Approved: March 28, 2003

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION K-12.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Kathe Decker at 9:00 a.m. on March 24, 2003 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Carolyn Rampey, Legislative Research Department Kathie Sparks, Legislative Research Department Jill Wolters, Office of the Revisor of Statutes Ann Deitcher, Committee Secretary

Representative DeCastro made the motion to approve the committee minutes for March 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17 and 18. Representative Phelps seconded the motion which passed on a voice vote.

SB 57 - Relating to the powers and duties of the governing bodies thereof.

It was moved by Representative Morrison and seconded by Representative Powell to discuss **SB 57** and pass favorably out of committee. The motion passed on a voice vote.

SB 22 - Concerns school district capital outlay funds and would remove 5-year limit on capital outlay mill levy.

A copy of Senator Vratil's written testimony regarding **SB 22** was distributed. (Attachment 1).

Also distributed were copies of the balloon amendment on SB 22. (Attachment 2).

A motion was made by Representative Yonally to work **SB 22**. The motion was seconded by Representative Williams and passed on a voice vote.

Representative Yonally moved to amend **SB 22** on page 2, line 14 by striking the word "computers"; on page 8, line 17, striking the words "statute book" and replacing it with "Kansas Register: Representative Williams seconded the motion to amend and it passed on a voice vote.

A conceptual motion to amend **SB 22** was made by Representative Horst and seconded by Representative Hutchins. The amendment would provide clarification that any carry forward funds in the capital outlay fund could be used for new uses such as computer software, insurance premiums and utility services. The conceptual motion to amend passed on a voice vote.

Representative Loganbill moved that language be placed within the resolution that would say "money that will be collected for the three new areas only would not be subject to protest petition." The motion to amend SB 22 was seconded by Representative DeCastro and failed on a voice vote.

A motion to amend **SB 22** by Representative Crow and seconded by Representative Loganbill referred to page 6, line 22 where "2006" would be replaced with "2004". The motion to amend failed on a show of hands.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION K-12 at on March 24, 2003 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

Representative Powell made the motion that was seconded by Representative Beggs to amend SB 22 on page 4, line 23 following the word "resolution", change to "shall not be made unless the" and strike the rest of that sentence, and strike like 24 through line 27 and the word "levy" on line 28. The word "shall" should be replaced by "is" and following the word "authorized", "to" would be replaced by "by". The motion to amend passed on a show of hands.

A motion was made by Representative Yonally and seconded by Representative Lightener to pass SB 22 favorably as amended out of committee. The motion failed on a show of hands.

HR 6016 - A Resolution urging the local school boards to maintain efforts to support early childhood education.

Representative Reardon explained <u>HR 6016</u> to the committee. (Attachment 3).

Representative Reardon moved that HR 6016 be adopted. The motion was seconded by Representative Loganbill.

A motion was made by Representative Decker and seconded by Representative Hutchins that on page 2, line 19 of **HR 6016**, the words "and parents" be inserted following the word "districts". The motion to amend carried on a voice vote.

The motion to pass HR 6016 favorably out of committee as amended passed on a voice vote.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m. The next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, March 25, 2003.

STATE OF KANSAS

JOHN VRATIL
SENATOR, ELEVENTH DISTRICT
JOHNSON COUNTY
LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE
1-800-432-3924



COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

CHAIR: JUDICIARY VICE CHAIR: EDUCATION

MEMBER: FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS ORGANIZATION, CALENDAR

AND RULES
JT. COMM. ON STATE/TRIBAL

RELATIONS

SENATE CHAMBER

STATE CAPITOL TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1504 1785) 296-7361

Senate Bill 22

(Relating to School District Capital Outlay Funds)

Testimony of Sen. John Vratil Before the House Education Committee on March 14, 2003

Senate Bill 22 is a bill which provides potential benefit to all school districts in the State.

No school district will be harmed by this bill and there is no cost to the State as a result of Senate Bill 22.

The bill expands the use of the existing capital outlay fund to include (1) technology hardware and software; (2) utility expenses, including gas, electricity, water, telephone, sewage, and solid waste disposal; and, (3) insurance premiums for fire, casualty, and liability insurance. The five-year current limit on the duration of a capital outlay resolution is eliminated. In order for a school district to use the new authority provided by the SB 22, its board of education would be required to adopt a new resolution including the new uses. No money generated under a pre-existing resolution could be used for the new uses authorized under this bill. A new resolution would be subject a protest petition and election. Finally, the new authority provided by SB 22 expires in three years.

This bill is intended to be a short-term, stop-gap measure. It is not intended to become an important aspect of the school finance formula. This bill will allow school districts some flexibility in meeting budgetary needs. It will help school districts avoid the layoff of teachers and other personnel and will help them maintain current programs and services. This bill

<u>HOME</u> 9534 LEE BLVD. LEAWOOD, KS 66206 (913) 341-7559 <u>DISTRICT OFFICE</u> 1050/40 CORPORATE WOODS 9401 INDIAN CREEK PKWY. OVERLAND PARK, KS 66210 (913) 451-5100 FAX (913) 451-0875

House Education Committee

STATE OFFICE

Date: 3/24/03 Attachment # /- compensates somewhat for the recent reduction in state school aid.

If, as it currently appears, the Legislature will not provide any new financial aid for our K-12 education system, this bill is one way in which we can assist our school districts in meeting their constitutional duty of providing a suitable education for all student.

In order to make the authority provided by SB 22 available to school districts for the 2003 - 2004 school year, I recommend that the bill be amended to make it effective upon publication in the Kansas Register.

John Vrett

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As Amended by Senate Committee

SENATE BILL No. 22

By Senator Bunten

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Session of 2003

AN ACT concerning school districts; relating to the capital outlay fund; amending K.S.A. 72-8801 and 72-8804 and repealing the existing sections, 72-8804, 72-8805, 72-8808 and 72-8810 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 72-8807 and 72-8809.

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

Section 1. K.S.A. 72 8801 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-8801. (a) The board of education of any school district may make an annual tax levy at a mill rate not to exceed the statutorily prescribed mill rate for a period of not to exceed five years upon the taxable tangible property in the school district for the purposes specified in this act K.S.A. 72-8904, and amendments thereto, and for the purpose of paying a portion of the principal and interest on bonds issued by cities under the authority of K.S.A. 12 1774, and amendments thereto, for the financing of redevelopment projects upon property located within the school district. No such levy shall be made under this act until a resolution is adopted by the board of education in the following form:

Unified School District No. ______,

County, Kan

RESOLUTION

Be It Resolved that:

The above-named school board shall be authorized to make an annual tax key for a period not to exceed ________ years in an amount not to exceed _______ mills upon the taxable tangible properly in the school district for the purpose of acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, remodeling, additions to, furnishing and equipping of buildings necessary for school district purposes, including housing and boarding pupils enrolled in an area vocational school operated under the board, architectural expenses incidental thereto, the acquisition of building sites, the undertaking and maintenance of respectors control projects; the acquisition of school buses and the acquisition of other equipment ______ and for the purpose of paying a portion of the principal and interest on bonds issued by cities under the authority of K.S.A. 12-1771, and amendments thereto, for the financing of re-

Proposed amendm March 19, 2003 House Education Committee Date: 3/24/03 5

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- ments thereto, so specified, any moneys in the capital outlay fund of any school district and any moneys received from issuance of bonds under K.S.A. 72-8805 or 72-8810, and amendments thereto, may be used for the purpose of:
- (1) The acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, remodeling, additions to, furnishing and equipping of buildings necessary for school district purposes, including housing and boarding pupils enrolled in an area vocational school operated under the board of education, and architectural expenses incidental thereto,
 - The acquisition of building sites.
- The undertaking and maintenance of asbestos control pro-12 jects-
 - The acquisition of school buses and
 - (5) The acquisition of computers, computer software and other technology expenses.
 - (6) The acquisition of other equipment.
 - Cost of utility services.
 - Insurance premiums.
 - (b) The authority to levy a tax or issue bonds pursuant to K.S.A. 72-8801 et seq., and amendments thereto, for the purposes specified in paragraphs (5), (7) and (8) of subsection (a) shall expire on June 30, 2006.
 - (b) [(c)] The board of education of any school district is hereby authorized to may invest any portion of the capital outlay fund of the school district which is not currently needed in investments authorized by K.S.A. 12-1675, and amendments thereto, in the manner prescribed therein or may invest the same in direct obligations of the United States government maturing or redeemable at par and accrued interest within three years from date of purchase, the principal and interest whereof is guaranteed by the government of the United States. All interest received on any such investment shall upon receipt thereof be credited to the capital outlay fund.
 - Sec. 3. K.S.A. 72-8805 is hereby amended to read as follows: 72-8805. Any school district which is unconditionally authorized to make a capital outlay tax levy, in lieu of making all or part of such tax levy, may issue and sell general obligation bonds as now provided by law for the issuance of general obligation bonds for buildings necessary for school district purposes, including housing and boarding pupils enrolled in an area vocational school operated under the board of education of the school district, except that such bonds shall be issued to mature in not more than five years and except that no election shall be required. In the event that If bonds are issued under authority of this section, the amount of the bonds

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 6016

By Committee on Education

3-18

9 A RESOLUTION urging the local school boards to maintain efforts to 10 support early childhood education. 11 12 WHEREAS, "Early experience has a decisive and long-lasting impact 13 on ability to learn and control emotions. Effective, timely interventions 14 can improve results for children, especially those most at risk." Material 15 quoted from a power-point presentation made by staff from the Educa-16 tion Commission of the States before a legislative committee in Septem-17 ber 2000; and 18 WHEREAS, "Young children exposed to high-quality early childhood 19 settings exhibit better language and mathematics skills, better cognitive 20 and social skills, and better relationships with classmates than do children 21 in lower-quality care." Executive Summary of Quality Counts, quoted in 22 Education Week, January 10, 2002; and 23 WHEREAS, "Evaluations of well-run early-learning programs also 24 have found that children in those environments were less likely to drop 25 out of school, repeat grades, need special education or get into future 26 trouble with the law than similar children who did not have such expo-27 sure." Executive Summary of Quality Counts, quoted in Education Week, 28 January 10, 2002; and 29 WHEREAS, "Families with low incomes, particularly the working 30 poor, have the least access to high-quality early-childhood services." Ex-31 ecutive Summary of Quality Counts, quoted in Education Week, January 32 10, 2002; and 33 WHEREAS, "There is highly uniform evidence of long-term positive 34 effects (of early childhood education) on school success as measured by 35 rates of grade retention, special education, and high school graduation." 36 "Long-Term Cognitive and Academic Effects of Early Childhood Edu-37 cation on Children in Poverty," W. Steven Barnett, Preventive Medicine, 38 1998; and 39 WHEREAS, "Programs that produce substantial improvements in the cognitive development and school success of children in poverty can be 40 41 expected to produce substantial direct benefits through educational costsavings and substantial indirect benefits as the result of increased pro-42 ductivity and social responsibility." "Long-Term Cognitive and Academic 43

House Education Committee Date: 3/24/03
Attachment # 3-/

Effects of Early Childhood Education on Children in Poverty," W. Steven
 Barnett, Preventive Medicine, 1998; and

WHEREAS, A Michigan study compared students in their twenties who had had high-quality early childhood education with a group that had had none. The early childhood education group had: Higher monthly earnings; significantly higher percentages of home ownership; significantly higher level of schooling; significantly lower percentage of receiving social services at some time in the previous 10 years; and significantly fewer arrests by age 27. Significant Benefits; The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study Through Age 27, L.J. Schweinhart, H.V. Barnes, and D.P. Weikart. Monographs of the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation, No. 10, Ypsilanti, Michigan: High/Scope Press, 1993; and

WHEREAS, The No Child Left Behind Act holds schools accountable for performance. The law requires teacher quality standards and an increased emphasis on early childhood reading programs. States that fail to attain standards face sanctions that require local districts or the state to take corrective action: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas: That we urge the local school districts, despite difficult financial times, to make every effort to continue supporting and maintaining early childhood education, pre-kindergarten through the third grade; and

Be it further resolved: That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to send enrolled copies of this resolution to the boards of education of the 303 school districts in the state of Kansas.

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