

MINUTES OF THE EDUCATION BUDGET COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairwoman Lana Gordon at 3:30 pm on Feb 15, 2011, in Room 159-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Brenda Landwehr – excused.

Committee staff present:

Audrey Dunkel, Fiscal Analyst, KLRD
Reagan Cussimano, Fiscal Analyst KLRD
Shirley Morrow, Fiscal Analyst, KLRD
Jason Long, Revisor, Office of Revisor of Statutes
Bernadine Lloyd, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Dr. Kirk Schulz, President, KSU
Bernadette Gray-Little, Chancellor, Kansas University
Barbara Atkinson, Executive Vice Chancellor, KU Medical Center
Dr. Mark Tallman, Executive Director, KASB

Others Attending:

See attached list.

Shirley Morrow, Fiscal Analyst, presented a re-cap on Rep. Arpke's motion on February 14, 2011, to add \$797,980, all from the State general Fund, to restore funding to the Kansas Arts Commission for FY 2012. This increase is the same as the governor's recommendation for FY 2011. Also, to add \$790,599, all in other funds. This is the amount the agency requested for FY 2012. Rep. Arpke thought this motion included the 8 FTE positions for the Kansas Arts Commission.

A motion was made by Rep. Arpke to add 8.0 FTE positions for the Kansas Arts Commission. The motion was seconded by Rep. Winn and passed on voice vote.

A substitute motion was made by Rep. Cassidy to reduce the 8.0 FTE positions to 6.0 FTE employees. The motion was seconded by Rep. Winn and passed on voice vote.

Hearing on:

HB 2203 - Allowing expenditures for general operating expenses from certain school district funds.

Proponents:

Dr. Kirk Schulz, President, KSU submitted and presented testimony on K-State supporting the Governor's FY 2012 budget recommendation for higher education and Kansas State University budget. Included also is a map of the 2+2 distance education agreements with Kansas State University, community colleges, and technical colleges. (Attachment 1)

Chancellor Bernadette Gray-Little, Kansas University, submitted and presented testimony on an overview of Kansas University's challenges to meet the needs of the students now and in the future. (Attachment 2)

Vice Chancellor Barbara Atkinson, KU Medical Center, submitted and presented testimony on KUMC State General Fund budget, Economic Impact of KUMC, Training Physician for our Kansas, Expanding our Education Mission in Wichita and Salina, Leveraging State general Funds to Secure Research Funding, and Progress on NCI Designation. (Attachment 3)

Dr. Mark Tallman, Executive Director, KASB, submitted and presented testimony on how Kansas compared to other states for % High School Completers, % Adults with B.A. Degrees or Higher, and % Adults with Advanced Degrees. Also, included is a chart on States Ranked by Per Pupil Spending with

Educational Performance Measures and a graph of Kansas and U.S. Average ACT Scores.
(Attachment 4)

A question and answer session followed each agency presentation.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 16, 2011 in 159-S

The meeting was adjourned 4:40 pm.

EDUCATION BUDGET COMMITTEE

3:30pm

Room 159S, State Capitol

GUEST LIST

DATE: 3-15-11

NAME	REPRESENTING
Nolan R. Smith	K12 Inc

Good afternoon Chair Gordon and Members of the House Education Budget Committee,

I am Kirk Schulz, President, Kansas State University. Thank you for the invitation to appear before you this morning.

FY 2012

- K-State supports the Governor's FY 2012 budget recommendation for higher education. We appreciate the Governor's recognition of the long-term benefit of maintaining the State's investment in higher education.
- Even with no further State General Fund reduction in FY 2012, K-State has to address about \$13.1 million in fiscal needs.
 - We need to provide resources to fund a 15% increase in Group Health Insurance costs, to slightly increase the level of financial aid provided to our students and to fund increased utility costs.
 - We need to provide resources to increase student financial aid. This is particularly important to K-State because 25% of our student body is Federal Pell Grant eligible – the most needy student body among the state's four-year public institutions.
 - To be sure we can retain our critical faculty; we need to identify funding to modestly increase the salaries of our best and brightest. These people are of central importance as we progress towards becoming a top 50 Public Research University - we can't afford to lose them and the resources they attract.
 - We also need to increase our investment in Graduate Research Assistants to attract the best and brightest future researchers to Kansas State.
 - We plan to fund these needs with funds from enrollment growth, a modest tuition increase and internal reallocations.

The recent past

- K-State's FY 2011 General Use Budget, consisting primarily of State General Fund (SGF) appropriations and tuition, is about \$340 million.
- K-State's FY 2011 State General Fund (SGF) appropriation is about \$22 million (12%) less than beginning FY 2009 levels.
- Additionally, during FY 2010 and FY 2011, K-State had to provide \$11 million in base resources to fund cost increases for employer group health insurance and for other needs such as utilities and classified pay plan adjustments.
- This means that, over the last two years, K-State addressed \$33 million in funding challenges.
 - Budgets were reduced by a total of \$14 million in FY 2010 (3.5% for academic units and 5% for non-academic units).
 - Budgets of non-academic units are being reduced an additional \$8 million in FY 2011 and FY 2012 in a targeted manner.
 - Tuition rate increases of 3.9% in FY 2010 and 3% in FY 2011 resulted in \$11 million – enough to fund most required cost increases.
- The base funding reductions have been made by reducing positions, partially meeting critical needs with part-time temporary replacements, reducing our student employee labor force; and by cutting non-salary expenditures. K-State has tried very hard to not significantly reduce course offerings but has combined or delayed offerings of several sections across all colleges. As a result, many faculty members were assigned heavier teaching loads, creating workload discrepancies. For example, six faculty members in

architecture taught double studios, which are huge teaching loads with nearly 20 contact hours. These increased teaching loads in all colleges affect faculty member's ability to contribute to masters and doctoral committees or to produce scholarly work and competitive research opportunities.

- Because of the extraordinary efforts of our faculty, staff and students, we are meeting our core mission. Our enrollment was up in FY 2010 and it continues to be strong this year. Additionally, extramural research awards continue to be healthy and we are meeting our significant service and outreach mission.
- This year, with agreement from our students, we started collecting a \$10 per hour instructional support fee that is expected to produce about \$5 million per year. These funds are being allocated directly to colleges and are being used to help restore and stabilize the quality of our core academic programs.
- Over the course of the last 30 months, K-State has endured its share of the State's budget burden. Despite the challenges, our campuses are vibrant, productive and growing. We are actively engaged in a planning process that will result in K-State becoming a top 50 public research university by 2025

Tuition

I cannot overemphasize the important role that tuition plays in our overall budget at K-State. Budgetary support provided by tuition revenue is now almost equal to support provided by the State General Fund. We use tuition revenue for basic operations such as faculty salaries, information infrastructure, library holdings, instructional supplies and equipment, and student employee salaries. We would not have been able to maintain the quality of our academic programs without additional tuition revenue in recent years. Eight years ago, K-State's resident tuition and required fees ranked 10th in the Big XII Conference and 127th of 177 institutions belonging to the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC). This year, we rank 9th in the Big XII and 97th in the NASULGC group. We continue working with the Student Senate Special Committee to draft a tuition plan for the coming year that is supported by our students. Those discussions focus on balancing affordability with maintaining the quality of a K-State education.

Sample efforts to increase efficiency

- **Early Warning System for Low Enrollment classes:** We have implemented an "early warning" process to assist departments in the identification of low enrollment classes.
- **Changes in Course Offerings:** Departments examine their recent class enrollments to determine whether current courses can be taught less frequently or cancelled if enrollment trends suggest a history of low enrollment.
- **Collaborations:** Kansas State University has 2+2 partnerships with 14 Kansas community colleges and 4 out-of-state community colleges that provide students an opportunity to complete an associate degree through their local community or technical college and then complete an entirely distance-based bachelor's degree through Kansas State University. Additionally, Kansas State University's Institute for Academic Alliances (IAA) has worked collaboratively with SHEEO, APLU and accrediting boards to establish the Great Plains Interactive Distance Education Alliance (Great Plains IDEA) and the Big 12 Engineering Alliance. The Great Plains IDEA Human Sciences initiative capitalizes on the talents of faculty at 14 institutions from 10 states to offer 7 masters programs. The Great Plains IDEA Agriculture initiative, a more recent effort, offers 4 programs. Over 570 students were enrolled in Great Plains IDEA courses in fall 2010. The Big 12 Engineering Alliance is a collaborative effort of Big 12 Engineering schools to share coursework in selected programs with nuclear engineering being the first collaboration. Both the Great Plains IDEA and Big 12 Engineering Consortium are governed by boards of institutional personnel.
- **Increasing Access through Distance Learning:** Through distance education, K-State currently offers over 400 courses, 14 bachelor's degree completion programs, 20 masters and 9 certificate programs. K-State is currently developing several new online courses, as well as two new bachelor's degree completion programs, two new masters programs, and three new online certificate programs.
- **Faculty Workloads:** Data from a recent University of Delaware's National Study of Instructional Costs and Productivity clearly shows that, compared to our peer institutions, across a wide range of departments, K-State is (1) more efficient in terms of total student credit hours produced and FTE students taught, and (2)

less costly in terms of instructional expense per student credit hour and per FTE student. We believe that our faculty teaching loads reflect a very efficient use of resources and productivity, particularly given the recent decrease in available personnel. An important aspect of a research university is the amount of faculty time allocated to conducting research. This research generates a significant portion of funding for the university. In fact, 20% of our overall university budget is funded by extramural support obtained directly from faculty research grants. That funding typically comes from outside the state, significantly enhances the educational experience, and frequently results in knowledge that enhances the State economy. In thinking about increasing faculty instructional assignments, we must recognize that any efficiency gained with respect to teaching loads may be outweighed by the loss of extramural funding. For example, our FY 2010 level of extramural funding at K-State (\$147 million) was generated by faculty members whose research assignments totaled approximately 300 FTE. This means that each tenth of faculty research time generated over \$45,000 of extramural funding.

- **Library Subscription Database Consortia:** University libraries participate in three consortia: Greater Western Library Alliance, Regents Libraries Database Consortium, and EPSCOR Science Information Group. Because we are members of these consortia, we pay for database subscriptions at a lower rate than if we subscribed to these services on our own. In addition, the database memberships and licenses allow us to avoid hardcopy procurement costs.
- **Sharing of Technology and Specialized Equipment:** There are continuous efforts to create research centers and spaces to share expensive research equipment and expertise among academic departments. Early examples were the KSU Electronic Design Laboratory and the Biotechnology Center. Most recently, the Lipidomics Center and the Bioinformatics Center have been established. Other examples involve the sharing of technology, such as equipment for confocal microscopy, laser research and flow cytometry. Our research centers are often formed with an infusion of federal research dollars, allowing a shift of funding from state resources. Furthermore, they provide our faculty members with the equipment, skills, and expertise to be successful in applications for additional research funding as well as allowing us to avoid needless duplication of equipment.
- **Electronic Student Billing:** We now produce only on-line bills for our students. This decision has resulted in savings for printing, envelopes and postage—and produced a favorable change in bill collection patterns. For example, our volume of electronic payments increased from 8% of the total cashiering volume to over 25% since 2007. At the beginning of this fiscal year we began offering online signup for the University managed Tuition Installment Payment Plan. This plan provides students a low cost and effective method for spreading tuition costs over a longer time during a semester. On-line access has increased plan usage by approximately 35%.
- **Electronic Dissertation and Thesis Submission:** Over a year ago we instituted a policy requiring all doctoral and masters graduate students to submit their dissertations, theses, and reports in electronic (PDF) form. Under this new policy, students submit their documents to the K-State Research Exchange, a website developed for that purpose. The time it takes Graduate School and university library staff to review and process these documents has been greatly reduced and approved documents are typically available online within a few days of submission. In addition, our students save the cost of reproducing their dissertations and theses. This approach also means that K-State theses and dissertations are automatically indexed by Google and other search engines—thus greatly expanding access to academic research done by our students.
- **Electronic Conferencing:** Agricultural Research and Extension is using new media technologies such as *Wimba* and *Connect* to facilitate employee training at its remote sites located across the state.
- **Reorganizing Media and Print Services:** The Vice President for Communications and Marketing is working with Agricultural Research and Extension and other campus units to centralize and share print, radio, and television functions. The synergy is resulting in higher quality information for news media outlets and local Extension offices. This approach more appropriately meets audience demands, represents a more efficient structure, and capitalizes on the use of technology to deliver information more effectively.

- **Developing a Learning Management System:** K-State has developed and deployed a very functional in-house learning management system known as *K-State Online*. This system allows K-State faculty to supplement traditional face-to-face instruction with additional web-based information and to efficiently communicate with students electronically. *K-State Online* is used in more than 2,300 of our courses. This system is also used as our platform for providing distance courses. Because we developed this comprehensive system in-house and maintain it with existing university staff, we are able to avoid uncontrollable annual increases in license, maintenance and external support costs associated with commercial products such as BlackBoard.
- **Grounds Maintenance:** We are expanding the use of technology to reduce water use and we are using mulching mowers to help reduce fertilizer costs. Employees are using bicycles rather than motorized vehicles as they conduct routine campus grounds tasks such as watering and weeding. Additionally, we have optimized landscape/grounds staff size through better lawn maintenance scheduling and equipment selection.
- **Cash Management:** We have centralized our cash management and check writing processes through the State of Kansas.
- **Transactional activity processing:** Transactional activity processing through the state allows us to be part of the state financial reports, eliminating the need to have an external audit of our independent annual reports.
- **Processing of student refunds:** We are pursuing plans that will require all student refunds to be processed electronically. Currently over 50% of such transactions are processed electronically.
- **Business Procurement Card Usage:** K-State has traditionally been a heavy user of the State's business procurement card (BPC). We are increasing training, card issuances and card limits, consolidating card types, and analyzing all purchases as they come through the system. For transactions appropriate for BPC usage, we are educating the campus on the benefits of using the card.
- **Outsourcing:** KSU has already outsourced its bookstore, K-State Student Union food service, vending services and a great deal of facilities work. Further outsourcing opportunities will be continually explored.
- **Energy Conservation Projects:** K-State has entered into two energy conservation projects. The first will be to install well systems and replace exterior lighting. The second is to replace fume hoods across campus and to upgrade the central chill plant and chilled water distribution system. Energy savings will repay the investment. Additionally, we are developing an in-house behavior-based energy saving program.
- **Electronic Course Catalogs:** We have replaced our printed undergraduate and graduate course catalogs with electronic versions and no longer publish paper copies. The electronic catalogs, which operate in a secure hosted environment at an off-campus site, provide timely information in a user-oriented, searchable format. The electronic versions replace a 300 page undergraduate catalog and a 200 page graduate catalog that in the past had been revised and reprinted on a two-year cycle. The printed catalogs had been provided to entering students, transfer students, faculty, and university departments at no cost. In converting to the electronic catalog, we are saving more than 7 million pages of paper every two years.
- **Converting Paper Documents to Electronic Form:** There is an on-going effort to move space-consuming, difficult-to-access paper documents to an electronic environment. More than 2.5 million paper documents are now stored securely in electronic form for the Office of Student Financial Aid, the Registrar's Office, the Human Resources Department, K-State Salina administrative offices, Environmental Health and Safety, Academic Services and the Graduate School.
- **Recycling:** K-State has partnered with the City of Manhattan (using City and University funds) to establish a recycling center on campus. We also manage a website that advertises used equipment (e.g., computers, printers, furniture) for use by the members of the university community. Housing and Dining Services is an active recycler and has an *All Taste...No Waste* campaign to reduce the amount of excess food that ultimately ends up in the waste stream.

Deferred Maintenance

The most recent report on State University Deferred and Annual Maintenance estimates it would cost over \$300 million to bring all K-State buildings and infrastructure to good condition. In recent years, \$30 million (depending on funding availability) was provided by the 2007 legislature and \$13.8 million in ARRA funding was made available. Upgrades to our utility infrastructure (the Frankenstein room), roofs, building exteriors, building plumbing and HVAC systems and basic building improvements have been made possible. However, additional funds will be required to continue addressing the deferred maintenance backlog. Any funding made available will be wisely used to help us continue to meet our core mission and to preserve the State's investment in K-State.

K-State's Impact

- **K-State awards about 4600 degrees per year**
- **K-State has 265,000 living alumni and friends – about half live in Kansas**
 - 80% of licensed DVMs in Kansas are K-State grads
 - 70% of students earning Bachelor's degrees from Agriculture stay in Kansas
 - More than 60% of bachelor's graduates in Business stay in Kansas
 - 37% of living engineering alumni reside in Kansas
 - Engineering degree results in **increased** lifetime earnings of about \$1 million on average
 - K-State's awards 450 BS degrees/yr; 130 graduate degrees/yr; about 50% of Kansas degrees
 - In 2006 (latest data available), the industry workforce payroll in Kansas was approximately \$39 billion; about 33%, \$12.5 billion, is attributable to engineering
 - Nearly 6,000 K-State graduates currently teach in Kansas' schools; they influence the education of literally hundreds of thousands of P-12 students daily
- **English as a Second Language program has prepared thousands of teachers** to educate the State's large and growing population of second language learners, significantly impacting the education of the workforce across the entire state
- **K-State received \$147 million in research funding in FY10;** most funds come from outside Kansas and are spent in Kansas
 - Enhance faculty salaries
 - Create new jobs: research faculty and staff, technicians, post-docs, students
 - Purchase equipment and supplies
- **Research on fungicide applications to wheat, pasture and grazing management techniques, and wheat breeding have resulted in annual cost savings and increased revenue of more than \$250 million.**
- **K-State researchers are responsible for development of more than 70% of wheat varieties grown in Kansas.** For wheat breeding alone, \$17 is returned to the Kansas economy for each \$1 spent on research.
- **\$3 million in Arts & Sciences externally funded research projects have a direct impact on Kansas.**
 - Studies of the tall grass prairies and the Konza Prairie
 - Developing policy scenarios for sustainable water use in the High Plains Aquifer
 - Studying effects of bio-fuels development on rural communities
 - Identifying source, impact and mitigation of climate change in the Great Plains
- **\$3.9 million over 20 years has been provided to K-State from KDOT's K-TRAN program** that has resulted in documented benefits to Kansas of \$110 million (per documentation generated by KDOT).
- **Sensory Analysis Center accepts contracts worldwide** to provide sensory analysis of products
- **Institute of Environment Research accepts contracts from throughout the nation** to provide thermal testing of apparel and other textile products
- **\$4.25 million HUD grant to the Mid-America Regional Council in KC**
 - Kansas City Design Center, operated jointly by K-State College of Architecture, Planning and Design and KU School of Architecture, Design and Planning, is one of the significant partners

- Students and faculty will be major contributors to research and design aspects. Presence in Kansas City and in-kind contributions served as significant leverage in obtaining this grant.
- **NBAF is a \$650 million state-of-the-art Biosafety Level 4 federal lab** that will tackle diseases threatening the nation's agricultural economy and food supply.
 - Create up to 1,500 construction jobs / 450 permanent jobs at the lab
 - Expected economic impact of \$3.5 billion in the first 20 years

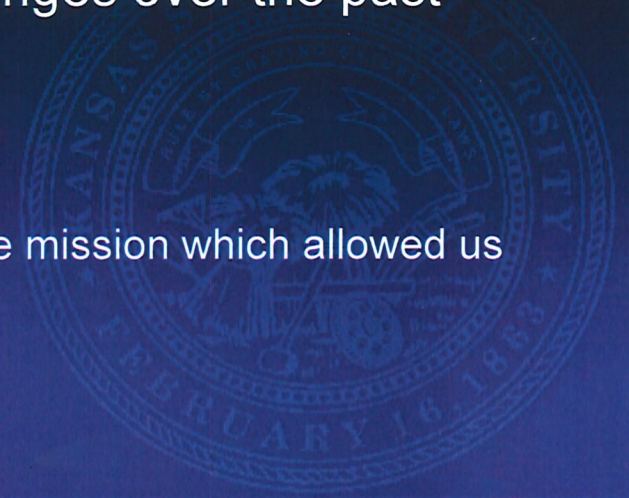
Conclusion

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. While we understand fiscal reality, we will always strive for excellence through hard work, creativity and collaborative decision making. We are involving our best people in determining how to meet our purpose during these difficult times. But we cannot be successful by ourselves—we need your help. We will do our part to help the Governor and Legislature achieve the best for the State of Kansas. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Kansas State University Budget Presentation

- Budget

- We support the Governor's recommendations for 2012
- We have identified plans to address about \$13 million in cost increases next year
 - Most substantial increased costs are health insurance, utilities, student aid
- We addressed \$33 million in budget challenges over the past two years.
 - Reduced budgets (mostly non-college)
 - Modest tuition rate increases
 - Protected our core teaching, research and service mission which allowed us to increase enrollment



Kansas State University Budget Presentation

- Accomplishments

- Continued Record Enrollment (23,500+; 82% UG Kansas residents)
- Record High Externally Funded Research (\$147M+)
- 1 new NSF CAREER Awardee (rising young faculty)
- Focus on transparency produces great relationships – internal and external
- Progress on NBAF continues
- Active collaboration across Kansas (more than 76 2+2 programs with 14 Kansas community colleges)

Kansas State University Budget Presentation

- Challenges

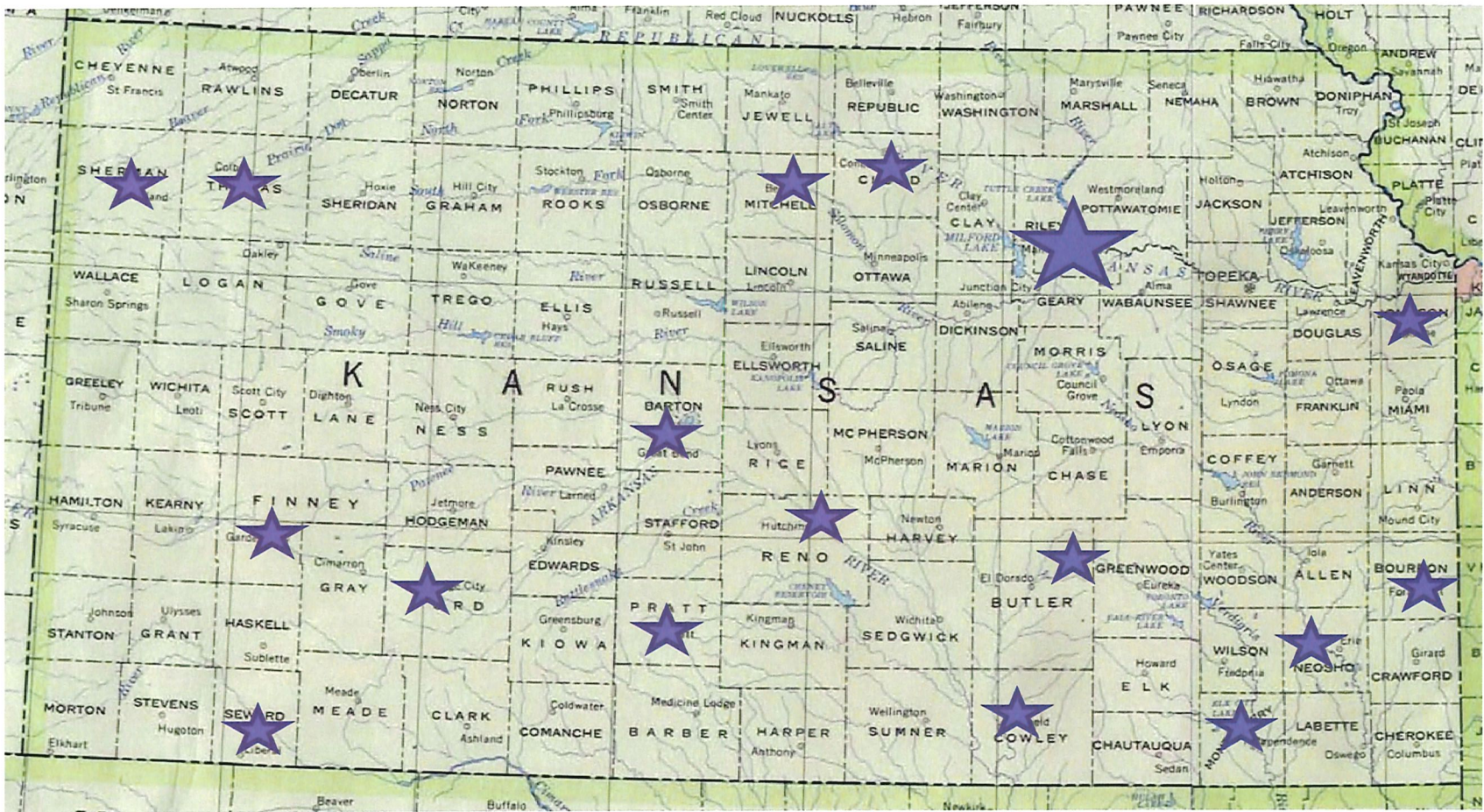
- Maintaining our aging facilities to enable 21st century learning and research
- Retaining our best and brightest faculty who bring research \$ to Kansas
- Providing financial aid to students
- Finding right balance in tuition & fees - they will need to increase modestly (rank 9th in Big 12) to balance the quality of a K-State degree while providing access to Kansans.



Kansas State University Budget Presentation

- K-State is Kansas

- Award 4,600 degrees per year – 66% of graduates stay in KS
- Leading producer of K-12 teachers, engineers and veterinarians
 - 80% of DVMs in Kansas are K-State grads
 - 50% of the engineering graduates in Kansas are K-Staters
 - 6,000 K-State grads teach in Kansas schools
- 70% of state's wheat grown from K-State-developed seed
- Work with farmers/KDHE to reduce pesticide content of drinking water in Kansas
- Coordinate Flint Hills burn plan to alleviate air pollution in cities



★ = 2+2 distance education agreements with
 Kansas State University, community colleges
 and technical colleges



Chancellor Bernadette Gray-Little
Testimony to the House Education Budget Committee
Tuesday, February 15, 2011

Chairwoman Gordon, Ranking Member Winn and members of the committee: Thank you for the invitation to testify today in support of the Governor's budget recommendation for the University of Kansas and the Regents system.

Kansas continues to face challenges. But as we all know, the people of Kansas have faced challenges from the very founding of the state 150 years ago. During a time when our nation was waging a Civil War and our struggle with Missouri involved guns, not sports, Kansans made a commitment to the future of the state by founding universities.

They understood then as we do now that the future prosperity of a state is determined by its investment in the education of its residents. And I am pleased to report that the University of Kansas is delivering solid returns on the investment the people of Kansas have made. Our graduates form the backbone of many industries in Kansas. Our research creates new jobs and new businesses. And the service we provide is enhancing quality of life for people around the state.

If we want our state to emerge from this recession and return to prosperity, then we must continue to invest in our future by investing in our universities.

That investment in the future is most easily seen in our students, and I am happy to report that last fall we recruited the university's most academically talented incoming class ever. The freshman class' average ACT score was 24.9, almost three points higher than the national average. A third of them scored a 27 or higher.

We have students from all 105 Kansas counties, all 50 states and 112 countries, creating a vibrant mix of perspectives and backgrounds that benefits our students. Additionally, while test scores are just one measure of college readiness, if we continue to recruit better prepared classes, we will be able to achieve our goal of graduating a higher percentage of our students.

These students are wasting no time in contributing to our state and world. For example, one student discovered a species of lizard previously unknown to science, and another received national recognition for his work in green chemistry. A KU medical student was recognized nationally as a "physician of tomorrow," while KU engineering students won an international aircraft design championship for the second year in a row. These leaders at KU today will be leaders in business and society tomorrow.

We will have the opportunity to graduate even more students who will contribute to the prosperity of Kansas thanks to several important efforts. The first is the expansion of the School of Pharmacy, which was made possible by the support of the Legislature. In October we opened

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the new School of Pharmacy building in Lawrence, and classes will start in the new facility in Wichita. Together, they will help us address the critical shortage of pharmacists in our state.

We are also addressing another critical workforce shortage, that of doctors, particularly in rural areas. The School of Medicine's expansion of its Wichita program and the creation of a program in Salina will help close this gap. KU has trained half of all doctors in Kansas, part of the school's dedication to meeting its social mission. Last year, that commitment placed KU among the top five schools in the nation for producing primary care physicians and physicians who practice in rural and underserved areas.

When coupled with other projects, such as the newly approved School of Public Health, the KU Medical Center will continue to lead efforts to improve the health and well-being of Kansans.

But it is not just in health-related fields that KU is meeting vital workforce needs. Our School of Engineering has made significant strides in expanding the number of graduates it provides to our state's industries. However, the continuing shortage of engineers in the state is an impediment to growth in Kansas, and state business leaders have called for a 60 percent increase in the number of engineers we train.

Just as a state commitment was made to address the pharmacist shortage, we are hopeful that you and your colleagues will provide further support to this effort. It has the support of top executives from a range of Kansas businesses because they want to hire engineers here in Kansas so they can grow their businesses here in Kansas.

In addition to engineering, we are very pleased to be able to create 10 new degree programs and construct the Business, Engineering, Science and Technology Building at the Edwards Campus thanks to the support of Johnson County voters. That voter support will also go toward the Medical Center's creation of a clinical trials facility.

And in an economy where workers can be expected to change jobs several times during their careers, our liberal arts and sciences programs continue prepare students for success. Our area studies programs, for example, earned nearly \$9 million in federal support to continue to give our students the global perspective and language skills they need in the modern workplace.

As they prepare for successful careers and lives after graduation, our students benefit from the experience and talent of our faculty. By being active scholars and researchers, our faculty are able to share the knowledge they discover with their students. That benefits our students, who get a more robust education, and it benefits our state by multiplying the effect of faculty discoveries.

KU research brought \$238 million in external funding to Kansas last year. That funding creates research jobs and lays the foundation for future job creation. Indeed, our skill at turning discoveries into businesses has created 16 active start-up companies in the state.

The past year saw a number of research accomplishments that hold great potential. Researchers in physics and astronomy made a discovery in the field of "spintronics" that could pave the way for smaller, faster computers. KU scholars described how painting city roofs white would slash

temperatures in urban areas. And discoveries at the medical center in areas ranging from treatments for illnesses to preventative medicine will enable us to live longer, healthier and happier lives.

These are just a few of the ways KU research added to human knowledge and delivered benefits not only to our students, but to the state and wider world. Those benefits will only grow, thanks to a number of high-profile grants our faculty members brought to Kansas.

Special education students in Kansas and 11 other states will benefit from new learning assessments that will be developed by the Center for Educational Testing and Evaluation. Teachers will get quick feedback on whether lessons are working thanks to these new assessments, which will be funded by the largest single grant in KU history, \$22 million from the U.S. Department of Education.

Foster children with emotional disorders and their families of origin will receive treatments and resources to facilitate family reunification. That's thanks to a \$13.3 million grant from the Department of Health and Human Services, the largest in the history of the School of Social Welfare.

And addressing the health challenges of Native Americans will be the focus of a new Center for American Indian Community Health. The center will not only study these challenges, but work to reduce disparities in health outcomes through a \$7.5 million National Institutes of Health grant.

Of course, achieving National Cancer Institute designation for the KU Cancer Center remains a top research priority, and I want to thank the Legislature for its longstanding support for this effort.

More than \$345 million has been invested in this effort over the last five years by the state, university, KU Hospital, Kansas Bioscience Authority, Midwest Cancer Alliance, the Hall Foundation and other private donors. These investments have helped create over 50 new researcher and laboratory staff positions, with a resulting 70 percent increase in National Cancer Institute funding.

Achieving Comprehensive Cancer Center status would mean Kansans won't have to travel out-of-state for cutting-edge cancer treatments. It would have an annual economic benefit of \$1.36 billion and create 9,400 permanent jobs. Our first opportunity to apply for NCI designation is this September, and I want you to know how proud we are of the progress that's been made so far and how thankful we are for your continued support.

We live in a changing world, and the university is adapting to meet new challenges and better serve our students and state. One way we are doing that is through a comprehensive strategic planning effort. We are focusing on three areas: energizing the educational environment, which includes undergraduate and graduate education; driving discovery and innovation; and engaging scholarship for public impact.

Energizing the educational environment covers every aspect of the student's academic experience from recruitment to graduation. We are renewing our general education requirements around the central question, "What should every undergraduate know and have experienced before graduating?" We're implementing early warning systems to get help to students who are struggling academically. And we're looking at the specific challenges faced by our graduate students, who are central to our ability to conduct research.

Additionally, we are changing the way we recruit students. For example, more of our professional schools are exploring admitting students as freshmen. And we are realigning our scholarships toward recruitment so that we can offer more incoming students four-year scholarships.

Our second area of emphasis is enhancing the scholarly profile of the university. We have continued to increase the amount of external funding we bring to the state, and because of KU, Kansas leads all other states in terms of growth in NIH funding in the most recent five-year reporting period.

That's impressive, though I believe we can do even better, and our strategic planning process is seeking to break down barriers that hamper scholarly work. As I mentioned earlier, this will have benefits for students, who get to learn from leaders in their fields. We're also seeking to identify the emerging global grand challenges and societal issues where KU can have the greatest impact, so that we can spur forward our efforts in these areas.

This third area of planning emphasis builds on the existing desire to improve our world through scholarly and creative works. Commercialization of new discoveries is one example, and last year's opening of the Bioscience and Technology Business Center on west campus will help us turn research into jobs and create new businesses.

These planning efforts go hand-in-hand with our upcoming comprehensive campaign, which will combine private contributions with state investments in order to meet these goals. Together, our work in this area will result in more students who graduate ready to contribute to our economy and world; more discoveries that improve lives and create jobs; and a stronger, more vibrant university that's able to deliver an even greater return on Kansans' investment.

The progress we've made thus far has been during a time of financial challenges for higher education in Kansas. Though the university was spared additional cuts last year, the nearly \$43 million in cuts and unfunded mandates absorbed by KU since the start of the crisis continue to have an effect. Additionally, while funding has not been cut, costs such as health insurance have continued to rise.

These limitations have affected our students as we have closed sections of classes and been forced to limit enrollment in many areas since eliminating upwards of 200 positions at KU and KUMC. It has also affected our state, as the stagnation in salaries makes it difficult to recruit and retain outstanding faculty and staff. The past two years have seen a dozen KU faculty members leave for other universities because of stunted resources. Several of these individuals have taken grant funding and the associated jobs with them.

We want to be good stewards of the funds available to us and be as efficient as possible. Consistent with that goal, we're continuing the on-going effort to maximize efficiencies. Since 2008 those efforts have resulted in \$14.6 million in savings from cost avoidance, operational efficiencies and other measures.

But savings won't be enough, as the last decade alone saw a 37 percent decrease in the amount of money we receive from the state for each full-time equivalent student, from \$9,092 to \$5,729 (inflation adjusted). Resident students now pay a larger portion of the cost of their education than does the state. And each budget cut puts even more upward pressure on tuition.

We understand Kansas continues to face economic challenges and that the recovery is still gaining strength. But we also know that higher education has public benefits and that the future of Kansas is tied to the future of its universities. The educated workers of tomorrow are KU students today. The new, job-creating industries of the future are being envisioned in KU labs now. The prosperous, growing state we all want to live in can be created in our universities, but only if we renew Kansans' long-standing commitment to higher education.

We stand ready to do our part, operating more efficiently and offering programs that meet the needs of Kansas and the nation. But as Gov. Brownback told Kansans last year, Kansas cannot cut itself out of the budget crisis — economic growth is the key. That growth will be driven by the educated workers we graduate, and it will be fueled by the thousands of new jobs created by investments in research.

I look forward to working with you and my fellow presidents to continue Kansas' tradition of outstanding public higher education, and to work together on the investments that will lead to renewed prosperity for Kansas. Thank you again for the opportunity to provide this testimony to you.

At this time, I am pleased to introduce Dr. Barbara Atkinson, executive vice chancellor at the KU Medical Center and executive dean of the School of Medicine. Following her remarks, we'd be happy to answer any questions you may have.



**Testimony from
Barbara F. Atkinson, MD
Executive Vice Chancellor, KU Medical Center
Executive Dean, KU School of Medicine
before the
House Education Budget Committee
February 15, 2011**

Thank you Chairwoman Gordon and committee members for the opportunity to speak with you today about the University of Kansas Medical Center's budget. As the only academic medical center in the state, we strive to serve Kansas through excellence in education, research, and patient care.

KUMC State General Fund budget.

Our current FY 2011 base budget stands at \$107 million. I am grateful that Governor Brownback's budget did not make additional cuts as the budget for the medical center is now \$14.4 M below the FY 2009 levels. Because state funding is a large percentage of KU Medical Center's overall budget, increases in student tuition cannot make up these reductions. To put this number in perspective, the entire operating budget of the KU School of Medicine –Wichita is approximately \$15.6 million, our School of Nursing's budget approximately \$8.5 million, and our School of Allied Health's budget approximately \$8.5 million. In addition to the budget cuts from the last two years, our faculty and staff have not received pay increases for three years and will pay an additional 8 percent for their health insurance premiums in 2011. As an agency, KU Medical Center will pay an additional 15 percent for health insurance premiums for our employees.

To manage these cuts, KU Medical Center has made substantial changes, some of which are not sustainable. Our priorities when facing budget cuts have been to minimize the impact on our students, on our cancer program, on programs that yield external funding and on campus safety. We have eliminated 137 positions, some of which have been faculty, and have shifted 581 positions to other sources of funding, like clinical revenue. This shift in funding is not sustainable in the long term, particularly in light of anticipated changes as a result of the federal health reform.

In addition to the overall cuts faced by KU Medical Center, one of our most successful programs to train physicians for rural Kansas – the Kansas Medical Student Loan – has also faced fiscal cuts in the past two years. As more students are meeting their loan obligations by practicing in rural areas rather than through repayment, this popular program's repayment fund is shrinking. This, combined with reductions in state support, means that within two years we will need to reduce the number of students participating in the most reliable program for placing physicians in rural Kansas. Similarly, our nursing class enrollment has been limited due to faculty reductions. This year, School of Nursing enrollment for entry-level undergraduate students is

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down to 100 slots from 120 in 2009. We had approximately 400 applicants for those 100 slots, a majority of them being Kansans.

Economic Impact of KUMC

As you may know, the economic impact of KU Medical Center reaches every corner of our state. In 2010, our research faculty attracted more than \$100 million in external funding. Our clinical faculty generated more than \$180 million for outpatient care. And because our faculty physicians provide the inpatient care offered at The University of Kansas Hospital, we were integral in helping the hospital earn a record \$805 million in fiscal year 2010. A recent study valued the Wichita School of Medicine campus' annual impact on the local economy at \$49 million. With the expansions of the medical school and the KU School of Pharmacy, the economic impact in Wichita is expected to reach \$80 million by 2015. All of this activity is in addition to our diligent work toward achieving the University's top priority – earning National Cancer Institute designation. We are on track to apply for that prestigious designation in September of this year. If granted, NCI designation is estimated to generate an additional \$1.3 billion for the Kansas economy.

Training Physicians for our Kansas

Every year, our institution trains more than 3,200 students in the fields of medicine, nursing, allied health, and graduate studies. Many of these health care professionals choose to practice in Kansas after graduation. According to a recent study published in *Annual of Internal Medicine*¹, our School of Medicine ranked 5th out of 141 medical schools in the nation when it comes to meeting its social mission of training physicians for our state and region. Our high placement in this study reinforces our success and commitment to producing health care professionals for our state.

Educating and training health providers for Kansas is particularly important as we confront significant health care workforce challenges. We are facing severe physician and nurse shortages, as well as shortages in other health professions like physical and occupational therapists. These challenges will only become more difficult as our population ages and the number of insured individuals increases.

Expanding our Education Mission in Wichita and Salina

We have employed strategies to raise the KU School of Medicine's national profile among medical schools, such as modernizing the school's curriculum and expanding our class sizes in Wichita and Salina programs to provide additional physicians for Kansas. Expansion of these programs would not have been possible without KU's strong partnerships in both communities.

The Wichita expansion will provide students with the opportunity to spend all four years of their undergraduate medical education on the Wichita campus, with plans to eventually increase graduating class size from the current 55 to 75 over the next several years. As a community-based campus, the KU School of Medicine –Wichita partners with the Robert J. Dole VA Medical Center, Via Christi Health and Wesley Medical Center, as well as more than 900

volunteer faculty members in Wichita and throughout the state. Discussions are underway to share resources, such as lab space and personnel with Wichita State University and possibly Newman University, as well as the KU School of Pharmacy-Wichita. With a \$5 million fund-raising goal, the Wichita campus has already received \$2.8 million in gifts and commitments from the Kansas Health Foundation, Via Christi Health, Wesley Medical Center, prominent alumni and many more. A group of medical, business, and civic leaders who are supportive of the KU School of Medicine-Wichita expansion has recently been formed – 4-Wichita – and will educate the community, region and state on the benefits of the Wichita campus expansion.

In Salina, the KU School of Medicine is building on its highly successful Rural Track program and 12-person Smoky Hill residency program, by admitting students to complete all four years of medical training in Salina. William Cathcart-Rake, MD, FACP, has been named director of the KU School of Medicine-Salina. This unique branch of our medical school, designed to increase the number of students entering rural practice, may end up being a model for other states experiencing shortages of primary care physicians in rural areas. Each class of eight students will receive training in space provided by the Salina Regional Health Center. Technology will aid the program's curriculum – lectures will be available via interactive television and podcasts, and web-based systems will support laboratory components. KU has partnered philanthropically in Salina with the Salina Regional Health Foundation, the Salina Regional Health Center and local prominent alumni, and has established a KU School of Medicine-Salina Dean's Club. Salina Regional Health Center has donated renovated space for the program to operate, and KU will also partner with Kansas Wesleyan University to operate anatomy labs.

Leveraging State General Funds to Secure Research Funding

In 2010, our researchers were awarded more than \$100 million in grants, the largest amount in school history. This innovative expansion for education and growth in research funding positions us to meet our goal to increase KU Medical Center's national ranking. Nearly all faculty recruited to the medical center either bring research dollars with them or are hired with the expectation that they will receive grant funding within three years to support their own salaries. Although we are attracting a record number of grant dollars, it is important to recognize the role state general funds play in helping us fulfill our research mission. We are often able to leverage those dollars to obtain additional external funding.

Progress on NCI Designation

The University of Kansas declared National Cancer Institute (NCI) designation to be our top research priority in 2005. Since then, we have made significant progress toward that goal, nearly tripling our total NCI funding from \$4.1 million to \$11.8 million in 2011. Overall, total cancer-related research from all sources now stands at \$36.2 million. In September 2011, the University of Kansas will apply for NCI designation. The NCI Cancer Center program is the gold standard for cancer institutes across the country. National Cancer Institute designated Cancer Centers are recognized for their scientific excellence and are awarded a Cancer Center grant through a rigorous peer-review process. They are a major source of discovery and development of more effective approaches to cancer prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Since FY 2006, the Kansas legislature has passed an annual appropriation directed to the NCI effort. The University of Kansas Cancer Center has also partnered with the Kansas Bioscience Authority (KBA), to

develop state-of-the art facilities and to recruit world-class scientists. To date, the KBA has provided funding to the cancer center for its recruitment and expansion efforts, allowing renovation of the laboratories within the Kansas Masonic Cancer Research Institute, where 37 researchers and teams will be housed when the \$34 million project is complete in 2012. The Johnson County Education and Research Triangle (JCERT) sales tax for higher education will allow KU to open its new Clinical Research Center, a 77,000 square foot building in Fairway, Kan., a year from now.

Summary

As a public institution of higher education, serving Kansas is our top priority. We continue to work to improve our state's health care workforce and to be an economic driver by conducting groundbreaking research. Sustaining this progress depends on the state's continued commitment to and investment in KU Medical Center. Thank you again for the opportunity to be here today, and I will stand for questions from the committee.

⁴Fitzhugh Mullan, MD; Candice Chen, MD, MPH; Stephen Petterson, PhD; Gretchen Kolsky, MPH, CHES; and Michael Spagnola, BA (2010). *The Social Mission of Medical Education: Ranking the Schools* Annals of Internal Medicine. June 15, vol. 152 no. 12 804-811.

KU School of Medicine's ranking relied on: our ranking of 8th nationally for the percent of graduates practicing in Health Professionals Shortage Areas (HPSAs); rank of 15th nationally for the percent of graduates who actually practice in primary care; rank of 17th nationally for the ratio of underrepresented minorities enrolled (comparing total number of minorities in the school to total number of minorities in the state).

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Testimony before the
House Education Budget Committee
on
HB 2203

by
Mark Tallman, Associate Executive Director for Advocacy
Kansas Association of School Boards

February 15, 2011

Madam Chair, Members of the Committee:

HB 2203 would allow school districts to use funds received for vocational education, pre-school at-risk, at-risk education, bilingual and virtual school for any general education purpose. Although KASB has not adopted a specific position on this bill through our Delegate Assembly, our general position is to give local school boards the maximum ability to manage their resources in the best interests of the district, while holding them accountable for results. Therefore, we appear as proponents of this bill.

However, we would offer a significant caution: do not give school districts additional spending flexibility if the Legislature intends to question the decisions rather than the results. We frequently hear criticisms that districts aren't spending enough on "classroom" instruction or meeting the "65 percent" goal. The interim Special Committee on Education recommended a bill placing new limits on the use of at-risk funding. The House Majority Leader has suggested the need for closer audits of at-risk and other funding. In recent years, the Legislature made changes in virtual school funding because of concerns districts were using those funds inappropriately. There are regular calls for more detailed school accounting requirements so legislators and the public can easily track spending.

KASB strongly believes the state should set education goals, provide adequate resources to accomplish those goals, and let local districts figure out the best way to achieve those goals. That is the system provided in the Kansas Constitution: general supervision by the Kansas State Board of Education for accountability; funding by the Legislature; and school management by local boards. But we understand the Legislature wants to know how its support is being spent and that it is having the intended effect. The issue is how to balance increased management flexibility with demands for more accountability and restrictions. Right now, school boards do not know what the Legislature's priority really is.

Thank you for your consideration. I would be happy to respond to questions.

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% High School Completers 18-24, 2005-2007		% Adults w. B.A. Degree or Higher, 2005-2007		% Adults w. Advanced Degree, 2005-07			
North Dakota	91.2	1	Massachusetts	37	1	Massachusetts	15.7
Hawaii	91	2	Maryland	34.8	2	Maryland	15.6
Iowa	87	3	Colorado	34.7	3	Connecticut	14.8
Nebraska	87	4	Connecticut	34.2	4	New York	13.4
Connecticut	86.7	5	New Jersey	33.6	4	Virginia	13.4
Massachusetts	86.7	6	Vermont	32.9	6	Vermont	12.8
Rhode Island	86.7	6	Virginia	32.9	7	New Jersey	12.5
Utah	86.4	8	New Hampshire	31.4	8	Colorado	12.2
Minnesota	86	9	New York	31.2	9	Rhode Island	11.3
Virginia	85.9	10	Minnesota	30.4	10	New Hampshire	11.2
New Hampshire	85.8	11	Washington	30	11	Illinois	10.8
Wisconsin	85.7	12	California	29.1	12	Delaware	10.6
Kansas	85.6	12	Rhode Island	29.1	13	New Mexico	10.5
Pennsylvania	85.4	14	Illinois	29	14	Washington	10.5
Wyoming	85.3	15	Hawaii	28.5	15	California	10.4
New Jersey	85	15	Kansas	28.5	16	Alaska	10
Maryland	84.8	17	Utah	28.3	16	Oregon	10
Maine	84.6	18	Oregon	27.5	18	Pennsylvania	9.8
Michigan	83.8	19	Delaware	26.8	19	Hawaii	9.7
West Virginia	83.8	20	Nebraska	26.6	19	Kansas	9.7
Illinois	83.7	21	Georgia	26.4	21	Minnesota	9.6
Ohio	83.7	21	Montana	26.4	22	Michigan	9.4
New York	83.4	23	North Dakota	26.3	23	Arizona	9.2
Montana	83.1	24	Alaska	26.2	23	Georgia	9.2
Vermont	83	25	Maine	25.9	25	Maine	9.1
South Dakota	82.8	26	Pennsylvania	25.6	25	Utah	9.1
Oregon	82.4	27	Wisconsin	25.5	27	Florida	8.8
Colorado	82.3	28	Arizona	25.3	28	Missouri	8.7
Idaho	82.1	29	Florida	25.2	29	Wisconsin	8.6
Tennessee	82.1	30	North Carolina	25.1	30	Ohio	8.5
Kentucky	82	31	New Mexico	24.8	31	Nebraska	8.3
Missouri	82	31	Texas	24.8	31	North Carolina	8.3
Washington	81.9	33	Michigan	24.7	33	Texas	8.1
Arkansas	81.8	34	South Dakota	24.4	34	Montana	8
North Carolina	81.8	35	Missouri	24.1	34	South Carolina	8
South Carolina	81.5	36	Iowa	23.9	36	Indiana	7.9
California	81.3	37	Idaho	23.8	36	Kentucky	7.9
Indiana	81.2	38	Ohio	23.4	38	Alabama	7.7
Oklahoma	81.2	39	South Carolina	23	39	Tennessee	7.6
Alaska	81.1	40	Wyoming	22.7	39	Wyoming	7.6
Delaware	80.8	41	Oklahoma	22.2	41	Idaho	7.5
Florida	80.2	42	Tennessee	21.8	42	Iowa	7.3
Alabama	79.3	43	Indiana	21.7	42	Oklahoma	7.3
Texas	78.6	44	Alabama	21	44	Nevada	7
Arizona	77.8	45	Nevada	20.9	44	North Dakota	7
Georgia	77.8	46	Louisiana	20	44	South Dakota	7
Mississippi	77.3	47	Kentucky	19.7	47	Louisiana	6.8
New Mexico	77.3	48	Arkansas	18.7	47	West Virginia	6.8
Louisiana	77.2	49	Mississippi	18.6	49	Mississippi	6.5
Nevada	76.7	50	West Virginia	17	50	Arkansas	6.2

States Ranked by Per Pupil Spending with Educational Performance Measures

	NAEP Combined % All Students at Basic & Above			NAEP Combined % Free Lunch Students at Basic & Above			% High School Completers 18-24	Current Spending Per Pupil		
	2003	2009	Change	2003	2009	Change		2001-02	2007-08	Change
New York	291	302	11	228	256	28	83.4	\$11,546	\$17,173	48.7%
New Jersey	301	327	26	207	255	48	85	\$11,436	\$16,491	44.2%
Alaska	270	284	14	195	226	31	81.1	\$9,586	\$14,630	52.6%
Vermont	316	329	13	255	280	25	83	\$9,678	\$14,300	47.8%
Connecticut	306	321	15	216	235	19	86.7	\$10,001	\$13,848	38.5%
Wyoming	312	319	7	265	276	11	85.3	\$8,667	\$13,840	59.7%
Rhode Island	268	290	22	195	224	29	86.7	\$9,178	\$13,539	47.5%
Massachusetts	314	340	26	233	279	46	86.7	\$9,856	\$13,454	36.5%
Maryland	273	307	34	185	242	57	84.8	\$8,507	\$12,966	52.4%
Delaware	297	310	13	235	261	26	80.8	\$9,271	\$12,848	38.6%
Pennsylvania	288	313	25	205	247	42	85.4	\$8,841	\$12,035	36.1%
Hawaii	238	266	28	187	220	33	91	\$7,253	\$11,800	62.7%
New Hampshire	322	332	10	246	276	30	85.8	\$7,750	\$11,619	49.9%
Maine	307	315	8	258	272	14	84.6	\$8,351	\$11,572	38.6%
Wisconsin	299	309	10	212	240	28	85.7	\$8,574	\$10,680	24.6%
Virginia	303	313	10	225	253	28	85.9	\$7,501	\$10,659	42.1%
Illinois	277	295	18	196	226	30	83.7	\$8,022	\$10,246	27.7%
Ohio	302	312	10	228	251	23	83.7	\$8,100	\$10,173	25.6%
Minnesota	313	324	11	235	251	16	86	\$7,691	\$10,140	31.8%
Michigan	284	282	-2	206	218	12	83.8	\$8,489	\$10,069	18.6%
Louisiana	237	249	12	197	217	20	77.2	\$6,519	\$9,954	52.7%
West Virginia	275	267	-8	239	231	-8	83.8	\$7,748	\$9,852	27.2%
Georgia	259	280	21	196	231	35	77.8	\$7,340	\$9,788	33.4%
North Dakota	314	339	25	265	298	33	91.2	\$6,728	\$9,675	43.8%
Kansas	304	320	16	251	276	25	85.6	\$7,052	\$9,667	37.1%
Montana	311	317	6	259	286	27	83.1	\$7,027	\$9,666	37.6%
Nebraska	298	307	9	232	249	17	87	\$7,418	\$9,577	29.1%
Oregon	287	296	9	239	244	5	82.4	\$7,621	\$9,558	25.4%
Iowa	308	309	1	243	257	14	87	\$7,305	\$9,267	26.9%
Missouri	297	309	12	238	255	17	82	\$7,018	\$9,216	31.3%
South Carolina	275	277	2	223	230	7	81.5	\$6,984	\$9,170	31.3%
Alabama	235	256	21	174	202	28	79.3	\$6,115	\$9,103	48.9%
Washington	296	308	12	235	255	20	81.9	\$6,894	\$9,099	32.0%
California	234	249	15	173	197	24	81.3	\$7,511	\$9,079	20.9%
Colorado	298	310	12	219	242	23	82.3	\$6,884	\$9,079	31.9%
New Mexico	224	249	25	184	214	30	77.3	\$6,606	\$9,068	37.3%
Indiana	299	314	15	234	267	33	81.2	\$7,580	\$9,036	19.2%
Florida	269	305	36	211	270	59	80.2	\$6,056	\$9,035	49.2%
Kentucky	279	302	23	234	260	26	82	\$6,493	\$8,686	33.8%
Arkansas	259	279	20	218	238	20	81.8	\$6,119	\$8,541	39.6%
South Dakota	311	323	12	260	269	9	82.8	\$6,319	\$8,367	32.4%
Texas	281	301	20	235	264	29	78.6	\$6,746	\$8,320	23.3%
Nevada	243	264	21	181	218	37	76.7	\$6,034	\$8,285	37.3%
North Carolina	295	296	1	231	242	11	81.8	\$6,511	\$7,996	22.8%
Mississippi	223	240	17	180	203	23	77.3	\$5,382	\$7,901	46.8%
Tennessee	255	275	20	189	222	33	82.1	\$5,984	\$7,739	29.3%
Oklahoma	273	288	15	229	250	21	81.2	\$6,256	\$7,685	22.8%
Arizona	251	262	11	189	208	19	77.8	\$5,521	\$7,608	37.8%
Idaho	293	309	16	247	267	20	82.1	\$5,923	\$6,931	17.0%
Utah	293	301	8	236	234	-2	86.4	\$4,890	\$5,765	17.9%

Kansas and U.S. Average ACT Scores 1994-2010

