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**SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION**

**April 12, 1999 Hearing Room B**

**1:00 p.m. Tapes 70-71**

**MEMBERS PRESENT: Sen. Tom Hartung, Chair**

- Sen. Susan Castillo, Vice-Chair**
- Sen. Peter Courtney**
- Sen. Verne Duncan**
- Sen. Avel Gordly**
- Sen. Marylin Shannon**

**MEMBER EXCUSED: Sen. Gary George**

**STAFF PRESENT: Jan McComb, Administrator**

**Karen O'Kelley, Administrative Support**

**MEASURE/ISSUES HEARD: Schools as Family and Community Resources**

**SB 1093 Public Hearing**

These minutes are in compliance with Senate and House Rules. Only text enclosed in quotation marks reports a speaker's exact words. For complete contents, please refer to the tapes.

TAPE/#	Speaker	Comments
<b>TAPE 70, A</b>		
003	Chair Hartung	Opens meeting at 1:05 p.m. and opens informational meeting.
<b><u>SCHOOLS AS FAMILY AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES</u></b>		

011	Sen. Duncan	States that Dr. Zigler is the "father of the Head Start program." Comments that it is a great honor to have him testify before the committee.
022	Janet Carlson	Committee Administrator. States that Dr. Edward Zigler is the Director of the Bush Center of Child Development and Social Policy at Yale University. States that Robert (Sandy) Goodlett is the Director of the Office Family Resources and Youth Services Centers in Kentucky.
042	Chair Hartung	States that he is a strong supporter of Head Start.
044	Dr. Edward Zigler	<p>Submits <b>(EXHIBIT A)</b>. States that the concept for Schools of 21<sup>st</sup> Century (S21C), otherwise known as Family Resource Centers (FRC), stemmed from his lifelong study of children. Refers to a study that determined 35 percent of children arrive at school "not ready to learn." States that close to 60 percent of high-risk children are "not ready to learn" when they begin school. Lists the following reasons why some children "are not ready to learn" when they begin school:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Many children are not receiving the benefits of having a preschool education.</li> <li>2. Many children's "school readiness" is being compromised by the negative effects of poor quality childcare they experienced before entering school.</li> </ol>
114	Zigler	<p>States that "our society has not been responsive to the dramatic change in the nature of the American family." Lists the most striking demographic changes that have taken place over the past 30 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A huge increase in the number of mothers in the "out-of-home" workforce.</li> <li>• A huge increase in the number of single parent families (85 percent of which are headed by women).</li> </ul>
196	Zigler	<p>Refers to recent childcare studies.</p> <p>States that there are not any federal childcare standards. States that childcare should be an integral part of the educational system.</p>
261	Zigler	<p>Lists the following components of S21C model:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin school for all children starting at age three.</li> <li>• Make the school day as long as the workday.</li> <li>• Have before and after school care, and summer vacation care, for all children through the age of 12.</li> </ul>
		Refers to a study which found that twice as many "latch-key children" are likely to use drugs and alcohol than those who are in "a very good childcare program."
349	Zigler	States that the S21C are not from a "cookie-cutter mold." States that these schools should meet the particular needs of the community.

		Comments on some of the states that are using S21C model.
408	Zigler	Refers to a study regarding high-quality preschool programs. Explains that the study determined that "for every dollar spent, the state saves seven dollars in later expenses."
445	Chair Hartung	Asks if Head Start programs can become public charter schools.
<b>TAPE 71, A</b>		
022	Chair Hartung	Comments that there is federal funding available for charter schools. States that he would like Oregon to be a pilot program.
038	Zigler	Agrees with Chair Hartung. States that one of the problems with Head Start is that it segregates children.
052	Chair Hartung	States that he has also discussed the idea with Alex Meddler from the U.S. Department of Education.
061	Sen. Shannon	Asks if he is using Title One Funds to fund S21C.
067	Zigler	Responds that they are for poor children.
068	Sen. Shannon	States that Zigler is taking funds away from education.
077	Zigler	States that the funding is spent on preschool education. Comments that he is suggesting "educational reform."
096	Sen. Shannon	States that the FRC offer community services as well as providing education. States that the FRC should not be in the public schools.
105	Zigler	States that the parents decide what services they want the school to have.
111	Sen. Gordly	Asks who is "leading the charge" for FRC in other states.
124	Zigler	Explains that it varies. States that generally the state legislature is the key body in "leading the charge."
153	Sen. Gordly	Wishes that the committee had more time for Zigler today.
165	Sen. Duncan	Reiterates that Zigler is the father of Head Start.

176	Zigler	States that his model is an example of educational reform. Explains that by extending the length of the school day, the childcare issue is resolved.
213	Vice-Chair Castillo	Asks Zigler to elaborate on his earlier comment about the money that would be saved.
229	Zigler	Responds that it was a from study which followed poor children who were in a two year "high quality preschool program." Explains that the study followed the children for 25 years and found less welfare usage and less criminality.  States that a "high quality preschool education" is one way to prevent crime.
278	Chair Hartung	States that the Head Start program must be funded adequately.
288	Robert (Sandy) Goodlett	States that FRC are a part of education reform in Kentucky. Refers to the Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA). States that Kentucky has implemented:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preschool for all three year olds that have some kind of "educational delay," and all four year olds that are "at risk."</li> <li>2. Extended school services plans.</li> <li>3. Family Resource and Youth Service Centers (FRYSC).</li> </ol>
362	Goodlett	States that the FRYSC in Kentucky are a direct result of Zigler's work at Yale University.
		States that the FRYSC in Kentucky were accomplished through a grant process. Explains that the implementation plan in Kentucky required the following from the schools: a local needs assessment, an advisory committee, and a full-time coordinator.
<b>TAPE 70, B</b>		
012	Goodlett	Discusses the idea of having health care providers in the schools.
028	Sen. Shannon	Comments on the summary findings included in <b>EXHIBIT A</b> . Believes that the findings are mixed as to whether the FRCs are making progress toward improved academic performance.  States that education dollars should go to education and human resource dollars should go to childcare.
082	Goodlett	Explains that children involved in the KERA have not taken the Kentucky Instructional Results Information System (KIRIS) yet.
099	Chair Hartung	Closes informational meeting and opens public hearing on SB 1093.

**SB 1093 PUBLIC HEARING**

107	Janet Billups	Legal Counsel, Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU). Testifies in support of SB 1093 and submits <b>(EXHIBIT C)</b> . States that SB 1093 would provide a series of housekeeping measures to its public corporation statute.
		Discusses the key provisions in SB 1093: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Clarifies that no OHSU employee, except for the president, can be a voting member of the board.</li><li>2. Clarifies the "range of power" granted to the board and the university.</li><li>3. Gives the board the authority to have institution traffic and parking regulations enforced in state or municipal court.</li></ol>
192	Billups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Authorizes OHSU to vest "probable cause arrest authority" in "contract" public safety officers.</li><li>• Refers to "enumerated powers section." Explains "can exercise powers" would be replaced with "can exercise these powers."</li><li>• Exempts OHSU from a law which requires all public bodies to get approval for any contract with an agency for another state since OHSU is no longer a state agency.</li><li>• Eliminates the requirement for the State Board of Education's approval of OHSU's centers and institutes.</li></ul>
333	Sen. Gordly	Asks if OHSU is requesting an exemption from the state's archives requirements for retention of public records.
338	Billups	Responds that they are. States that since OHSU is no longer a state agency, they would like to develop their own records retention policy.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clarifies the language for bond issues by replacing the word "properties" with the word "rents."</li></ul>
<b>TAPE 71, B</b>		
001	Sen. Gordly	Asks the how Senate Budgetary Committee responded to OHSU's request to replace the word "properties" with "rents."
006	Billups	Responds that she does not know.
012	Sen. Gordly	Refers to a memorandum from Sue Hildick <b>(EXHIBIT D)</b> .
021	Sue Hildick	Director of Government Relations, OHSU. Responds that they only presented the "idea" to the Senate Budgetary Committee.
035	Billups	9. Protects the identity of those who wish to contribute anonymously to OHSU.

		10. Exemption from the open meetings law so that the board of directors can discuss sensitive business, financial, or commercial matters of the university that are not customarily provided to competitors.
127	Billups	States that OHSU is involved in a very competitive industry and all of their competitors are non-profit hospitals. States that the none of the non-profit hospitals are required to share commercial information.
144	Sen. Gordly	Asks what questions were raised about the open meetings law at other legislative hearings.
147	Billups	Responds that there was testimony from a trade association that voiced concern.
162	Sen. Gordly	Asks for a definition of "sensitive business."
184	Billups	Responds that it would include any discussion on any business matter that leads to a financial decision.
208	Sen. Gordly	Asks Billups how the board has been stifled in its discussions.
216	Billups	Responds that it is difficult to get the entire board together at the same time to discuss "extremely important financial and competitive matters."
234	Sen. Courtney	States that they could go into an executive session.
239	Billups	Responds that the executive session does not allow for a purely private conversation without the media.
245	Sen. Courtney	States that if the media attends an executive session, then the media cannot report on it.
252	Sen. Gordly	Asks Billups if there have been any violations since 1995.
260	Billups	Responds that there have not.
		States that 90 percent of the university's revenue comes from a commercial enterprise. Explains that the overall purpose of the legislation is to create a "level playing field."
289	Sen. Courtney	Emphasizes his concern about exempting OHSU from the open meetings law.
317	Billups	Explains that the exemption from the public meeting law would be focussed on OHSU's competitive setting in the healthcare industry.

354	Sen. Duncan	Asks Billups if OHSU would consider removing this element from the bill.
367	Billups	States that it is a high priority within the bill.
375	Sen. Duncan	Asks Billups if OHSU would jeopardize the rest of the bill in order to keep the public meetings exemption in the bill.
386	Billups	Responds that the exemption from the public meetings law is central to OHSU's ability to act in a truly "business-like fashion" in a competitive industry. States that she would like to address any concerns that the committee has.
418	Chair Hartung	Closes public hearing on SB 1093 and adjourns meeting at 2:58 p.m.

Submitted By, Reviewed By,

Karen O'Kelley Jan McComb

Administrative Support Administrator

**EXHIBIT SUMMARY**

**A ñ Schools as Family and Community Resources, Dr. Edward Zigler, 16 pp**

**B ñ Schools as Family and Community Resources, Robert Goodlett, 12 pp**

**C ñ SB 1093, -1 amendments, staff, 3 pp**

**D ñ SB 1093, written testimony, Sue Hildick, 3 pp**