is Shirley Norris. I represent the Kansas Association for the Education of Young children, (KAEYC), an organization of over 1000 members who provide early childhood education, nurturing care and protection to thousands of Kansas children who are away from their parents for part or all of the day.

It is the position of the National Association for the Education of Young Children, and its Kansas affiliate that high quality, developmentally appropriate programs should be available to all children and their families. HB 2036, as amended, enables school districts to operate any type of child care facility either independently or in cooperation with other school districts, or to contract with private agencies to operate child care facilities, thus contributing to the goal of making child care available to all children who need it.

It is also the position of our organization that all child care facilities, regardless of sponsor, should be subject to the licensing statutes of the state. HB 2036 is in compliance with this position.

We further believe that HB 2036 serves the important purpose of clarifying the financial structure under which the public schools may operate child care facilities.

KAEYC supports the passage of HB 2036, as amended.

March 19, 1993

To Senate Education Committee

Re: HB 2036

My name is Josie Torrez and my husband and I are parents of two boys. Chris is 10 and in the 5th grade. Joey is 7 and in the first grade. They presently attend Randolph Elementary School here in Topeka.

My 7 year old has a severe speech/language delay and low muscle tone. He also has autistic tendencies which does not allow him to adjust to change of people or environment very easily. Because of that reason, I do not work full time outside the home. It is difficult to find a day care provider before and after school to watch him. I am fortunate to presently have a job that allows me to work only during school hours. Our budget is such that it would help tremendously if I could work full-time outside the home. That would benefit our entire family.

I support this bill entirely as the school Joey attends know Joey, his needs and wants. Joey is also familiar with the school.

I would feel comfortable with Joey staying at the school until either my husband or I could get off work.

It is so dangerous anymore to leave children "Home Alone". My 5th grader, Chris feels he is old enough not to have a "babysitter". If he would be able to stay at school with activities he enjoys like basketball, card games or just to do any homework he may have, it would give me peace of mind.

Thank you for allowing me to speak to your committee.

Josie Torrez
1904 SW Medford
Topeka, Kansas 66604
913-232-8295

Sen. Education
Attachment 4
3/19/93

March 19, 1993

Senator Dave Kerr
Education Committee Chair
State Legislature
State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas

Senator Kerr and Members of the Senate Education Committee,

My name is Sherry Clayton. I am a single parent with a son in Kindergarten at Randolph Elementary School in Topeka. I am also a full-time student, majoring in social work at the University of Kansas. I am serving as a student intern to Representative Forrest Swall and I am an active member of the Kansas Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, serving as Professional Action Chair and as Undergraduate Representative.

I am here today to offer my full-fledged support for **House Bill 2036**, which would authorize the establishment and operation of child care facilities at our schools to provide needed supervision and activities for children before and after school. This proposed legislation will open the doors of our school to fulfill the changing needs of our society, as many parent are working in inflexible job settings. This leaves few viable alternatives for many students, with the least favorable being latchkey.

The Randolph Parent Teacher Organization is interested in implementing this type of program and I am interested in helping to organize it, if it is authorized. Please move favorably for the best interests of our children.

Respectfully,

Sherry Clayton
2714 SW Harland Ct.
Topeka, KS 66604-2687
913 233-3822

*Sen. Education
Attachment 5
3/19/93*



Department of Health and Environment

Robert C. Harder, Secretary Reply to:

Testimony presented to

The Senate Committee on Education

by

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Amended House Bill 2036

The need to find quality affordable child care continues to be an issue for working parents. This is especially true for parents of school age children. Finding child care for an hour before or after school or care for a child on days school is not in session is difficult. Even if a child care provider is found for a school age child, finding transportation to and from school can be problematic. Parents do not often have the choice of staying home from work and are left with the uncomfortable position of leaving their elementary age child at home alone. Teen parents are also faced with a similar dilemma. Transportation to and from child care and the affordability of child care makes it difficult for teen parents to stay in school. Communities are looking at schools to fill the need for school age child care and to provide child care so that teen parents can continue their education.

School boards have been reluctant to establish and operate a child care facility or enter into agreements with other agencies to establish and operate a child care facility for a number of reasons, one of which is the legal question of whether it is within the school board's scope of authority to operate or enter into agreements to operate a child care facility. One of the issues addressed in the Blue Print for Kansas was to remove barriers so that schools could more readily provide child care. This bill clearly removes this barrier and authorizes school boards to establish, operate and maintain a child care facility for children three years of age and older, and any infant or toddler whose parents are pupils or employees of the school district, or enter into agreements for this purpose.

HB 2036 does not require a school board to provide a child care facility. The school board retains the option of whether or not to offer this service. Licensed child care facilities are eligible to receive funding under the Department of Education Child and Adult Care Food Program and funding through SRS for child care services.

Legislation was passed during the 1992 legislative session which removed physical plant barriers to licensing child care facilities for school age children in school buildings. Schools that provide licensed school age child care are now required to comply with school building code requirements and the fire prevention code for schools. KDHE is currently revising the child care center regulations to remove any further barriers that might be identified for providing school age child care in school buildings. Regulatory safeguards are provided through the licensing program which include educational and health requirements for staff, health requirements for children, KBI Criminal History and SRS Child Abuse Registry Background Checks on all persons caring for children, discipline and program requirements and child/staff ratios. These safeguards are currently in place in the private sector through the licensing program.

The amended language replacing "day care center" with the more generic term "child care facility" enables the establishment of a small child care program by licensing it under the less stringent group day care home or a licensed day care home category of child care instead of licensing the program as a child care center.

The Department recommends passage of amended HB 2036.

Testimony presented by: Christine Ross-Baze, Director
Child Care Licensure and Registration
Bureau of Adult and Child Care
March 19, 1993

THE CORPORATION FOR CHANGE

A Partnership for Investing in The Future of Kansas Children and Families

Testimony before Senate Education Committee
Senator Dave Kerr, Chairman
March 19, 1993
by Jolene M. Grabill, BSW, MPA
Re: House Bill 2036

Thank you Mr. Chairman. I am Jolene Grabill the Executive Director of The Corporation for Change. The Corporation is a public/private partnership designed to invest in the future of Kansas children and families. We are designed by statute to make the system of services to Kansas children and families more efficient and more productive in meet the actual needs of the children and families of this state.

The Corporation for Change Board of Directors supports strategies to expand child care services in Kansas.

The Corporation operates under the framework of the five year plan for reform of children's services known as The Blueprint encourages school boards to review "the extent to which school hours and policies serve families" and to make the building more available for programs identified to serve families in that specific community. Furthermore, The Blueprint states that "barriers to licensing school buildings and recreation centers as school-age child care programs should be reviewed." (The Blueprint, page 37) The 1992 Legislature took action to remove barriers regarding licensing and fire code regulations which were barriers to child care programs in school buildings. The 1993 Legislature now has the opportunity to remove another barrier, the lack of authority for school districts to either contract with a private entity for the operation of a child care center in a school building or to operate the child care center themselves.

HB 2036 is also consistent with the intent of Target V: Modify Service Delivery Systems which calls for coordination at the local level to build a integrated service delivery system involving social service agencies, courts, health and mental health agencies, and schools.

Programs that address the needs of children and families must be flexible in design, administration, and funding, and should allow service providers to package an appropriate array of services for a child, free from some of the constraints imposed by state or federal funding."
(The Blueprint, page 54)

HB 2036 appears to address that flexibility in design, administration, and funding by giving local school districts the authority to determine if school-based day care centers make sense for their community, and further, who should run them and how to provide the best child care service with the least possible overhead.

This last point of local flexibility should not be under-estimated, Mr. Chairman. For it is only when the parents, teachers, business persons, and community leaders of each Kansas community come together to address the specific needs of the children and families in their community that the future of our most precious resource, our children will be best served.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would be happy to answer any questions of the committee.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Jolene M. Grabill

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Commission on
Children, Youth
and Families
Topeka
Fran Jackson
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Hesston
Eva Tucker
USD 500
Kansas City, Kansas
Sec. Donna Whiteman
Dept. of Social &
Rehab. Services
Topeka



**Testimony on H.B. 2036
before the
Senate Committee on Education**

by

**Mark Tallman, Director of Governmental Relations
Kansas Association of School Boards**

March 19, 1993

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

KASB supports the provisions of H.B. 2036, which would allow school districts to directly operate child care facilities and to collect fees for such programs.

Generally, we support giving school boards the widest latitude in developing programs they believe to be in the interest of their students and community. Day care programs are one appropriate example. Whether or not such programs are needed, feasible and appropriate would be determined by the locally-elected school board. Concern has been expressed that school-based programs would undercut private providers or other agencies. We think it is highly unlikely that school boards would seek to operate such programs directly unless there are unmet child care needs.

Thank you for your consideration.



Public Affairs

**Testimony Before The Senate Education Committee
On House Bill 2036:
Authorizing School Districts To Operate Day Care Centers
By Robin Nichols, Wichita Public Schools
March 19, 1993**

Mr. Chairman, Members of The Committee:

I am Robin Nichols of the Wichita Public Schools. I thank you for the chance to testify in support of House Bill 2036. We are very pleased that Representatives Chronister and Wagnon have formally recognized the very important services we provide to the families of the 1990s.

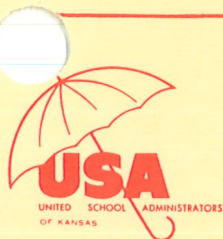
The Wichita Public Schools operate eleven all day child learning center sites serving more than 200 children, 60% of whom are children of our students. The cost per child averages \$3,200 per year. Employees of the district pay full rate while students pay only \$3.00 per day. We collect nearly \$2,700 per child per year to offset expenses.

We also have 36 latchkey sites for before and after school care of 1300 of our students. Parents continually request additional sites and services. The average latchkey child costs \$990 per year. Staff costs and supplies are borne by the users of the program, while the district provides space and maintenance. As you can see, we do not run our programs at break-even, let alone a profit.

Our programs began as site-based initiatives driven by the needs of our students' families: building staff recognized the needs of the families they served and tested the programs. The programs proved to be a successful and cost effective education component and were replicated at other sites by staffs who knew the needs of their school's families.

As site-based programs, we purposely maintain site financial control to insure we do not divert funds to other sites for other purposes and to learn what the services actually cost. By doing so we were able to compare efforts to privatize latchkey to our own site programs and found our programs to be far more cost efficient. We urge your support of House Bill 2036 and formal recognition of our program services.

*Sen. Education
Attachment 9
3/19/93*



HB 2036

**Testimony presented before the Senate Committee on Education
by Gerald W. Henderson, Executive Director
United School Administrators of Kansas
March 19, 1993**

Mister Chairman and Members of the Committee:

United School Administrators of Kansas (USA) appreciates this opportunity to support HB 2036. This is one of those ideas that is so logical and makes so much sense that we should probably be suspicious.

The possibilities for service to the community at large as well as to school staff and students is tremendous. We would encourage the committee to report HB 2036 favorably, I apologize for my absence, and appreciate the opportunity to present written testimony in support of this bill.

LEG/HB2036

*Sen. Education
Attachment 10
3/19/93*

JOAN WAGNON

REPRESENTATIVE, FIFTY-FIFTH DISTRICT
1606 BOSWELL
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66604
(913) 235-5881
OFFICE:
STATE CAPITOL, 272-W
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1504
(913) 296-7647



TOPEKA

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
CHAIRMAN: BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
CORPORATION FOR CHANGE
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER: TAXATION
MEMBER: JUDICIARY

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

Senate Education Committee
March 19, 1993
Testimony for HB 2036

I am unable to be with you this afternoon. Please accept these written comments in support of the bill.

HB 2036 would permit school districts to establish, maintain and operate a child care facility on school grounds. Many school districts allow their buildings to be used as day care centers; however, they cannot operate the centers or charge fees for providing the service. This bill would allow districts to operate their own day care centers, contract with public or private vendors to provide the service in their buildings, or enter into inter-local agreements with other school districts to operate day care facilities. School districts would be allowed to charge a fee for such services provided that it does not exceed the cost of the service.

We think that this bill will give parents more options to obtain quality day care for their children and will give school districts more flexibility in providing services. This bill aims to increase supply of day care in many communities where there is not adequate services. As for families and communities, fewer children at home alone may mean less problems. Child research has continually shown that kids do better if they arrive at school ready to learn, and we think this will contribute to better learning. Affordable, convenient child care at schools will ease the high demand for quality care, while at the same time, provide constructive activities for children who may otherwise be left home alone.

If you have any questions, I would be happy to try to answer them.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature of Joan Wagnon in black ink.

Joan Wagnon
Representative
Fifty-Fifth District

Sen. Education
Attachment II
3/19/93

Lawrence Journal-World 3/16/83

School board delays action on child care

By BRAD ADDINGTON
J-W Staff Writer

Lawrence school board members said Monday that they remain interested in before- and after-school child care at elementary schools.

However, they stopped short of using some administrative guidelines as a stepping stone to creating a district policy on the matter.

The administrative guidelines call for each school's parent organization to contract with a licensed child-care provider to operate at the school.

Board member Mary Loveland said she favors parent organizations arranging child care, partly because district staff would not take on more responsibility.

"I also like the concept that a parent group at each building would make the decision about what provider they would choose to use," Loveland said. "I would not be pleased if we awarded one districtwide contract."

Under the guidelines, parent groups must meet these conditions to provide the service:

- Use of the building could not interfere with the school's operation, including the school day, intramurals, evening meetings or use of the building by the

Lawrence Parks and Recreation Department.

- The principal would set the amount and location of the space.

- Insurance would be provided by the parent organization, and the district would assume no responsibility.

- The district would provide utilities and access to telephones for local calls at no charge.

- The parent organization would pay extra custodial costs.

Assistant Supt. Bob Taylor said state law prohibits the district from using tax funds for child care. However, he said, the Legislature is considering a bill that would let school districts offer child care. Tax dollars could not be used, but the district could charge child-care users the cost of providing the service.

Board member Tom Murray said perhaps a parent organization could choose the provider it wants and then the provider could rent space from the district. The providers then could contract directly with parents wanting the service.

"My goal would be that the PTAs and PTOs and the school district be out of the loop of providing child-care services," Murray said.

The board plans to take up the issue again at a later date.

To: Chairman of Education, Dave Kerr
State Capitol Building, Room 120 S.
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Chairman Kerr and Members of the committee,

It concerns me that H.B. #2036 passed the House, February 24, 1993. If this bill passes the Senate, it will put all children from infant through five years of age in an institutional or school type program and facility at too early an age. This will be a very frightening and overwhelming experience at too young an age. Parents need to be the decision makers not the government. There are a number of qualified in-home child care and educational preschools already in the Hays community which meet the needs of the pre-kindergarten child. Think of our children and leave them in the qualified in-home care during their young nurturing years. School districts should be in education not the child care business.

Sincerely,

Maxine Pfannenstiel

Maxine Pfannenstiel
Childcare-Preschool
Teacher/Director
2011 Eisenhower
Hays, Kansas 67601

Sen. Education
Attachment 12
3/19/93

March 17, 1993
1710 Canterbury Drive
Hays, Kansas 67601

From: Donna Schmidt

Re.: Testimony to be presented at the Senate Hearing on H.B. 2036, Friday, March 19th,
State Capital Bldg., Rm. 123-S 1:00 p.m.
Topeka, Kansas

Senator Dave Kerr, Chairman of Education Committee
The members of the Education Committee
State Capital Bldg., Rm. 120-S
Topeka, Kansas 66612

As a Kansas citizen for my entire life, I oppose the House Bill #2036 in its present form.

It was my understanding that this bill was originally intended to address latch key and before and after school care for children in need through the public education system.

This bill is too broad!

- 1.) This H.B. #2036 in its present form absorbs all children ages 3-4-5 yrs. of age into a state and community operated child care facility.
- 2.) This bill absorbs infants and toddlers into a community and state operated child care facility if the child's parents are in any way connected with the public school system.
- 3.) This bill narrows the recognition of the parents rights in making parental decisions for their child or children's child care.
- 4.) This bill gives permission for the State to set up guide lines for the child rather than the child's parents.
- 5.) This bill inflicts an extremely heavy tax burden on the citizens of the individual public school system when said school system decides to incorporate this child care facility into their already overtaxed system and community.
- 6.) It is felt by many, many people through out the state of Kansas, that the public school system should not be involved in the operating of child care facilities. That the operation of the said facilities is in direct conflict of interest since the State through the Maternal & Child Care Department of the Department of Health and Environment already monitors the private and non-profit child care facilities in the State of Kansas.
- 7.) Amendments need and must be incorporated into this bill so that our public school system does not become the primary child care giver in the State of Kansas or this bill should not be passed.
- 8.) The constituents need to know. Kansas Senator^s should make his or her home district aware of this bill and its ramification, so that their communities may have an opportunity to address this issue locally for in-put through their Senator.
- 9.) How this bill is handled now will have ramifications far into the ^{next} Century.

Donna Schmidt

Sen. Education
Attachment 13
3/19/93

RICHARD R. REINHARDT
REPRESENTATIVE, 8TH DISTRICT
MOST OF NEOSHO COUNTY
AND PART OF ALLEN COUNTY
R. R. #1, BOX 118
ERIE, KANSAS 66733



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
MEMBER: AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
TRANSPORTATION

DATE: March 19, 1993
TO: SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
FROM: Rep. Richard R. Reinhardt
RE: Sub HB 2011

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I want to thank you for holding a hearing on Sub HB 2011. I would like to give you a brief background on this proposed legislation.

During the 1992 interim, LEPC studied the funding mechanism for Community Colleges in Kansas, comparing with State Vocational and Technical Schools and Regents Universities.

The Commissioner of Education appointed a small task force, of which Senator Oleen and myself were members, to make recommendations for Community College funding.

A regionalization plan evolved, but was not well accepted by some of the Community College presidents and trustees. I can understand this reaction as not enough time was given to gather input and communicate with the institutions involved.

LEPC decided to introduce this bill to create a broad-based task force to make recommendations to the 1994 Legislature, for the financial structure of Community Colleges and Vocational Schools.

After hearing the bill in the House, the membership of the task force was changed and charged to study structure, mission, and finance of Community Colleges and vocational and technical education.

We have a real problem in Kansas, I believe, in the method we fund technical training.

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Community Colleges and Area Vocational Schools are becoming more and more alike and are funded entirely different. The percentage of state support for Community Colleges has diminished over the years. This has become a burden to some counties. Many counties complain about out-district tuition.

I just mention these to show the need for such a study when technical training and retraining has become so important to our economic well being.

I would be glad to stand for questions.

Richard R. Reinhardt
State Representative
District #8



KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Jayhawk Tower, Suite 901 • 700 S.W. Jackson • Topeka, KS 66603

W. Merle Hill
Executive Director

Phone 913/357-5156
Fax 913/357-5157

To: Senate Committee on Education

From: Merle Hill, Executive Director
Kansas Association of Community Colleges

Date: March 19, 1993

Subj: SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 2011

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Merle Hill, executive director of the Kansas Association of Community Colleges. Thank you very much for allowing me to give some explanatory comments prior to testimony from two community college trustees.

As I explained several days ago when you were receiving testimony on Senate Bill No. 75, the bill changing the continuing-contract law for K-12, teachers and faculty at community colleges and area vocational schools, it is not uncommon for the four sections of the KACC - trustees, administrators, faculty and students - to have disagreements on controversial issues.

The differences of opinion you will hear from two community college trustees today should not be considered unusual. We have 117 trustees at the 19 community colleges, nearly as many trustees as there are members of the House. Unfortunately, the 117 trustees do not have the opportunity to get together for 90 days to discuss matters of common interest and, through the negotiation process, arrive at resolutions to matters of concern.

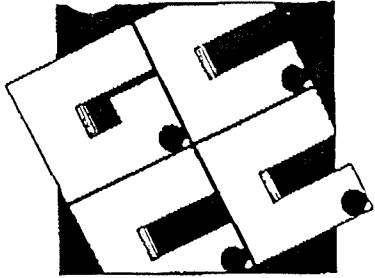
The colleges' trustees were very concerned last summer and fall when Commissioner Droegemueeller's task force to study and recommend changes in community college finance did not include any elected officials. After two highly-charged meetings between the Commissioner and trustee representatives, the Commissioner challenged the trustees to come up with a better plan than "his" task force had. They accepted that challenge and were prepared to work long and hard on and in support of the 16-member task force recommended in the original version of Sub. 2011.

Some boards of trustees still believe they should be represented on the proposed task force; others feel the same way but are willing to accept the 12-member task force of Sub. 2011; and still others, resigned to non-participation on the task force, hope their nominations for the four business/industry positions will be heeded.

Attached is a copy of a letter from Garden City Community College's board secretary. I have underlined the lines relative to the board's hopes that their nominations will be given strong consideration.

The 117 trustees agree on one important matter, namely, that a more adequate system of financing community college education in Kansas should be developed - a system that will enable the colleges to fulfill the 12 missions assigned to them by the State Board of Education and still provide equity of educational opportunity at modest cost to all Kansans.

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Garden City Community College

801 Campus Drive

Garden City, Kansas 67846

(316) 276-7611

FAX (316) 276-9630

March 18, 1993

Merle Hill
Kansas Association of Community Colleges
Jayhawk Tower, Suite 901
700 S.W. Jackson
Topeka, KS 66603

FAX: 913/357-5157

Dear Merle:

Our Board of Trustees decided at last night's regular meeting that it has no problems with the makeup of the Legislature's community college task force as envisioned in Substitute for House Bill 2011. None of the trustees plans to present any testimony at the hearing set for 1:00 p.m. on Friday, March 19.

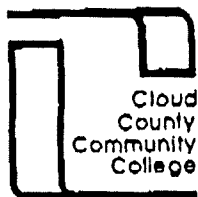
Trustees did express a desire to be sure that western Kansas interests are represented in the selection of task force members. When selections are made for the four business/industry representatives, we wish to offer some nominations from among those businesses which have worked closely with Garden City Community College over the last several years. Those businesses include Monfort beef processors of Garden City, Morton Salt of Hutchinson, Sunflower Electric Power Corporation of Holcomb, and the John Deere Corporation. Please let us know when and to whom we should submit the names of specific business/industry nominees to serve on the Legislative task force.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Gene Schneider
Assistant to the President/Personnel Director

c: Mr. Lon Pishny
Dr. James H. Tangeman



2221 Campus Dr.
P.O. Box 1002
Concordia, KS 66901-1002
(913) 243-1435
1-800-729-5101
FAX 913-243-1459

To: Senate Committee on Education

From: Keith E. Christensen
Chairman, Board of Trustees
Cloud County Community College
Concordia, Kansas

Date: March 19, 1993

Subj: Substitute for HOUSE BILL No. 2011

Senator Kerr and members of the Senate Education Committee. I am Keith Christensen, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cloud County Community College in Concordia. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today and express our Board's support for Substitute for HOUSE BILL No. 2011.

Last summer and fall, Dr. James Ihrig, president of Cloud County Community College, was the chairman of the community college contingent to a task force appointed by Dr. Lee Droegemueller, Commissioner, State Board of Education. Also serving on that task force were two other community college presidents, two legislators, a member of the State Board of Education and the director of an area vocational-technical school.

The trustees of the 19 community colleges were concerned that no trustees were on the task force and, after two meetings with Commissioner Droegemueller, who challenged the trustees to come up with a better plan than the regionalization plan recommended by the task force, were pleased that two trustees were proposed as members on a new task force recommended by the Legislative Educational Planning Committee in late October. We were in support of House Bill No. 2011 in the original form.

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Attachment 1b
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Now that we have had an opportunity to discuss Substitute for HOUSE BILL No. 2011, which proposes a task force made up of eight legislators and four representatives from business and industry, we are not too concerned that no trustees are on the committee itself. We believe that the twelve-member task force, at its meetings held throughout the state, will receive significant input from the many trustees who will attend the regional hearings.

As a businessman with twenty-one employees, three of which are community college grads, I applaud the provision of the bill regarding representatives from business and industry who have used the services of community colleges and vocational schools to train or retrain their workers or who have employed graduates of such programs. They will understand better than anyone how important workforce training is and, also, that the only places such training can be done effectively and at a modest cost are the community colleges and the vocational schools.

The members of the Cloud County Community College Board of Trustees believe that community colleges, working together with the vocational schools, will be the answer to many of the economic development concerns our state has. With more appropriate funding for community college programs, many Kansans can be put back to work on short order. Our trustees believe a review and change of community college funding is overdue and will be supportive of any efforts to address this problem.

Thank you. I would be happy to respond to questions.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1612

By Committee on Education

2-16

8 A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging the State Board of Ed-
9 ucation to adopt a regulation requiring certain teachers and school
10 administrators, upon application for renewal of certification, to
11 complete a course designed to ensure mastery of basic computer
12 operations and applications.

appropriate
computer skills
demonstrate proficiency in the field of

technology

14 WHEREAS, We live in an information society which has become
15 as dependent upon computers to process information vital to our
16 daily activities as we are upon machinery to manufacture goods; and

17 WHEREAS, Public education must ensure that each of our chil-
18 dren possesses the skills necessary to use computers routinely in
19 their daily lives; and

20 WHEREAS, In order to ensure the computer literacy of our chil-
21 dren, a necessary ingredient is availability of professional school
22 personnel who have the knowledge and skills necessary to teach
23 children for mastery of computers and to incorporate applications of
24 computer technology into curricular activities; and

25 WHEREAS, Many people in the teaching and school administra-
26 tion professions have not had the opportunity to master computer
27 technology to the extent that they believe themselves competent to
28 incorporate computer technology into regular school activities; and

29 WHEREAS, This concern is not new, but long has been recog-
30 nized by persons in the field of education to the extent that many
31 creative actions have been taken to address this issue; and

32 WHEREAS, One additional way of filling any such void that now
33 still exists in terms of preparation of the state's professional school
34 personnel so as to enhance the computer literacy of students is to
35 prescribe some required training in this area through the State Board
36 of Education's teacher and school administrator recertification pro-
37 gram: Now, therefore,

require a demonstration of proficiency

38 Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of
39 Representatives concurring therein: That the Legislature, in rec-
40 ognition of the facts contained in the preamble of this resolution,
41 hereby urges the State Board of Education to adopt a regulation
requiring teachers and school administrators, upon application for,
and as a prerequisite to, renewal of certification, to complete a two

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3/9/93

hour course, or the equivalent thereof, in the [subject matter] of
 computer [operations and applications] unless such applicants have
 previously acquired credit in the subject; and

Be it further resolved: That the [course] specified in the foregoing
 resolving clause should be designed [to ensure mastery of the basic
 computer operations and applications] in accord with prescribed qual-
 ity performance accreditation standards and outcomes; and

Be it further resolved: That the Secretary of State is hereby
 directed to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the State
 Board of Education, the Commissioner of Education, the Kansas
 Association of School Boards at 1420 S.W. Arrowhead Road, Topeka,
 Ks. 66604, the United School Administrators of Kansas at 820
 Quincy, Suite 200, Topeka, Ks. 66612, the Kansas National Edu-
 cation Association at 715 W. 10th Street, Topeka, Ks. 66612, and
 the Wichita Federation of Teachers at 310 W. Central, Suite 110,
 Wichita, Ks. 67202.

demonstrate proficiency

field

skills
 technology to the extent appropriate to the
 performance of duties which certification of
 the applicant qualifies the applicant to
 perform

method prescribed for determining proficiency
 in computer technology as
 skills

and should include indicators of an appropriate
 level of proficiency in word processing and
 spread sheet applications, use of educational
 software, and incorporation of computer usage
 in the classroom