

100  
RB

# ARIZONA STATE SENATE

40TH LEGISLATURE  
SECOND REGULAR SESSION

## MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

DATE Monday, February 24, 1992      TIME 8:30 a.m.      ROOM SH #3

CHAIRMAN Senator Alston      VICE CHAIRMAN Senator Furman

ANALYST Martha Dorsey      COMMITTEE SECY Jean McFarland

INTERNS Brian Johnson, Amy Bratt

### ATTENDANCE

### BILLS

<u>COMMITTEE MEMBERS</u>	<u>Pr</u>	<u>Ab</u>	<u>Ex</u>	<u>Bill Number</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Senator English	X			S.B. 1090	HELD
Senator Furman	X			S.B. 1128	DP
Senator Henderson	X			S.B. 1202	DPA
Senator Hill	X			S.B. 1307	DP
Senator Patterson	X			S.B. 1332	HELD
Senator Phillips	X			S.B. 1386	HELD
Senator Salmon	X			S.B. 1432	HELD
Senator Sossaman	X			S.B. 1445	DPA
Senator Alston, Chairman	X			S.B. 1454	DP
				S.B. 1483	HELD
				S.B. 1506	HELD
				S.B. 1515	DPA
				S.B. 1540	DP
				S.B. 1542	FAILED

### SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS

### APPOINTMENTS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DISPOSITION</u>
-------------	-----------------	--------------------

Chairman Alston called the meeting to order at 8:35 a.m. and roll call was taken. See attached sheet for other attendees.

**CONSIDERATION OF BILLS**

**S.B. 1454 - state community college board; textbooks - DP**

Intern Brian Johnson explained the bill is the result of a study by an ad hoc committee established by the State Community College Board in 1990. Through a series of meetings that Committee identified 22 items which would help clarify the relationship between the State Community College Board and local community college district boards. This bill addresses two of those items.

Mr. Johnson stated it removes the requirement that a community college district board enforce the use of textbooks prescribed by the State Community College Board. It also removes the requirement that a community college district board obtain the State Board's consent to authorize, through an election, expenditures in excess of the district's expenditure limitation.

**James Ullman, Maricopa County Member, State Board of Directors for Community Colleges**, stated he was a member of the ad hoc committee which met over a period of one year and attempted to establish the relationship between the State Board of Directors for Community Colleges and the local community district boards. They included two of those areas in the bill. He said they do not feel the State Board staff is prepared to review textbooks. This should be done at the local level and should be controlled and directed by the faculty. They eliminated that item in their study but retained the authority of the State Board to prescribe courses of study. He stressed this is important for continuity in the statewide system.

Mr. Ullman explained they had also eliminated the need for consent of the State Board for any override expenditure elections. He stated there had never been an override election in the history of the community college system, but they believe this also should be decided on the local district level.

Senator Sossaman asked if Mr. Ullman would continue to serve on the State Board of Directors for Community Colleges as well as the State Board of Education. Mr. Ullman responded that the seat he will be filling on the State Board of Education is one that is specifically allocated for a director from the State Board of Directors for Community Colleges. He said the answer is "Yes," he will be serving on both boards.

**Senator Furman moved S.B. 1454 with a DO PASS recommendation. By a roll call vote of 7-0-2 the motion CARRIED. (Attachment 1)**

Senator Alston announced the following bills would be **HELD**: **S.B.'s 1386, 1432, 1090, 1506, 1332.**

**S.B. 1128 - community college district formation; exemption - DP**

Intern Brian Johnson said the bill would allow a community college district to be created by exempting counties that do not have the required minimum assessed valuation or population, as long as one of the county's borders touches an international boundary. Currently state law requires that for community college districts to be formed the county must meet minimum requirements in assessed valuation and population. The bill would primarily affect Santa Cruz County. The Joint Legislative Budget Committee had studied the potential costs to the state if the proposed community college district was formed and those estimated costs are outlined on the Fact Sheet.

James Ullman, State Board of Directors for Community Colleges, said this bill was discussed at length in the Legislative Committee of the State Board and a motion was passed. He read the motion which said they support, in general, community college education throughout the State and grant further study and if necessary, action by the Chair of the Legislative Committee. At that time they did not have fiscal information and wanted to further discuss this matter with proponents of the bill.

They have taken a position of encouraging community college services throughout the State but they do not have a present position with respect to the bill.

Camilo Ahumada, Board of Supervisors, Santa Cruz County, stated they are in favor of S.B. 1128. He said he had been a member of the Board of Supervisors for 13 years and it had always been their goal to see that the people of Santa Cruz County had an opportunity to form a community college district. Santa Cruz County is one of the few remaining counties unable to offer any educational opportunities above high school, because they do not meet some of the statutory provisions.

Mr. Ahumada commented in these days when there is much talk in the state and across the country about improving education, they find themselves with nothing. He stressed this is not right and almost borders on discrimination. Santa Cruz County has grown at the rate of 45 percent in the last ten years. He pointed out that President Bush and President Salinas of Mexico are negotiating for a free trade agreement which, if enacted, would have a tremendous impact on Nogales and Santa Cruz County. He explained Nogales is the main border crossing between Arizona and Mexico. There is a tremendous need for a community college to train people in Nogales to deal with the impact of the impending free trade agreement.

He continued by saying there are currently over 2,000 students enrolled in Santa Cruz County high schools. Many of those students, upon graduation, will not be able to carry their education any higher because nothing is available. Their parents cannot afford to send them 125 miles daily to the closest community college in Tucson. He said Santa Cruz County is currently paying over one-half million dollars a year to send students to various community college districts throughout the State. He stated many of those students would return home to attend college in Santa Cruz County if it were available.

Mr. Ahumada explained Santa Cruz County contracts with Pima Community College to provide limited courses in the Nogales High School at night. These are important but they are not sufficient to offer a 2-year degree program. Senate Bill 1128 would allow the people of Nogales and Santa Cruz County to choose whether to form a community college district to give their children the education they deserve. He emphasized that once the young people attend college in other places they find jobs and locate permanently in those places and Santa Cruz County is losing its best minds to other cities. On behalf of the citizens of Santa Cruz County he respectfully requested that the Committee pass S.B. 1128.

George H. Uribe, State Board of Directors for Community Colleges, Santa Cruz County, referred to the position taken by the State Board at its last meeting, which Mr. Ullman had read. He wanted to go on record, as a citizen of Santa Cruz County, who wants to be able to offer the citizens of Santa Cruz County the opportunity for a higher level of education. He said it is true they have been providing that education through the Board of Supervisors in conjunction with an agreement with Pima College, but this creates quite a burden on the residents of Santa Cruz County to have to commute 125 miles a day. He urged the Committee's support in passing S.B. 1128.

Senator Sossaman referred to the one-half million dollars spent annually by Santa Cruz County to send students to schools out-of-county. He asked if all the students who wish to be enrolled are funded by Santa Cruz County. Mr. Uribe responded affirmatively. Senator Sossaman then asked if the bill passes, would Santa Cruz County then be able to get rid of that burden and receive State aid. He asked if that State aid of \$4.3 million (according to the Fact Sheet) would be out of general State aid or from emergency aid which goes to counties that in the past have not been large enough to carry their burden. Mr. Uribe did not know the answer and asked Mr. Miller, Santa Cruz County Manager, to respond.

Dennis Miller, County Manager, Santa Cruz County, responded to Senator Sossaman's question by saying there is some question as to whether or not the amount is \$4.3 million or what the actual figure is, but it is his understanding the current formula would be from the regular State aid for Maintenance and Operation in the amount of \$381,000 and the balance would be out of the equalization money set aside for smaller counties which do not meet the requirements.

Mr. Miller said it is Santa Cruz County's position that they want the education for their young people. The State aid is really quite secondary. There is also a move to reevaluate the formula and they do not know what the impact of that move might be. He stated they are not trying to get out of paying their share and State aid is secondary to their wish to provide the education needed. He thought the county would lower their primary tax rate to give the taxpayers a little bit of a break and then would vote in a secondary tax which would be for the community college.

Mr. Miller stated of the \$381,000 under Maintenance and Operation, most of this is going to Pima College. He said this is also true of the bulk of their tuition of \$540,000, of which \$400,000 goes to Pima Community College. He stated if they form a district they would contract for services with Pima College, since they have a very cost effective program.

He said they do not have a particular position on the traditional State aid. They understand that the State has financial difficulties and they do not want to take money from existing community colleges or to burden the State. They also feel they should not just waive this request and accept that they are second class citizens and not get any State aid. That would not be right, but they would be willing to discuss phasing it in or delaying it. They want the ability to allow their people to vote a tax for a community college.

Senator Sossaman commented that the other districts in the State which do not meet the assessed valuation requirement have a tax rate at the county level of approximately \$1.60. He asked if Mr. Miller would object to some kind of a qualifying tax rate which they would have to reach (as the other counties have done) before getting the emergency aid. In other words, a show of some local effort on the part of the county taxpayers. This would treat them in a manner similar to the other small counties in the State.

Mr. Miller responded they would not object to this but basically he did not think there would need to be a \$1.60 tax rate. He felt that initially the rate could be around \$.80 cents to \$1.00. Senator Sossaman agreed that in the beginning they would not need that much money but he was saying that eventually, before receiving State aid, they would have to match what the other counties have done in their local effort.

Mr. Miller agreed there should be a local effort, but for their program they plan to contract with Pima College. He thought this would be very cost efficient and that they would not need \$4.3 million plus that kind of tax rate. He did not think they should be made to wait until they get a rate of \$1.60 before getting anything. He emphasized they are very conservative and that an \$.80 cent or \$1.00 tax rate was levied they believed it would be sufficient. He again suggested a phase-in system or a delayed start. They are very flexible and just want to be able to form their district without asking anything unreasonable for the State.

Senator Alston explained there will be a bill before this Committee on community college funding and that would be the time for this issue to be discussed.

Linda Rosenthal, Maricopa Community College District Governing Board Member, said she is speaking on behalf of the Arizona District Governing Board. She stated S.B. 1128 would allow for the formation of a community college district, even if it did not meet the eligibility requirements set up presently in statute. She said these prerequisites have been in statute since 1962 and are in place because a system was established with the understanding that the State and the local districts should share the financial support of

the district. Therefore a district must have a substantial tax base in order to exist as a district.

Ms. Rosenthal explained there are five counties in the State which are not organized into community college districts and it is her understanding that all the unorganized counties are receiving services from a nearby organized district.

She stated S.B. 1128 would nullify what is now a working process and put the financial burden on the entire State. At a time when the organized districts receive fewer dollars from the State and at the same time face increasing numbers of students, it seems foolish to allow the formation of another district which would immediately be eligible for approximately \$4 million of equalization aid. If all of the unorganized counties established community college districts under legislation similar to this, the amount of equalization aid the State would have to pay under the current formula would be over \$20 million. That is why her Board is opposing this bill.

They do believe that all citizens of the State should have access to community college programs and services, but they cannot support this method for unorganized counties. She said the issue of organized and unorganized counties has been around for a long time and perhaps there is a solution to the problem but she urged defeat of this bill. They urged Santa Cruz County to explore other options.

Kevin McCarthy, President, Arizona Tax Research Association, stated that Association is opposed to S.B. 1128 for many reasons. They are not opposed to Santa Cruz County forming a community college district considering the requirements which are in law. Unless there are other changes in how colleges are funded, they suggest that this bill not be passed and that those requirements be left in place.

Mr. McCarthy said the reason the requirements are in law is because someone did a detailed analysis on how much assessed valuation is needed to run a community college or how many children over the age of 15 are in the county. He stated these requirements are in law because there is a method of funding community colleges, particularly the equalization formula, which does not make any sense at all. He thought when the equalization formula was started the Legislature at that time realized it was a bad idea and did not want it to spread. In order to keep more counties from forming more districts, which would force the State to give them emergency aid, they set up laws to prohibit other counties, which are under that threshold, from forming community colleges so they could control the exposure.

Mr. McCarthy suggested the Committee should be looking at that formula and eliminating the growth. He did not mean eliminating the Graham County's (Eastern Arizona) equalization aid, but they could deal with that college in isolation and realize they would probably have to continue to give them equalization aid in the future. As long as the equalization formula is in place there is no sense in allowing Santa Cruz County to form a community

college district and then immediately give them \$4 million in aid which they really do not have coming. If they are not a financially viable district and cannot operate without equalization aid, they should not be allowed to form. If they do not need the equalization aid and can operate this district on a \$1.00 tax rate and get their fair share of State aid then they should be allowed to form a district and this law is not needed.

Mr. McCarthy said if they could come up with a system to rationally deal with equalization aid this law could be eliminated completely. Short of any changes to that law it would be unwise to pass this bill allowing them to form their own district.

Senator English asked how many years it would take to change the equalization law. Mr. McCarthy said it would not take long at all. There are two districts now receiving equalization funds - Graham (Eastern Arizona) and Cochise. The Cochise district is receiving a small amount of equalization aid that he did not understand how anyone could make an argument that they are deserving of that money. He would eliminate them. He stated Eastern Arizona could be dealt with in isolation and on an annual basis money appropriated, based on needs, just as is done with the universities. There is no reason for this law if there is no equalization aid formula.

Senator English asked again how many years it would take to change equalization and Mr. McCarthy said it could be done right now. Senator English inquired if it could be completed this year and Mr. McCarthy responded affirmatively. He said there is a proposal in the works now to change how community colleges are funded. The problem with that proposal it makes the problem of equalization worse than it is now. They take the threshold at which equalization aid is given and increase it dramatically. It doubles the amount of equalization aid doled out.

Mr. McCarthy stated under that proposal Santa Cruz County would not be able to have a community college district. He said a nuclear power plant could be constructed in that county and they still would not be able to qualify.

Senator Sossaman asked if the State would determine statewide how many dollars of State aid goes to every full time student equivalency (FTSE) and how many dollars go to capital outlay with everyone across the State being treated the same, would local community college districts have to make up the balance through their tax rate. He asked, if the voters in Santa Cruz County want to accept the State aid which everyone else receives and if they are willing to pay the additional cost, is that what would happen. Mr. McCarthy said that is exactly correct.

Senator Sossaman said he would be interested in hearing from some of the larger community college districts already in operation. He asked what Pima County would think of the plan.

Senator Alston stated no one else had signed up to speak. She said when the community college funding bill is before the Committee there will be many more in to speak, with a range of ideas and proposed solutions.  
Senator Furman moved S.B. 1128 with a DO PASS recommendation. By a roll call vote of 5-3-1 the motion CARRIED. (Attachment 2)

S.B. 1515 - school health policy council - DPA

Intern Amy Bratt explained the bill, saying it establishes the comprehensive school health policy council and its membership, and requires the council to elect officers. It requires the council to meet at least quarterly. The objective of the council would be to foster cooperation between entities for the improvement of health care services for school-aged children. It is to conduct an annual inventory of public and private health programs, grants and services for children and provide liaison support to entities involved in health care for school aged children. She explained other provisions of the bill as outlined on the Fact Sheet.

Rory Hays, Attorney representing the Arizona Nurses' Association, stated she believed school nurses have an important role in the delivery of health education and health services. Last year a bill was introduced setting up a joint legislative study committee on school nurses and school health policies. A draft of that report is now being circulated. Ms. Hays said one of the things they found was that there are a number of resources available and a number of programs, both private and public, which might be utilized by school districts. They also found there is little or no coordination of these programs and no place where a school district could have "one stop shopping," to find out what is available.

Ms. Hays stated there are some private and federal resources available, either in the form of grants or programs which might be available. Understanding that there is a high need for coordination and assistance and that there are limited resources to accomplish this, what was proposed was a health resource center and a policy council to administer it. She referred to the Fact Sheet which outlined the many things the council could do.

Ms. Hays then explained the amendment would provide some "seed" money to get the resource center started. She said they understand the financial problems of the State and tried to look for another income source they felt was appropriate. They found the Arizona Disease Control Research Commission receives approximately \$3 million per year and among the programs they have been funding are health promotion and disease prevention. Therefore, they felt it was appropriate, at least for this fiscal year, to seek an appropriation out of that fund of approximately \$185,000.

They foresee that money as covering the salary of an administrator (who would be able to do grant writing and program development) a trainer, an information specialist, a clerical assistant, rent for space and other operating costs. She said the prototype for this operation was the Arizona Prevention Resource Center which the Legislature put into effect several years ago, and related



to gangs and drug activities. The program had been quite successful and had also been successful in obtaining additional monies for its use.

Ms. Hays stated the resource center they plan will need smaller and smaller appropriations each year, because they will be able to find some federal and private funding to keep it going.

Senator Sossaman referred to comments made by Ms. Hays before the Committee last year when she indicated, "There are so many dollars available from so many places that they could not begin to discover all of them." Senator Sossaman then quoted from the minutes of the Education Committee meeting of March 11, 1991 which said, "The Committee was charged, among other things, to examine and to analyze state and federal funding available for health service programs in schools." It does not appear many of those dollars were found. He asked, based on that, if Ms. Hays would be willing to put some language in the bill that says if the \$185,000 is appropriated to fund the start-up for the council working to find funds, if the funds are not found the program "self-destructs." If these funds are not found he did not want this to be another burden for the State to pick up.

Ms. Hays responded in general she would be willing to have this language but would like an appropriate time frame, because it would take some time to accomplish this. They would also like to have credit for monies obtained, possibly not for the resource center, but for a real live program.

Senator Sossaman suggested a type of "finder's fee" that they would receive for any money they obtain for school districts. Ms. Hays thought there might be a legal problem with the council claiming that type of money.

Senator English asked if the \$185,000 is appropriated for the sole purpose of appropriating more money, or finding additional revenue. Ms. Hays explained that the money finding process is only one of the roles of the council. The center has a number of duties, one of which is to find additional resources.

Senator Phillips asked how the Arizona Disease Control funds are distributed now. Mr. Hays said she would be glad to make a list available. She said there about eight areas in which they had awarded grants for different types of research. One of those areas is health promotion and disease prevention and that is the area they directed their request to. This is consistent with what the group does.

Senator Phillips then inquired if that was a fund established through a legislative appropriation. Ms. Hays explained it was set up four or five years ago and the stream of income comes from the Department of Revenue, from penalties and interest fees collected on late taxes.

Senator Salmon asked if Ms. Hays had communicated with the Department of Health Services (DHS) regarding this bill. He inquired if they will come back to the Legislature for a supplemental appropriation. Ms. Hays said DHS may not be aware of the precise amount but they are aware the fund had been looked

at. She could not speak for what DHS might do, but since this is set up as a special fund, she did not perceive they would come back for additional money.

Senator Salmon then asked how the council would interact with school-based health centers. Ms. Hays said the goal of the council is to provide resources and information to schools and communities, and not to tell schools how they should set up their systems. Senator Salmon wondered if it was more of a clearing house for information rather than an advocacy group. Ms. Hays said, "That is correct."

Senator Alston asked Ms. Hays to provide copies of the section from statutes setting up the fund and copies of the abstract to indicate where the money is going at this time. Ms. Hays said Ms. Dorsey had copies of the statute (distributed and filed with original minutes) and she agreed to provide copies of the abstract.

Barbara Robey, Director of Government Relations, Arizona School Boards Association, spoke in support of S.B. 1515 and said one of the priority resolutions of their Association is to support efforts to enhance communication between and among social service agencies to facilitate and strengthen services on behalf of the children. This council is one means of trying to coordinate between health services and the children.

Ms. Robey stated they wish to safeguard the school districts from being mandated from anything, but if they can be a catalyst to help to facilitate sharing of information and services which would benefit children they want to be able to participate in a positive way. This council is a first step in that direction.

Senator Furman moved S.B. 1515 with a DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Furman moved the 11-line amendment dated 2-14-92.

Senator Sossaman asked if the bill would go to the Appropriations Committee after passing this Committee. Senator Alston answered that she was sure they would look at it, however, it is not a General Fund issue.

Senator Sossaman commented the Disease Control people had not testified as to whether or not they support the bill.

Senator Patterson said he had heard from them earlier this week regarding that fund. They felt the fund was to sponsor research and in these tight budget times other people have felt very strongly about the bill and elected to back off when they found how important the fund is.

A division was called for on the motion to adopt the 11-line amendment and by a count of 5 ayes and 4 noes the motion CARRIED.

Senator Furman then moved S.B. 1515 with a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation. By a roll call vote of 5-4-0 the motion CARRIED. (Attachment 3)

S.B. 1540 - schools; tax anticipation notes - DP

Analyst Martha Dorsey said the purpose of the bill was to clarify the process of accounting for interest income and interest expenses on tax anticipation notes (TAN). The bill would allow districts to net interest expenses against interest earnings on TAN's and taxes set aside to pay the notes. If the earnings exceed interest, the excess earnings are to be used to reduce taxes in the following year.

Ms. Dorsey explained if earnings are less than the expenses, the bill permits net interest expense from tax anticipation notes to be budgeted outside the Revenue Control Limit (RCL) in the following year, as is interest expense from registering warrants, if certain conditions are met.

Jim DiCello, Finance Director, Paradise Valley Unified School District, explained TAN program had been a valid use of monies in the past. He stated they had asked for this law so they could continue the TAN program.

Senator Sossaman asked if money is borrowed and then loaned, and some interest is made on it, is the expense of borrowing the money to be included in the budget. Mr. DiCello responded they would ask, through this legislation, that it not be included. That is what this bill intends to do. Senator Sossaman commented the cost of borrowing that money would be outside the budget limits. Mr. DiCello said, "That is correct." Senator Sossaman remarked that any income from reinvesting that money would be used as a tax reduction for the following year. Mr. DiCello responded affirmatively.

Bill Davis, Vice President, Valley National Bank, presented background material regarding the TAN program. He said two years ago the original legislation was passed and signed by the Governor. Since then certain districts in Maricopa and Pima Counties have utilized TAN's. He said tax anticipation notes are an alternative tool that can be used for deficit funding instead of registered warrants.

Ms. Davis explained registered warrants are used by districts and counties for the financing of deficits in their general funds throughout a fiscal year. The expense of registered warrants accumulates only during those periods when the money is actually borrowed. Under federal tax laws the districts or counties are allowed to project their upcoming deficits in a fiscal year and borrow the money before the deficit occurs. They are allowed to borrow it at tax exempt rates and invest it at higher taxable rates. Before they need to use these monies they are investing them at a higher rate, in essence earning monies, prior to the time they need to use them. When they start experiencing a deficit they draw down the proceeds they have at the Treasurer's Office. Following their deficit period, when the taxes come in, a redemption fund is set up prior to the maturity of the notes and those monies also are invested at higher taxable rates.

The benefit from TAN's is their ability to utilize the money that they have prior to the deficit period to offset the interest expense. They do not have that ability with registered warrants so the sole purpose of TAN's is, under the federal tax law, to allow the districts to invest the money prior to the deficit period to offset the interest expense. In the two years that the program has been in operation in Arizona it has worked very well.

Senator Sossaman asked if, under federal law or this bill, there was a limit as to what districts can do. Mr. Davis responded there are some very strict limits and it depends on the issue size and what other tax exempt borrowings each individual district has. Living within those limits, this program can and will generate substantial benefits for the participants.

Senator English referred to the Fact Sheet which said the excess earnings would be used to reduce taxes in the following year. Mr. Davis said, "That is correct." These earnings could not be used as additional revenue for that fiscal year.

Mr. Davis continued answering questions from the Committee members, giving specific examples.

Senator Furman moved S.B. 1540 with a DO PASS recommendation. By a roll call vote of 9-0-0 the motion CARRIED. (Attachment 4)

S.B. 1307 - student publications; censorship - DP

Intern Amy Bratt stated the bill defines authorized and unauthorized student publications, details the role of faculty members with regard to censorship, deletion or banishment of the various student publications in high schools, community colleges and universities. She continued explaining the provisions of the bill as outlined on the Fact Sheet.

Paul Eckstein, Lawyer representing himself, stated he serves as counsel for the First Amendment Coalition of Arizona. He related a personal experience of serving as editor of a school paper in high school and through an error in judgment was expelled from school for two weeks. He said as a result of that he had become a very strong believer in the First Amendment. He emphasized this is a sound bill and very much needed and he urged the Committee's favorable consideration, with a couple of amendments.

Mr. Eckstein said in his role as counsel for the First Amendment Coalition he hears from student publications and sees the literature which has developed throughout the nation after the Hazelwood case in which the U.S. Supreme Court held that it was not unconstitutional, under the First Amendment, to impose at least on high school publications, restrictions that clearly could not be imposed on publications which were not student publications. The university publications and junior college publications are subject to the same restrictions.

Mr. Eckstein explained the schools are free to censor school newspapers. A lot of the censorship is self-censorship. The students do not cover certain topics because they know that the administration would not look kindly on them and would not approve articles which are critical of what goes on in the school. One of the things he sees is the failure of student publications to cover issues that will put the school in a bad light; for instance, articles which would expose the use of drugs. It is embarrassing to the administration when they read about it in student newspapers.

Mr. Eckstein stated that is what the First Amendment is all about - calling attention to embarrassing details and embarrassing facts, so that someone can do something about them. He said it is necessary to suffer embarrassment of that kind under our constitution and democracy.

He said this bill, as drafted, would eliminate that kind of intervention on behalf of the administration. He suggested the Committee consider an amendment. to Page 2, lines 4 - 8, which currently reads, "neither the faculty advisor nor any other employee of the school district, community college or university, shall censor or delete any written, artistic or photographic materials approved for publication by the highest ranking student editor, unless the materials are libelous or obscene."

Mr. Eckstein said as drafted this particular clause still gives someone other than the faculty advisor the right to step in and block something on the grounds that it is libelous or obscene. He thought it would be better to give the faculty advisor the full authority since this person really sits in the position and role of editor or publisher.

He suggested some language to be substituted for that language as follows: "An authorized student publication shall be free to publish and distribute any material approved for publication by the faculty advisor, notwithstanding any objection by any other employee of the school district, community college or university shall have to such material." This gives the faculty advisor more power than does the original section. He said faculty advisors should be able to make judgments as to whether material is libelous or obscene.

The other amendment he suggested pertained to subsection B where he wanted to strike the first sentence of that subsection. He suggested leaving the second sentence. On line 13, page 2, after "OF" he proposed inserting "AUTHORIZED OR".

Senator Furman, sponsor of the bill, commented he had no problem with the second suggestion because the schools obviously would have no connection with "unauthorized newspapers." He will probably prepare a floor amendment to address this concern, but he explained he has a problem with Mr. Eckstein's first suggested amendment. Senator Furman said he had not included a definition of libelous or obscene because he feared a liability issue and felt it was best to not define those terms. He said they were probably defined in case law. Senator Furman thought even a faculty advisor should have severe limitations on censorship they can exercise over a student editor.

Senator Salmon, cosponsor of the bill, said he believed wholeheartedly in First Amendment rights and privileges and believed the schools can be enhanced by constructive criticism from the internal press. He also signed on this bill because of the safeguards in the bill regarding obscenity standards and libel. He stated if the bill is amended to do away with those provisions he would not consider himself a cosponsor. He said he will offer an amendment to define obscenity standards as set forth by the school districts, community colleges and universities.

Mike McCormick, Arizona School Administrators Association, spoke against the bill. He said he would be a little more in favor with the amendments suggested. He explained even the Supreme Court cannot agree on what is libelous and obscene. He thought this should be a local control situation in the sense that if the advisor allows too much bad material to go into the paper the school board can do something about that. If the school does not do what the public wants, the public can replace the school board members. He said in this case the legislators are getting into a local control situation.

Mr. McCormick said if censorship goes to the extreme where the school has no power at all there would not be a school paper, because if school administrators have to worry about being sued for trying to supervise, it would be simpler to drop the school paper. He stated with the amendment he thought they might be able to support the bill, but otherwise they are strongly against it.

Senator Salmon said he would offer a floor amendment but it would not be in the language just suggested. It will basically say that "according to obscenity standards as set forth by the school district, community college or university." This will put the issue back into local control. He asked if Mr. McCormick could agree with that. Mr. McCormick responded affirmatively.

Senator English asked if every local school district would be attempting to define obscene. Mr. McCormick said they would not define it in the same way. Senator English commented that had been her only problem with the bill - the definition of obscene, and who was to define it. She asked how many different definitions will there be and how inconsistent one definition would be compared to others.

Senator English said with the total number of school districts, community colleges and universities, she could see about 400 definitions of obscene in the State. She thought that would be a nightmare. Mr. McCormick agreed but said he would rather have 225 different definitions than to have one coming out of the Legislature.

Senator Furman reiterated he had purposely left this open, but he is willing to change it along the lines mentioned by Mr. Eckstein.

Kimberly Yee, Student Publications, Greenway High School, shared frustrations she had experienced in being a high school journalist under censorship. She

explained that stories that are the least bit controversial are censored by the high school principal. If a story about drugs is taken to the principal they cannot print it, because he will insist there are no drugs at Greenway High School. A story concerning vandalism at the school was taken to him and he disagreed and insisted there was no vandalism on Greenway's campus. Ms. Yee related that last year a tragic accident occurred during the lunch period, involving two Greenway students. A young man riding a motorcycle and a young woman driving a car collided and resulted in the death of the young man. It was very emotional because many students had witnessed the accident. In the newspaper's next issue the editor-in-chief wrote a very professionally prepared article about the event. After the copy was returned from the principal's office it was cut, edited and deleted to such an extent that it was clear the principal did not want the story printed. She stated the accident had been reported on local news stations so why should the schools own newspaper not be allowed to print it. She said the victim's family had even expected a story to be run, but the most they could do was run an obituary.

She explained because of the Hazelwood decision in the 1980's, high school journalists have been stripped of their First Amendment rights, and freedom of speech. Ms. Yee emphasized, "Censorship is wrong and the Hazelwood decisions needs to be superseded by S.B. 1307."

Senator Phillips asked the reason given by the school administration for cutting the article. Ms. Yee said they had been given no explanation but just the returned copy with many red marks on it. Senator Phillips asked if it had been termed libelous or obscene. Ms. Yee said, "No."

Senator Furman said probably the reason this bill is before the Committee is because of Ms. Yee. He explained he had served on an advisory board with Ms. Yee at the school and had seen other instances of prior censorship of articles which might have been helpful to the school.

Senator Sossaman commented if school editors are given carte blanche and if obscene and libelous provisions are removed, and someone gets sued, who should provide the money - should it be the taxpayers, or should the individual publication have an insurance plan to take care of that.

Ms. Yee did not believe it would go far enough for a lawsuit because the editor-in-chief, the faculty advisor and the students working on the paper are all responsible people and through them a libelous or obscene story would not be allowed to go to print.

Mr. Sossaman pointed out that the major newspapers around the State do not feel they put out libelous or obscene material either but they do get sued. He stressed they are as responsible as those working on school publications would be. He asked again who would pick up the legal fees. Senator Salmon thought the bill included such protections. He thought the situation would not be any different from the way it is now concerning libel and obscene.

Barbara Robey, Director of Governmental Relations, Arizona School Boards Association, stated they are against the bill as it relates to high schools. She distributed copies of the Hazelwood case, portions of which are filed with the original minutes. Ms. Robey quoted Justice Byron White's opinion in part, as follows:

"A school may, in its capacity as publisher of a school newspaper, or producer of a school play, disassociate itself not only from speech that would substantially interfere with its work or impinge upon the rights of other students but also some speech that is, for example, ungrammatical, poorly written, inadequately researched, biased or prejudiced, vulgar or profane, or unsuitable for immature audiences. A school must be able to set high standards for student speech that is disseminated under its auspices. . . ."

She said her Association believes this legislation, as introduced, would prevent school districts from exercising editorial control deemed appropriate by the U.S. Supreme Court. It would also unduly burden school districts and turn the school facility into a public forum, and would not be in the best interest of high schools or the children of this State. After answering questions from Committee members, Ms. Robey stated she had tried to point out the distinction between what is appropriate for high school student newspapers and what is appropriate at other levels. She said their objection is to the inclusion of high schools in this bill.

Stanford Schwartz, Vice President and General Manager, Tribune Newspapers, East Valley, outlined his affiliations with many other journalism associations and institutions, including President of the First Amendment Coalition of Arizona, and the School of Journalism, ASU.

Mr. Schwartz said everyone would agree this bill addresses the First Amendment, the freedom of expression and the free flow of information. He said professional journalists across the country are seeing censorship on campuses, including high schools, community college and college campuses. He stressed, however, there is a responsibility to teach students the responsibility to not libel people, to not print obscene articles, etc., and this teaching is a very important part of what goes on with a school publication.

He said he could not stress enough the importance of the free flow of information. While he speaks in support of the bill, he agreed with Mr. Eckstein on the amendments. Last, and most importantly, along with the issues discussed he pointed out that when this is happening on the campuses not only is it stopping the free flow of information that should be published, it is suppressing the spirit and knowledge of students, and this is our future.

Senator Patterson asked if Mr. Schwartz is concerned that if we restrict the faculty advisors' censorship function to libelous and obscene, school newspapers would be able to print articles such as Justice White referred to advocating irresponsible sex, etc. Mr. Schwartz stated he is concerned but



he relies on the responsibility aspect which he discussed before. He described the operation of his newspapers, saying they go through very stringent editing. There are line editors and editors above them, and there are chairs of command. The faculty advisor, who should be giving that type of training, is the publisher of that newspaper. Senator Patterson inquired whether the bill was saying if material was not libelous or obscene it could not be taken out of the newspaper. Senator Furman agreed that is what the bill says.

Senator Sossaman asked Mr. Schwartz if he would want his newspapers to operate under these restrictions and Mr. Schwartz stated he does operate on those principles. These principles are not different from the way they operate day after day. He agreed there is censorship in the schools and aside from the story heard this morning they had heard of many other instances. Senator Sossaman explained his concern is where the "buck stops," and if the students are willing to accept that the "buck stops" at their desk if there is a lawsuit, he would have no problem with this. However, he suspected the school district or university would be the one which would have to take on the challenge in a lawsuit.

Senator Sossaman expressed concern that the Committee had not heard the other side or why the principal of Greenway School did what he did. He would like very much to hear the other side of the story. Senator Salmon commented as far as libel is concerned they are as covered as they ever were.

After further discussion Senator Alston suggested Senators Patterson, Furman and Salmon work out a floor amendment. She said she would vote the bill out at this time and ask those who wished to speak on the bill to return at 5:00 p.m. and she would continue to hear testimony at that time.

Senator Furman moved S.B. 1307 with a DO PASS recommendation. By a roll call vote of 8-1-0 the motion CARRIED. (Attachment 5)

The meeting recessed at 11:12 a.m. to be reconvened at approximately 5:00 p.m. or on adjournment of the Judiciary Committee.

=====  
=====  
The recessed meeting of the Education Committee reconvened at 5:05 p.m. and a quorum was present.

S.B. 1307 - student publications; censorship - DP (passed out of Committee in the a.m. session) - testimony continuing at this time.

Dr. Richard Parker, Associate Professor, School of Communication, Northern Arizona University, representing himself, spoke in favor of the bill. He stated he does considerable work in the area of the First Amendment and felt the Committee members were struggling with the language of the bill. He said three states (Iowa, Massachusetts and Colorado) have passed legislation since 1988 in an attempt to survive freedom of expression rights for students after

the Hazelwood case. He distributed copies of the Colorado law (filed with the original minutes). He thought this might help the Committee in preparing amendments.

Dr. Parker said the reason he had come down from Flagstaff was because he got a call last Friday concerning this legislation and the more he studied it the more he realized there is a complex legal issue here. He stated it is important to understand who is coming to the Committee asking for help. It is not just students in high schools but students in the colleges and universities, which is a massive constituency of about 80,000 to 100,000 voters. He explained they had come here because the courts have not been able to provide a remedy and, in fact have complicated the situation and created a problem.

Dr. Parker stated, for example, a college administrator or a faculty advisor might feel it is necessary to control a particular story and those situations are difficult because not only does the Hazelwood case not provide protection, it does the opposite. It talks about the importance of state interests overriding the rights of the individuals for freedom of expression. He said this bill can save the State literally hundreds of thousands of dollars in trying to fight one of those lawsuits all the way through the courts.

Senator Alston announced Chris Hadley, Editor of the Scottsdale Community College student newspaper, had been present this morning in support of the bill but had not been able to return this evening.

Edward Murphy, principal, Greenway High School, thanked the Committee for allowing him to present a different perspective from what had been heard in the morning session. He said he is appearing somewhat in self defense. He stated Greenway High School has an outstanding journalism program, and his daughter is on the staff of the paper. He has been a strong supporter of that program through financial resources and otherwise.

Mr. Murphy realized the Committee was familiar with Hazelwood and he would not repeat that, but he thought it might be helpful if he could add some specific situations in which he had censored the newspaper. He asked the Committee to then be the judge of whether he had been reasonable or not. He said he has problems with the bill as written.

Mr. Murphy stressed student journalists are just that - "students," who range in age from 13 to 18. This brings to the process a wide range of maturity. One of the times he had censored, or suggested that the story not go in the paper, was a sensational article relative to satanism. In the story the writer described and suggested that she herself had witnessed mutilation and murder of an infant as a part of a satanic ritual. As he read the story he felt as though he was reading the "NATIONAL INQUIRER," so he talked with her to try to obtain additional information. It was his belief that this story was not true and was described in such a heinous manner that he did not feel it was appropriate for a school newspaper.

On another, more recent occasion, an article which made reference to the death of one faculty member and one student during the summer referred to them as "suicides." He asked the adviser if it might be wise to reconsider labeling those deaths as suicides, inasmuch as they had members of both of the families still in the community. He pointed out the obituary pages of the "REPUBLIC" and "GAZETTE" do not attribute the cause of death if it is suicide. He said there was the issue of family privacy.

Last April 8th they had a tragic and fatal accident in front of the school. He gave specific direction to the advisor not to run the pictures of the dead body lying on the pavement, because at that time they had counselors on campus working to promote the healing process. Out of sensitivity to both the family of the student who had been driving the car and the parents of the student who died in the incident it seemed inappropriate to reopen those wounds.

Mr. Murphy had directed students not to write about personnel matters or a teacher's lack of discipline because there were times when a certain teacher might be in the process of being dismissed.

Senator Furman stated he disagreed entirely with most of the premises Mr. Murphy had expressed. He did not think it was necessarily better to have a censored press rather than no press at all. He stated the criteria for censorship seemed to be anything that was negative toward the school.

Mr. Murphy said he had indicated to the faculty adviser that if there were any stories that might seem negative toward the school that might be an area they should discuss. Under Hazelwood that seemed appropriate to him. Senator Furman said under Hazelwood they are able to do that but are not required to do it.

S.B. 1386 - schools; AIDS instruction - HELD

Dr. Jean Baker, Psychologist, Arizona Psychological Association spoke on behalf of the State Board of Education. She told of her son dying of AIDS and spoke of the prejudice against homosexuality. She continued speaking from a prepared statement (filed with the original minutes).

Senator Alston stated amendments are needed on this bill so it will not be voted on tonight, in order to give Senator English time to work out the amendments. The bill was held.

S.B. 1202 - regents; powers and duties- DPA

Intern Amy Bratt explained the bill would clarify the role of the central office of the Board of Regents and allow them to delegate administrative and governance authority. She then explained the 16-line Alston amendment dated 2-21-92.

Suzanne Pfister, Associate Director for Public Affairs, Arizona Board of Regents, said she just wanted to clarify that the Board does support the amendment.

Senator Furman moved S.B. 1202 with a DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Furman moved the 16-line Alston amendment. The motion CARRIED by voice vote.

Senator Furman moved S.B. 1202 with a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation. By a roll call vote of 8-0-1 the motion CARRIED. (Attachment 6)

S.B. 1445 -- schools; annual hours of instruction - DPA

Analyst Martha Dorsey explained the bill grants elementary school districts greater flexibility in scheduling instructional time, by transforming the time requirements for pupil instruction and attendance from minutes per day into hours per year.

She said the minutes per day were changed mathematically into days per year and the formulas for the different grade levels are outlined on the Fact Sheet.

She explained a verbal amendment would be needed on this bill to adjust the calculations.

Senator Furman moved S.B. 1445 with a DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Furman moved the following verbal amendment:

Page 2, line 2 strike "FIFTY" insert "FORTY-SIX"  
Line 19, strike "SEVEN HUNDRED" insert "SIX HUNDRED NINETY-TWO"  
Line 25 strike "SEVENTY-FIVE" insert "SIXTY-FIVE"  
Line 31 strike "FIFTY" insert "THIRTY-EIGHT"

The motion CARRIED on voice vote.

Senator Furman moved S.B. 1445 with a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation.

Senator Alston explained the bill and the amendment came from the State Board of Education.

Jacque Henry, Teacher, Mesa Junior High School, Arizona Education Association spoke in favor of S.B. 1445. She stressed the difficulties in teaching junior high age children. These students are undergoing tremendous mental, physical and emotional changes and this requires a mental and physical gymnast to keep up with them. This requires many hours of preparation of lesson plans, etc., in order to hold their interest and focus their attention on what the teacher is trying to teach. She said they are fun to work with but exhausting.

There are a number of things that can be done to help and she referred to new technology and research, but teachers all require training in new techniques in order to use them appropriately in the classroom. At the present time all

of their professional growth at the junior high level must come after a day of exhausting mental and physical work and it is very difficult.

Ms. Henry stressed it is extremely important that educators keep on top of all advances in their field to offer the students in their classes the best possible education. She said this bill will benefit not only the teachers but the students. The teachers will be better prepared and will be able to give the young people a better education. It will have a positive impact on student achievement.

Ms. Henry explained this bill will bring grades 7 and 8 in compliance with what is happening in grades 1 - 6. She said the 9th grade does not have this flexibility in junior high school.

Senator Sossaman asked Ms. Henry if schools would continue to have classes 175 days per year. Ms. Henry said it will be exactly the same as it has always been but the difference is the wording to give 7 and 8 grade students and teachers the flexibility already enjoyed by grades 1 - 6 and 9 - 12. When other schools are getting a half day off, the junior high students are still in classes and this increases security problems because elementary school children and senior high students are roaming all over the junior high campus in their free time. If this bill passes, the junior high schools will have the same schedules as other schools.

Senator Salmon asked if in the unified school district all schools would be getting out at the same time. Chuck Essigs, Mesa Public Schools responded that would be the decision of the local school districts. Mr. Essigs said he is in support of the bill.

Senator Alston said Roy Baker, Principal, Tucson Unified School District, Sam Poleto, Tucson, Richard Schmidt, Teacher, Mesa Education Association; Kay Lybeck, Vice President, Arizona Education Association; Barbara Robey, ASBA; and Dr. Gary Emanuel, DOE; were all in support of the bill.

Dr. Judy Richardson, State Department of Education, responded to questions from Committee members. Senator English asked if more days would be added to the school year. Dr. Richardson said the way the bill was drafted the district would still be required to have 175 days. If they choose to have a 1/2 day during the week, they would have to increase other days. It allows them to rearrange the minutes per day but they still have to have 175 days.

Senator English asked how it would be possible to increase other days. Dr. Richardson responded junior high students now meet 360 minutes per day. They could have several days of 400 minutes which lets them bank 40 minutes per day and then they could subtract those from another days. It allows them to have some short days and some long days.

Senator English inquired how a day could be extended to 400 minutes. Dr. Richardson said they could start earlier or remain later or make the lunch hour shorter. Senator English asked how the rural districts feel about this,

when their students might be transported an hour or more to and from school. Dr. Richardson said the rural areas supported it strongly. Senator English asked how the parents feel. By extending the day, instead of getting up at 5:00 a.m. they may have to get up at 4:00 or 4:30 a.m.

Dr. Richardson deferred to Dr. Gary Emanuel, Department of Education, who stated he has had a great deal of experience with the 4-day week schools and many are in rural areas. They are very much in support of the flexibility which gives them the additional time they need. The 4-day schools allows the athletic teams time to travel long distances necessary for games, etc. It also gives students and teachers time to go to a doctor or other professional appointments.

Senator English asked again how parents feel about this scheduling. Dr. Emanuel stated in each of those instances they had conducted a survey of the communities and overwhelming they supported this flexibility.

The motion that S.B. 1445 DO PASS AS AMENDED, CARRIED by a roll call vote of 6-1-2. (Attachment 7)

S.B. 1542 - school finance; K-3 budget overrides - FAILED

Analyst Martha Dorsey stated this bill would make permanent the statutory provisions which allow districts to hold K-3 override elections. The current statute allows this override through 1994-95 only. She explained the two amendments which had been offered to the bill, saying last year there was a bill passed which consolidated and made uniform the dates of a number of override elections. The K-3 was missed in that bill and this bill makes the date the same.

Ms. Dorsey said the amendment also requires that any school district override election be held on the same day as a municipal or other political subdivision election if there is one during that year.

Ms. Dorsey then explained the 6-line amendment proposed by Senator Alston and said it is the result of a recommendation from the Joint Legislative Committee to Study Funding and Programs For At-Risk Pupils. A concern came forward from the Committee that additional funding sources may be necessary in case the Legislature was unable to fund at-risk programs. The recommendation was that school districts be able to use K-3 override funds to provide preschool programs. This amendment addresses that concern.

Senator Sossaman brought up two points:

1. When his amendment is discussed he wanted it divided.
2. The requirement that school districts have their override elections at the same time as other elections in the area would apply to all elections, not just K-3 override.

Barbara Robey, Director of Governmental Relations, Arizona School Boards Association, stated they support making the K-3 budget override provision a part of permanent statute rather than Session Law. She would not have a problem with the K-3 override for preschool programs if the district chooses to use them for preschool programs and it does not adversely impact the original election. She hoped the State would, at some point in time, pick up the funding for a full day kindergarten, which is what many districts are using their K-3 override money for.

Ms. Robey expressed a concern with the Sossaman amendment. She referred to school districts which border on several municipal jurisdictions. She wondered how an election date would be decided on. Senator Sossaman responded the district would coordinate with the jurisdiction which had the largest part of the school district in it.

Ms. Robey mentioned that traditionally the schools are the polling places and she sees some practical problems with the language.

Senator Alston stated it is her understanding that Representative Bev Hermon has a bill dealing specifically with election dates. She asked if Senator Sossaman would be willing to hold his amendment at this time and wait until that bill comes to the Senate. This would give those interested more time to work out the problem. Senator Sossaman said he would be glad to do that.

Senator Furman moved S.B. 1542 with a DO PASS recommendation.

Senator Furman moved the 6-line Alston amendment. The motion carried by voice vote.

Senator Furman then moved S.B. 1542 with a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation. By a roll call vote of 3-4-2 the motion FAILED. (Attachment 8)

S.B. 1483 - child care food program; fingerprinting - HELD

Intern Brian Johnson said S.B. 1483 shifts the responsibility of making employment verification checks away from the Department of Education (DOE) as it pertains to child care providers who are involved in federal food programs. He stated currently there is a three-tiered system for administering the federal food program in child care homes. There is DOE at the top, nonprofit sponsors in the middle and then providers who do the actual childcare work.

In order to be a provider individuals must submit to fingerprint checks and there must also be a secondary good faith effort to check the provider's employment background and to obtain any information which may be relevant to that person's fitness for child care. This bill shifts the secondary check from DOE to the sponsor in the middle.

Senator Sossaman asked who the sponsoring agencies were and Mr. Johnson said there were 17 nonprofit organizations who oversee providers. He mentioned the Nutrition and Health Resources in Tempe, Food for Children, Inc. in Chandler, Feeding Arizona Kids in Phoenix, etc., Senator Sossaman asked if those

organizations would be verifying employment records instead of DOE. Mr. Johnson said, "Yes." Senator Sossaman commented it would take money to do this and asked if these agencies are supportive of this shift. Mr. Johnson responded affirmatively. Senator Sossaman inquired about the process to do this.

Sheila Breecher, Policy and Legal Assistance, Department of Education responded to Senator Sossaman's question and explained the process.

In response to another question from Senator Sossaman, she explained this would only say who is qualified to work in child care programs. It would not affect the administration of the program.

Senator Alston asked Ms. Dorsey to explain the amendment and she said it added several things specifying what kinds of crimes a person could have committed to be ineligible for hiring as a child care provider. It also changes some of the requirements for fingerprinting for certificated personnel, noncertificated personnel and those personnel with respect to the program outlined in the bill. She led the Committee through the provisions of the amendment.

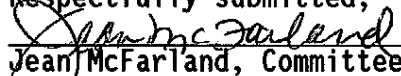
Senator Alston related a situation where a young woman had gotten into trouble in her teenage years and was refused employment. She had changed and turned her life around and wanted to teach. Senator Alston said this type of case points out the necessity for more flexibility in looking at individual cases.

Terry Forthun, President, Arizona Federation of Teachers, stated at the time this bill was passed one of the first things that happened was there were individuals who were caught in the backlash. One person who was working as a substance abuse counselor had been convicted of arson as a result of his own substance abuse years before. This situation was well known to the district and in fact the gentleman used this example in counselling the students he worked with to show them substance abuse could be very detrimental. The director would have liked to continue his employment but he could not be rehired given the language as it now stands. He urged support of the bill.

Sheila Breecher, DOE, responded to a question from Senator Sossaman as to whether the Department supports the bill, and answered affirmatively. She explained they had worked with staff in drafting the bill and the amendment.

After further discussion Senator Alston said she would HOLD S.B. 1483 until next week. The meeting adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Jean McFarland, Committee Secretary