IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

1 2 OLIVER BROWN, et al., Plaintiffs, 3 and 4 CHARLES and KIMBERLY SMITH, minor children, by their mother and next 5 No. T-316 friend, LINDA BROWN SMITH, et al., Intervening) 6 Plaintiffs. VS. 7 BOARD OF EDUCATION OF TOPEKA, 8 SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS, et al., 9 Defendants.) 10 11 DEPOSITION 12 OF 13 JAMES M. GRAY, 14 taken on behalf of the Plaintiffs and Intervening Plaintiffs, 15 pursuant to FRCP Rule 30, beginning at 9:00 o'clock A.M., on 16 the 11th day of June, 1984, in the Office of Mr. K. Gary 17 Sebelius of Eidson, Lewis, Porter & Haynes, Attorneys at Law, 18 1300 Merchants National Bank Building, Topeka, Kansas. 19 20 21 22 23 24

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APPEARANCES

The Plaintiffs and Intervening Plaintiffs appear by Mr. Christopher Hansen, Attorney at Law, American Civil Liberties Union, 132 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, 10036; and by Mr. Richard E. Jones of Jones & Jones, Atorneys at Law, 605 S.E. Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas, 66603.

The Defendants appear by Mr. K. Gary Sebelius and Mr. Charles N. Henson of Eidson, Lewis, Porter & Haynes, Attorneys at Law, 1300 Merchants National Bank Building, Topeka, Kansas, 66612.

The State of Kansas appears by Mr. Dan Biles, Assistant Attorney General, Litigation Division, Second Floor, Judicial Center, Topeka, Kansas, 66612.

Also present: Dr. Owen Henson, Mr. William Lamson.

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	WITNESS	•

On behalf of the Plaintiffs and Intervening Plaintiffs:		Cross	Redirect	Recross
JAMES M. GRAY	4 (Hansen)			

EXHIBITS:

Gray Deposition Exhibit Numbers:	Marked	
#1	120	
#3	126	
#4	126	

CERTIFICATE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Page 160

JAMES M. GRAY,

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called as a witness on behalf of the Plaintiffs and Intervening Plaintiffs, after having been first duly sworn, testified as

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DIRECT EXAMINATION

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BY MR. HANSEN:

follows:

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Dr. Gray, as you have heard me tell the other witnesses, that if I ask any questions that aren't clear, please feel free to say so and I will try and rephrase it and make it clear.

Would you state your full name and current occupation, please?

- James M. Gray, Superintendent of Schools, Topeka Unified A School District 501.
- How long have you held that position? Q
- A Nine years.
- What was your position immediately prior to that? Q
- Associate Superintendent of the same School District.
- How long were you Associate School Superintendent? Q
- A One year.
- 0 Prior to that?
- Deputy Superintendent of Personnel for the same School District, one year.
- Q Prior to that?
- I was employed in the Shawnee Mission Unified School

District 512 in Kansas and employed there for six years. 1 2 In what capacity? I served in several capacities, because we were unifying 3 thirteen school districts into one and I was on assignment 4 from the Superintendent's Office. I worked in business 5 and instruction, personnel, special services, open operation 6 7 maintenance. 8 That was five years? 9 A Six years. 10 Prior to that? 11 I was a Principal of Fairview, Kansas High School. 12 How long were you Principal? 13 One year. A 14 Prior to that? Q 15 I was a teacher in the Shawnee Mission Unified School 16 District 512. 17 What did you teach? 18 A Math. 19 What grade level? 20 I taught 9th Grade. Well, I actually taught 8th and 9th. A 21 How long did you teach? 22 I was there one year. A 23 Prior to that? Q 24 I was a Math teacher at Liberty, Missouri Junior High School. 25 How long did you hold that job?

- 11		
1	A	Two years.
2	Q	Prior to that?
3	A	That is it.
4	Q	Do you hold any degrees?
5	A	I have a Bachelor of Science Degree, Master of Science
6		Degree and a Doctor of Education Degree.
7	Q	Did you do a thesis for your Doctorate?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	What was the subject of your thesis?
10	A	Special Education Facility Standards for Special Education
11		Programs in Arkansas.
12	Q	Can you tell me briefly what facility standards are in that
13		context?
14	A	What it amounted to, out of the dissertation was to set up
15		a set of standards in developing a Special Education pro-
16		gram. What the classroom design would be. The types of,
17		even to the point, of the knobs on the door, the color of
18		the room, the various instructors you would put into a
19		special room for various exceptionalities.
20	Q	Did it deal strictly with the physical plant as opposed to
21		the curriculum?
22	A	Strictly physical.
23	Q	Have you published any books or papers?
24	A	No. I had a couple of magazine articles, but that is
25		about it.
	11	

Q What are your current responsibilities as Superintendent?

A Primarily you are chief executive officer for the school system. I provide information to the Board of Education to assist them in developing policies for operation of the schools and participate in development of those policies. But primarily after that I would be the person to see that those policies are implemented in the day-to-day operation of the school system, is carried out.

Q I want to go just a little bit over sort of the table of organization of the School District. How many people report to you directly?

A Actually I have three people.

Q Who are they and what are their areas of responsibility?

A Associate Superintendent of Education Services, Dr. Henson, is over all the educational.

Dr. Don O'Neil, Associate Superintendent of Management Services, and he would be over those areas like personnel business, public information and those areas.

Then Forrest Slaughter, who is Assistant Superintendent for Community Relations, and his area primarily is working with the community as liaison between the schools and the home.

- Q Speaking of Mr. Slaughter, how many professional staff report directly to him, if any?
- A He does not have any administrative people to report to him.

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What is the responsibility in Government Relations?

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1	A	Primarily legislative liaison with the Legislature and
2		also governmental units, like the City and County.
3	Q	When you mean the Legislature, that is the State Legislature?
4	A	Yes.
5	Q	Would Mr. Burnett also have responsibility for liaison
6		with the State Board of Department of Education?
7	A	He would from the standpoint of attending their meetings,
8		working with them in relationship to things we might desire
9		from them or maybe their contact might be direct with me.
10		He might wind up working with them as a result of that.
11	Q	The Communications Department, what are the responsibilities
12		of that department?
13	A	She works with the news media, radio and t.v. and the news-
14		print in providing what we call a public relations program
15		for the School District.
16	Q	The Community Relations Office doesn't do public relations?
17	A	That is right.
18	Q	How many members are there of the Board of Education?
19	A	Seven.
20	Q	Are they elected or appointed?
21	A	Elected.
22	Q	From districts?
23	A	Two members are elected from three districts, which would
24		be three geographical areas and there are members from each
25		of those and then there is one elected at large. WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

1	Q	How often are elections held?
2	A	Usually on a 2-year basis.
3	Q	Are all seven of them up every two years or is it staggered?
4	A	Four up in two years and three up the next. They serve a
5		term of four years, but once the process starts you have
6		the elections.
7	Q	How long has that system for the Board of Education been
8		in effect?
9	Α	It was during my tenure when it was implemented. I would
10		say probably seven years, six or seven years.
11	Q	What was the method of selecting Board of Education Members
12		prior to that?
13	A	They were selected at large, in the school system.
14	Q	Elected?
15	A	Elected, yes.
16	Q	What led to the change?
17	A	I think the composition of the Board changed and that the
18	Jih.	new members of the Board preferred the selection procedures
19		the majority of them, over the current one.
20	Q	What process did they have to go through in order to
21		accomplish the change in method? Did it take a City-County
22		Ordinance or a State Law change? How did that happen?
23	A	If I remember correctly, there are several ways you can
24		elect Boards. I think there is three different ways you
25		can elect Boards in the State of Kansas, and I believe WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS

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1		that was changed just by a vote by the Board of Education
2		change.
3	Q	How often does the Board meet?
4	A	They are required to meet once a month, at a prescribed
5		time, our Board usually meets twice a month. Sometimes
6		they meet more frequently, but usually two.
7	Q	Is there anyone on your staff who is required to attend
8		Board Meetings besides you?
9	A	I have some key administrators who I request to be there,
10		and it is primarily the Associates, but the other admini-
11		strators would come and attend or usually the ones that
12		participate in the presentations.
13	Q	Is anyone, besides the Superintendent, hired directly by
14		the Board?
15	A	No. Not that I know of.
16	Q	Is there any Civil Service sort of thing covering the
17		Topeka administrators that we have been talking about?
18	A	No.
19	Q	Could you fire any one of those people today if you wanted
20		to? I mean, not on whim?
21	A	Actually the Board of Education employs and dismisses or
22		terminates everybody that is dismissed by the system. I
23		could recommend to the Board, but the Board would be the
24		final authority.
25	Q	Does the Board have a President?

1	A	Yes.
2	Q	Any other officers?
3	A	Vice President.
4	Q	How are those people chosen?
5	A	They are selected by the Board of Education.
6	Q	How long a term do they serve for?
7	A	Usually one year.
8	Q	Does the Vice President automatically become President?
9	A	Not necessarily.
10	Q	Do you meet with individual Board Members of the Board of
11		a group other than in the official meetings of the Board?
12	A	Yes, if requested.
13	Q	Can you give me a sense as to how often it would be that
14		you would meet with individual Members, other than at the
15		regular meetings?
16	A	Usually I would communicate and meet with the Board
17		President maybe once a week, from the standpoint of a
18		personal meeting. Other Board Members, some I probably
19		would never meet with and some become active or involved
20		in a project, I might see them on that issue. But once
21		in a while, I would say once every two weeks, I met with
22		a Board Member.
23	Q	Does it happen when you have - I don't know what the term
24		is, informal Board Meetings, that is the whole group comes
25		in to talk to you, but it is not a formal Board Meeting?

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1	Q	The Board Members themselves, have they formed themselves
2		into subcommittees for any purposes?
3	Α	No.
4	Q	How often does the District Citizens Advisory Committee
5	Ĺ	meet?
6	A	They have met usually during a school year once a month.
7		Again, if there has been a need for more than once a month,
8		they met, but usually it is once a month.
9	Q	The administration person that would be most knowledgeable
10		about their meetings and doings would be Mr. Slaughter?
11	A	That is correct.
12	Q	Do you know whether the Citizens Advisory Committee keeps
13		Minutes of its meetings?
14	A	I think they do.
15	Q	Any other committees appointed by the Board or reporting
16		to the Board, other than from the administration?
17	A	No.
18	Q	What about the School District staff, that is, yourself
19		and people who report to you? Do you have Standing
20		Committees?
21	A	We would have committees like Dr. Henson might have a
22		committee that he meets with weekly to just review operations
23		and things that needed to be carried out in his division,
24		and I would have the Administrative Council, which is a
25		group of administrators, which we staff, basically District

1		Roy Berry, General Director of the Vo-Tech School.
2		Forrest Slaughter, Assistant Superintendent.
3		Dr. O'Neil, Associate Superintendent.
4		Dr. Henson, Associate Superintendent.
5		Of course, myself.
6		Wayne Warner, Assistant Superintendent of Business.
7		I think I got them all.
8	Q	Mr. Burnett or Mr. Smith?
9	A	No.
10	Q	Mr. Browning is responsible for what?
11	A	He is Assistant Superintendent in charge of Student Support
12		Services.
13	Q	What is Student Support? Is that textbooks?
14	A	No. The primary area of continuing education which would
15		be summer school and evening school, basic education, the
16		area of counseling, Director of Counseling, Head Start and
17		the overall area of staff development for the school system.
18	Q	Mr. Livingston?
19	A	He is the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Instructional
20		Services. He would be the one who provides or supervises
21		the development and implementation of instructional programs
22		district-wide.
23	Q	Do both Mr. Browning and Mr. Livingston report through Dr.
24		Henson?
25	A	Yes.
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the topic. If it dealt with Topeka High School, they would probably be filed in Topeka High School.

- Q How does the Administrative Council function? That is, is it a democracy? Is it a consensus? Do you win all the votes? How does that work?
 - We ask people that add an item to the agenda to indicate whether they want to just present information to us, and it is indicated on the agenda, or whether they want us to assist in making a decision. Or it could be the third one. It could just be to come in and inform of a decision that has been made. It primarily depends upon the individuals asking of us. If it is an item that I have added to it, and the decision has to be made. Yes, I would like to have some consensus. If there is no consensus, I will make the decision.
- Q Do administrators who are not regular members of the Administrative Council attend from time to time, when something in their area is being discussed?
- A Yes.
- Q If I am an administrator, other than you, and the issue that I am working with is going to require a decision of the Board itself rather than the staff, can I communicate directly with the Board? Do I communicate directly with the Board?
- A Not normally. We would expect any administrator to go WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

through the proper chains of command in the District. It could result, if it came to me, that I might request the administrator go ahead and communicate it directly to the Board. Normally it would be something I would communicate to them.

- Q Does the Board itself have an agenda when it meets?
- A Yes.
- Q How is that agenda set up?
- A Primarily we prepare draft agendas for a year in advance, the Administrative Council, and then as we meet with staff, those agendas, and once they are pretty well finalized, then I will contact the Board of Education President and finalize that agenda. Most of the agendas or items on the agenda are staffed in the Administrative Council and the basic formulation starts there with the final approval of the Board President.
- Q Is there information submitted to the Board in preparation for a meeting, packets of information?
- A Yes.
- Q How are those collected and transmitted to the Board?
 - When we staff an agenda in the Administrative Council, we decide at that time what type of backup information, we obviously decide the agenda item, the narration that goes with the recommendation, the backup information and the person who is assigned that item on the agenda is responsible

for getting all that together and submitting it to the Clerk of the Board Secretary and then the Clerk of the Board Secretary puts it all together and then it is sent out to the Board, Friday before the next Wednesday meeting.

- If that, whatever it is that you are taking to the Board, requires them to make a decision as opposed to you just telling them what is going on, does it contain a staff recommendation as to how you think they should decide the
- In recent years, yes.
- Is that new? I gather from your answer that is a change?
- When I say that, it was not that way when I started as Superintendent. It probably has been three or four years
- When the Board of Education meeting itself takes place, if one of the other administrators is principally responsible for one of the agenda items, do they present it to the Board, or do you present everything to the Board?
- They write a presentation table and they present it to the Board if it is their item.
- I take it from your discussion earlier, the Board of Education meetings are public meetings?
- The packets of information that you send to the Board in preparation for those meetings, do you know how they are

1		filled within the office?
2	Α	They are kept by the Clerk of the Board Secretary and
3		Minutes and the agenda and all of that is kept.
4	Q	I have seen the Minutes of the Board, some of them are
5		bound and some of them are, I don't know how to describe
6		it, some of them have little poles and they go through
7		holes?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	There are two or three pages of Minutes and then there are
10		a stack of attachments to the Minutes?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	Is that necessarily everything that was submitted to the
13		Board prior to the meeting?
14	A	That is usually everything that is submitted prior to the
15		meeting and anything that is submitted in the meeting it
16		is a document that can be put in a file.
17	Q	Are there documents that are submitted to the Board as
18		part of their packet that aren't attached to Minutes?
19	A	I don't think so.
20	Q	The person that would know the answer to that would be Mr.
21		Warner?
22	A	Mr. Warner.
23	Q	What about written communications with Board Members? Does
24		it happen that we will write and say I have got this
25		problem or this question. Would you please give me an
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1 answer? 2 Not normally, no. I would say that is very unusual. 3 If I am a Member of the Board itself and not the President, 4 and I want to be sure that an item is on the agenda for 5 the upcoming Board Meeting, how would I go about doing 6 that? 7 Normally call the President and request that it be on the 8 agenda. You possibly could call me directly and request 9 that it be on the agenda and, of course, I would clear it 10 with the President. 11 Does the President of the Board have any additional legal 12 powers by being President that other Board Members don't 13 have? 14 They would sign like contracts and so on, but only at the 15 direction and vote of the Board. So I would say no. 16 Are you required to submit any regular reports to the 17 Board? 18 I may have been on certain issues, but as a standing thing, 19 that like I am required to do this every month or so, no. 20 That was what I was looking for. What about the City 21 government? In any way are you required to submit any 22 regular or routine reports to the City ever? 23 No. A 24 Do you have contacts with the City government? 25 A Yes.

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A We get notified—we have a joint — it is called Topeka—

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1		Shawnee County Planning Commission and we get notice from
2		them concerning zoning things that affect us primarily.
3	Q	How is that? Is it within X feet of a school? Or is it
4		things, that in their judgment, might be interesting to
5		you or is it everything?
6	A	I have forgotten on that. Dr. Tribbey would know better
7		than me. I think it is written in one of our units.
8	Q	Do you also get information on housing projects, there is
9		a new apartment complex going up?
10	A	Yes, I think we would from the same group. I have forgotte
11		exactly what range that is, but when we are eligible to
12		receive it, we do get that.
13	Q	Does somebody from the School Board actually sit on that
14		Planning Committee or Council?
15	A	Yes, Dr. Tribbey.
16	Q	What about the County government, do you have contact with
17		the County government?
18	A	Yes.
19	Q	What issues would you have contact with the County govern-
20		ment about?
21	A	We have had probably a lot lesser number of contacts there
22		because of our contact more directly with the City. I can
23		think of an instance where the collection of our funds to
24		operate our school system would be the most important
25		contact we had.

1	Q	Elaborate on that a little bit?
2	A	The taxes and so on are collected through the County and
3		of course, we receive those taxes as a result of their
4		collecting them.
5	Q	Is there a City Council? Is it the equivalent of the
6		legislature for the City?
7	A	No. Just a City Commission.
8	Q	Are the City Commissioners elected?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	Is there a County legislature?
11	A	No. Just County Commissioners.
12	ର	They are also elected?
13	A	Yes.
14	Q	What about contacts with the State government? Do you
15		have contacts with the State government?
16	A	Yes.
17	Q	I take it from the fact that you have got somebody assigned
18		to the Legislature, that you have contacts with the
19		Legislature?
20	A	That is correct. Right.
21	Q	Does it happen that you propose legislation as well as
22		react to legislation?
23	A	We wouldn't probably be in a position where we would
24		propose a piece of legislation that is written. We might
25		request a legislator to introduce a piece of legislation,
	1	

us and asked how we handled our commencements. They wanted to know how they can recognize many youngsters at one time. We worked with them on backup facilities, they were going to hold it outside, just in case it would rain and provide quite a bit of input as to how they would handle that and as a result they carried out the program and we just gave them moral assistance.

Can you give me any other examples where you might have had contact with the Governor's Office?

- What was requested by us from the State in reference to filling forms out for financial areas that we felt we were being treated unjustly. Not only us, but several other districts and we approached the Governor's Office in a request for contact with him on that. He either met with us or assigned one of his chief persons to work with us. We work with the office all the time in reference to recognition in declaring a day for teachers, a day for Head Start or something like that.
- Q The instance in which you were asked by the State in reference to filling forms out, was the Governor successful in resolving that problem for you?
- A Yes.

- Q Did that result in lessening the number of forms or changing the forms?
- A It was a new form that was being required by the Division WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS 4024 WEST 34TH STREET TOPEKA, KANSAS 66614 of Accounts and Audit and we felt in filling it out we couldn't fill it out to be truthful and we would have to lie on the form because it didn't really comply with good financial reporting by the State Law and the school finance. We pointed that out to the person in charge, why they changed the form.

- Q Is the Governor's Office organized in such a way that he has one top aide that is always responsible for education-related issues?
- A He has I can't tell you the number of aides, but primarily the one person that makes the most contact is the person who has been a former educator.
- Q What is that person's name?
- A I can't remember. Bob Wootton.
- Q Is there a Lieutenant Governor in Kansas, and if so, do you have contact with his or her office?
- A Yes and no.
- Q Can you explain to me the relationship between the State
 Board of Education and the State Department of Education?
- A It would be the same basic relationship that I have with my Board. That the State Board of Education again is elected and they primarily represent certain areas of the State. They develop policy. They have a Commissioner of Education, where our Board has a Superintendent of Schools.

The Department of Education would be much like the WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

administration or organization of our public schools except they are statewide.

- Q Is the Commissioner appointed by the Board or by the Governor?
- A By the Board.
- Q All of the State Board Members are elected?
- A Yes.
- Q Do you have any, holding aside the Board for the State
 Board of Education for a moment, did you have any contact
 with any other branches of State government?
- A Of course we have contact with any of the administrative areas that are part of State government, but I can't think of any.
- Q You mentioned the Audit and Control Audit and Finance, something like that?
 - Yes, they have control. Basically they get financial reports when the auditing is done and they prescribe certain forms and we utilize them. We have contact, I guess you might say again with the State Attorney General's Office in reference to any opinions we might need. We have contact with the various departments that might fall within some of our Special Education areas which would fall under the Department of Education, Social and Rehabilitation Services. We have quite a bit of contact with them because we operate some programs that are under their jurisdiction. Like the

Are you required to submit routine reports to the State

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1		Board of Education?
2	Α	Yes.
3	Q	Does that include financial reports?
4	A	Yes, there would be financial reports.
5	Q	Leaving aside financial reports, what other reports are
6		you required to submit to them on a regular basis?
7	A	I think the large ones, the organizational report is the
8		September 15th report, is the big one from our standpoint
9		and the one I am most directly related to signing. There
10		are some other reports that are submitted by some of our
11		departments I may not sign off. They are just submitted.
12		Like Jerry Miller mentioned the 18E Report.
13	Q	Is there a Superintendent's annual report, something with
14		that title?
15	A	No. The organizational report probably would be considered
16		that more than anything.
17	Q	For how long has the District been required to submit an
18		organizational report?
19	A	Ever since I have been here, and long before that. I think
20		ever since I have been in education in the State of Kansas
21		that has been a requirement.
22	Q	Can you give me some sense as to what is in it besides the
23		pupil information, stuff like Mr. Miller talked about?
24	A	You would have the pupil information, data about the
25		schools. That is really just about everything, general

1	Q	Is there one person there in particular that you would
2		usually be in touch with if you were calling them or they
3		were calling you?
4	A	Probably it would be Jesse High.
5	Q	Does the District have a policy manual or a policy guide?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	What is that called?
8	A	Just the Board of Education Policies and Administrative
9		Regulations.
10	Q	Has that been in existence as long as you have been around?
11	A	The document itself has, but there have been changes in it.
12	Q	Do you know if there has always been such a thing? Do you
13		know when they started writing down the regulations?
14	A	I don't know when, no.
15	Q	Do you recall a time when there wasn't such a thing?
16	A	No.
17	Q	What is the relationship between that and what I think I
18		have heard referred to as the Topeka Plan?
19	A	It is the same thing. It was called the Topeka Plan earlier
20		and it is not called that anymore.
21	Q	How fat is that?
22	A	About like that.
23	Q	The witness is indicating about three inches.
24	A	About three or four inches.
25	Q	How are those policies set, by the Board, staff? How does

that work?

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Yes.

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What are they contained in?

They are contained in the same document.

What is the process by which those come to be adopted? WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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comes about as a result of something happening and we find we don't have a policy to cover that. It could be at the request of the Board we develop a policy. It could be just as a result of the issue that came up, we need to develop a policy. The administration would develop the policy and present it to the Board and then it would become effective upon vote by the full Members of the Board.

The policy usually comes about as the needs exist or it

circumstances? No.

Do you have authority to act contrary to policy under any

Are there any other, other than the policies contained in this book we have just been talking about, are there any other rules and regulations set by the Board that you are required to follow?

No.

Are there policies or procedures, written policies or procedures set by the staff that don't have to go to the Board?

- A Usually we have the Board policies, as I mentioned earlier how they are developed. Then we will implement administrative regulations. We will carry out the desire of that Board policy and they are developed by the administrative staff and staff through the Administrative Council and then they are placed in the document as a backup regulation to that policy.
- Q Would there be an instance in which the staff could adopt some sort of regulation or whatever it is called, policy guide, that is an area that is covered by policy that has been set by the Board?
- A Normally what we would have, I would say negotiations.

 Because if we find an area we need a regulation in, then

 we know we need a policy to back it up.
- I went through what I had hoped was all the governmental bodies you might possibly have to respond to or have contact with. Are there any that I didn't ask that you do have to have contact with or respond to?
- A I think you know the Federal, State and local covers it all, City and County.
- Q Do you have contact with elected representatives, either at the State level or at the Federal level, State Representatives, State Senators, Congressmen, Senators?
- A Yes.

Q How does that occur?

1	A	Normally it is more of an educational type of approach.
2		We try to keep in touch with our realtors and the Topeka
3		Board of Realtors to inform them about our school system,
4		what is happening in the school system. Primarily a lot
5		of it is boundaries. We talk to them on educational pro-
6		grams that we provide and things of that nature.
7	Q	What about other sort of - I guess it is semi-governmental
8		bodies like the Chamber of Commerce or the local service
9		clubs or the League of Women Voters, those sort of organi-
10		zations within the Topeka area? Does the School Board have
11		contacts with groups like that?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	Do you personallyI don't know even if this is possible,
14	1.17	but is the Board a member of the Chamber of Commerce?
15	A	I am a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of
16		Commerce.
17	Q	Will you stop being that when you leave the job as
18		Superintendent? Is that sort of the Superintendent's
19		slot?
20	A	It is a position that we have asked to be reserved for the
21		Superintendent of Schools.
22	Q	Why is that, that you have contact with the Chamber of
23		Commerce?
24	A	We have always felt that the educational aspect of the
25		community is one of the key components and that it should

community is one of the key components and that it should

be involved in what is going on within the City. Because 1 2 most people when they move or want to come to a city, the 3 first thing they want to know is about the schools. 4 What about the service clubs, Kiwanis, Lions, organizations 5 like that, does the School Board have contact with those 6 groups? 7 Yes. 8 Are there times when those groups will ask someone from 9 the School Board to come and talk to their organization? 10 Yes. 11 Is that usually you, or is it somebody else? 12 It could be me or some other administrator or even a 13 teacher. 14 What about local advocacy, like the League of Women Voters? 15 A Yes. 16 How is it that you would have contact with them? 17 A Maybe in the same manner. We could have some of our own 18 staff that are members. 19 Is there a local NAACP? 20 Yes. A 21 Would you have contact with them? 22 A Yes. 23 Normally how would that contact take place? 24 A Primarily with the President of the NAACP. 25 Who is that? Q

1	A	Kenneth Hill.
2	Q	Who in the school system would have contact with Mr. Hill?
3	A	I would say predominantly it would be Mr. Slaughter and
4		myself.
5	Q	Is there an Affirmative Action Officer attached to the
6		school system?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	To whom does he or she report?
9	A	Dr. O'Neil. I think it is Dr. O'Neil.
10	Q	I understand there are two Hispanic organizations that are
1		reasonably active in this City, is that right?
12	A	Yes.
13	Q	Does the school system have contact with those groups?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	To whom on the School Board would that contact come?
16	A	That would be probably Mr. Slaughter. Again, I would be
17		involved, but primarily Mr. Slaughter.
18	Q	Again, what would the nature of those contacts be? How
19		would it come to be that you would talk to one of those
20	V.	groups?
21	A	Not all of those groups, but some of those groups are
22		members of the District Citizens Advisory Council.
23		Therefore, that responsibility falls to Mr. Slaughter.
24	Q	Have there been any significant real estate developments
25		during your tenure as Superintendent, new, big projects

where you had to have close contact with the developer to plan for the needs of the school?

- Not any what I would consider large ones. Probably our most direct contact was the one we talked to Mr. Hogue about, out around French. It is not all in our District, but if we carry out what we want done, it will be a pretty good size development. The rest of them I would consider small developments.
- I have forgotten some of the details I am afraid of the one that Mr. Hogue is proposing. Do you try and negotiate with developers in situations like that to make sure they set aside land for a school if the development is large enough that it required its own school?
- A I suppose if I was in a situation that hadn't already been developed, if we see a large area that was going to be developed, then I would probably work with the Board in determining where we might need a future site. Depending on where that might be, you know, whether you would purchase the land or what you would do would have to be worked out. Since I have been Superintendent, this school system we haven't done that because our District is pretty fully developed.
- Q Is it anticipated at all that your District will annex any additional land in the foreseeable future?
- A No.

1	Q	Who was your predecessor as Superintendent?
2	A	Mr. Merle Bolton.
3	Q	How long did Dr. Bolton have his job?
4	Α	He was here from '62 to '75. It would be thirteen years.
5	Q	Is Dr. Bolton still alive?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Is he still in Topeka?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Is he retired or employed?
10	A	Retired.
11	Q	Do you know who his predecessor was?
12	A	Mose Whitson.
13	Q	Do you know how long Dr. Whitson was Superintendent?
14	A	I don't know.
15	Q	Is he still alive?
16	A	I don't know. I don't think so.
17	Q	Does the School District own land that it is not currently
18		using for school represented purposes?
19	A	Yes.
20	Q	Why is that?
21	A	The land that we currently have is as a result of school
22		closing and the unit is not being used as an educational
23		center and some of it is on the market for sale.
24	Q	Do you own any land in anticipation of building a school
25		on that land?
		[2] 2[2] - [2] -

A No.

Mr. Miller talked a little bit about the degree to which the school system, 501, has contact with or responsibility for non-501 schools that are nevertheless within your District, parochial schools and private schools. I would like to hear a little bit more about that. Do you have contact with the parochial school system or the private schools?

- A Some.
- Q How does that happen?
 - It may be just like Hayden School, I will use as an example. They like to utilize our method of calling school. When I call school, they want to call school. So I have direct contact with them. In assisting the Principal there at Hayden, I won't have as much contact, but there may be contact with reference to implementation of Title I monies which requires involvement of all non-public schools, but I don't even know about that. I wouldn't be directly doing it, that type of thing.
- Q Do you regularly get together with the non-501 school educators in the City?
- A No.
- Q You don't have like a school council or something that would include those people?
- A No.

That is Hayden?

Q

1	A	Hayden.
2	Q	Is that a parochial school or private?
3	A	Yes, Catholic.
4	Q	How many middle schools are there in the District that
5		aren't 501 operated, if you know?
6	A	I would say two.
7	Q	Are they both parochial?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	What about elementary schools? Do you know how many there
10		are in the District?
11	A	No, I don't know the number.
12	Q	Are there any non-parochial elementary schools in the
13		District?
14	A	Yes.
15	Q	Do you know how many that would be?
16	A	I would say three or four.
17	Q	If I want to send my kids to one of those schools, either
18		the parochial schools or the private schools, and I wanted
19		somebody to know the kids are in school so I don't get
20		accused of abuse or neglect by not putting my kids in
21		school, does the school handle that? Do you play any role
22		in that?
23	A	No. We don't get involved in the enrollment process for
24		private schools.
25		

You don't have to report to the State that this child "X"

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1	Q	Who enforces those?
2	A	We are required to see that those are carried out.
3	Q	Does the City Fire Department or something like that check
4		to see that you do?
5	A	They inspect the building.
6	Q	How about the City Building Department, do they also?
7	A	I think any that would fall in their area they would do
8		the inspection, yes.
9	Q	The State accreditation standards, do they contain anything
10		about curriculum?
11	A	I don't remember exactly all the details in there about
12		that, but I am sure there would be some recommendations
13		and specifically high school you would have your graduation
14		requirements.
15	Q	Do you personally play any role in the accreditation
16		process and in preparing the accreditation documents for
17		the State?
18	A	Not directly, no.
19	Q	Other than the I keep getting this wrong, North Central?
20	A	Yes.
21	Q	Other than the North Central people and the State accredi-
22		tation process, are there any other accreditation or certi-
23		fication procedures that the District schools go through?
24	A	I don't know of anything, except you might have some
25		requirements from a specific Federal program where you are

receiving Federal money.

- During one of the depositions, I have now forgotten which one, we talked a little bit about accelerated classes and remedial classes and regular classes in your various levels of the schools in Topeka. As I understand it, you do have such things, right?
- A Yes.
- What I was trying to get at in the other deposition was how I could tell that, not knowing, not having as much of a feel for the school system as you do or the people on your staff do, is there a list somewhere of which—let's start with the high schools, of which classes in the high schools are the accelerated classes and which are the remedial classes and which are the regular classes?
- A I think you would find courses that we offer, like in

 Math, all the way through from the 9th Grade to the Senior

 High. Some of those courses would obviously by name point
 out that they are accelerated.
- Q Like Advanced Calculus?
- Yes. Or Honorary Geometry and some just by the fact that they are at the level they are at. Like Calculus, which automatically says to most people that that is an advanced course. If you said Algebra, is that advanced or not? It might just be a regular course.
- Q Is there anything different about the middle schools? You WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

Q

But maybe?

No, I wouldn't say maybe. 1 A 2 Why not? 3 Because you might have youngsters in one school who, because 4 of their background, because of the parental situation in 5 the home, because of the type of things that are made 6 available to those youngsters, like travel and things along 7 that line, might have a greater opportunity to have the 8 background and so on, to deal with the subjects you get 9 involved in with schools. Whereas, the other group, you 10 may have the opposite and that the teaching could be the 11 same and still the youngsters may not achieve as high a 12 level. 13 Does the School District have any information in its files 14 concerning the socio-economic status of the family that 15 the child is coming from? 16 I suppose individual student folders when you review them 17 and look where parents work and maybe the type of income. 18 If there is something filed with Food Service you might be 19 able to obtain that, but not on a collective basis. 20 Do you have a school lunch program? 21 A Yes. 22 That has an income eligibility part of it? 23 Income eligibility for price lunch and free lunch. 24 How does the family let you know that they need the income 25 eligibility?

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1	A	They usually fill out a form provided by the District that
2		is required by the Federal government and indicate their
3		income and we try to substantiate that income as much as
4		possible.
5	Q	Do you know whether that is put on any of the computer
6		systems of the District?
7	A	I don't think it is.
8	Q	Is it correlated in any form? That is, if you wanted to
9	. 1	know what percentage of the kids at school "X" were on
10		either free lunch or subsidized luncheon, what percentage,
11		compared to the percentage at school "Y." Could you find
12		out that information?
13	A	Yes, I think I could.
14	Q	Who in the District would know the answer to that question?
15	A	Dick Feleay, Director of Food Services.
16	Q	Who does he report to?
17	A	Primarily he reports now to Dr. O'Neil. We have had a
18		change in the organization a little bit.
19	Q	What about other financial eligibility programs that the
20		School District collects information on from which you might
21	×	be able to determine information about the parents?
22	A	The only thing would be textbooks, but we use pretty much
23		the same guidelines as the school lunch program.
24	Q	Would the financial information, as it relates to textbooks
25		be on the computer sometime anyway?
		WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

1	A	No, I don't think so.
2	Q	The Follow-through Program no longer exists, is that right?
3	A	That is right.
4	Q	Are there any other, excluding Head Start, are there any
5		other special subsidized Federal programs for low-income
6		kids? Leaving aside Head Start, the Food Service one, and
7		the textbook one?
8	A	Title I would be one criteria.
9	Q	Do you collect financial information in order to receive a
10		direct Title I fund?
11	A	There is something where a family becomes eligible, but I
12		don't know exactly what that date is right now. I don't
13		know how we do that, really.
14	Q	Who within the District would know the answer to that?
15	A	That would fall under probably Dr. Livingston's area.
16		Glendyn Buckley might be in charge of that.
17	Q	Do you know whether that information is on any of the
18		computer systems of the District?
19	A	I don't know for sure.
20	Q	Is the quality of the instructional program in each school
21		a question that is important to you?
22	A	Yes.
23	Q	How do you go about finding out the quality of the educa-
24		tional program in each school?
25	A	I think we primarily do it through the administration and
	11	

see that there is proper supervision over the individual buildings, and those supervisors over those buildings are in the buildings a lot. They are doing what is happening in the building, basically monitoring the curriculum, along with the Principal. If they feel there is some area that is not being emphasized or carried out by the administrator of the staff, they would present that to their superiors and we would take action, take whatever needs to be done.

- I want to get some sense of the administrative structure.

 The Principal reports to a person who is responsible for a region of Principals?
- A That is right.
- Q How many of those people are there?
- A Three.
- Q Those three people then report to whom?
- A Dr. Henson.
 - Q If a given teacher is really not teaching, is doing crossword puzzles during the classroom period rather than doing any teaching, how would that come to your attention other than students and their parents complaining?
 - A The Principal is in charge of the building. Of course, the staff evaluations fall within the Principal's responsibility and the everyday supervision of the classroom is an aspect the teacher has is also an aspect that the Principal

has to deal with. If he sees a teacher is not "doing the job that she should be doing," then it is his responsibility to take any remedial effects that could be done and that could be working with the staff member individually himself. It could be bringing in people from the Central Office to assist in the instruction in an area and hopefully we could remediate by doing that. If not, if a person is just not doing a good job, then the next step would be removal from the classroom.

- How would the Principal know that the teacher wasn't doing a good job? How does that filter up to the Principal?
- A Probably staff evaluation they are required to do and in the actual performance of the evaluation. Predominantly a Principal would recognize whether something is going on through observation in visiting the room and if things are not occurring in the classroom there is probably going to be complaints from the parents.
- I knew that. But the only reason I am asking this, I don't remember, it may have happened 100 times. I don't remember when I was in school Principals sitting in the classroom.

 It may have happened all the time, I just don't remember it happening.
- A It may not. I do remember a Principal being in class quite a bit and I know our Principals are required to be in there as part of the staff evaluation. If the staff

member has been doing a good job, you are pretty aware of those things, if you are in the building you observe it, you hear what the students say. You obviously hear what the parents say. You don't particularly have to walk in and sit down in the classroom for two hours to find that out, that is correct.

- Q Within the high schools and the middle schools, are there department heads, someone who is Chairman of the English Department?
- A Yes, we usually designate in certain areas.
- Q What does it mean to be a department head? What added responsibilities do you have?
- Primarily the person there would coordinate those areas under the direction, from the standpoint of what is being taught and what type of things that are occurring. They would not be an evaluation setting. They would not evaluate the staff. They would be there to work with the other staff members, to see that the curriculum in that area is coordinated in this school.
- Q Is the curriculum standardized across the high school, everybody reads Moby Dick?
- A I wouldn't say it is standardized to that degree. We do have consistency in curriculum and offerings, but it wouldn't mean that a school wouldn't do more if a student demanded a need.

- Q How would you know about the students' demands or needs that you need more in X than you do in one school?
- Usually through a pre-enrollment or some technique like that, to have gained from the student what they feel they want for the next year and we work curriculum around that. There are certain things that are required, but once you go out beyond those requirements, usually it comes about as a result of the desire of the students.
- We had in my high school, again I feel a little silly to keep referring to that as my way of asking the question, we have in the high school a couple of courses that weren't sort of regular English, Math courses. They were special. There was a special English seminar for advanced. There was a special Science seminar for advanced kids.

 Do you have things like that for kids in high school here?

 Yes.
- How would I find out where those classes are? Would I look at the school curriculum list?
 - Yes. We have a school within school and we have a Principal assigned within each division and you would work with students and parents and the Assistant Principal of that division working out a program of studies for you. That is done usually in the Freshman year. Once you start that, it pretty well falls in line, but just through working with the Council and the Assistant Principal.

Do you see any statistics on the suspension rates of the WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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various schools?

A I have periodically. If somebody has asked a question about why, I may look at something. But normally it is usually in a one-to-one situation where a parent calls and says, my child was not treated properly and shouldn't have been suspended. Or the length of the suspension wasn't proper. Then I may look at that individual thing and talk with the Central Office person as well as the school Principal in reference to the situation. Or the other thing would be, maybe where a parent is wanting to appeal it, I will indicate to the Board.

- Q Do you have an idea of the magnitude of the number of kids that are suspended in a given year, five, fifty, 500?
- A I don't know, really. There would be several because of the size of the District we are in.
- Q Who would know that information?
- A I think it is handled by one of the area directors, but I would have to check which one it is right now.
- Q Suspension rates by race, have you ever seen any information concerning that?
- A I have never seen any compiled on that, no.
- Q How does the budgeting process work for the District?
 - What we would normally do in our process is that we start basically in October to November and Mr. Warner would prepare work forms and work sheets which would be sent out

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to the building level administrators and also to the Central staff and we would allocate a certain amount of money to the building level by per pupil with a minimum and ask the building to work with their staff in dividing up how they are going to use that money. At the Central level we would ask people to prepare what we call the decision packages and through the process these decision packages and decisions would all be funneled through the Central unit and essentially developed into a final budget which would be presented to the Board in the first meeting of July, with the authorization publisher and then the Board, we usually act on it the first meeting in August. Then your budget is finalized for that year. Our budget is not finalized until the first year has already started. Our fiscal year is July 1 to June 30th, but your budget is not approved until August for that current year. I want to ask a few questions about the building role in

- Q I want to ask a few questions about the building role in this process. Is there a separate capital budget and operating budget?
- A You mean capital outlay, like the building?
- Yes. If I am the Principal or the building person responsible for developing the budget, what is it I don't have responsibility for that relates to my building?
- A Primarily you would have the responsibility over your instructional program, any monies that goes for supplies

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and so on like that. We have textbooks that are selected through a selection process and of course utilized there. So you wouldn't have the responsibility for that, except the numbers that you need. We just supply what you need. Personnel of course when people are selected, that is paid for through the control basically by Personnel Finance. If you need maintenance done on the building, you submit that and that is a process through a central group. When the maintenance is done, as far as additional remodeling or construction that is headed up by a Capital Improvements Committee and they decide on that and make a recommendation to me.

- Q When I am the building Principal and I am preparing this annual budget to send to Mr. Warner or whoever, I don't have to include salaries as part of my estimate of what it is going to cost me for the coming fiscal year?
- A No, that is done centrally.
- I don't have to include maintenance expenses, other than salaries, cleaning expense and things like that?
- You would maybe be involved with your custodial supplies and things like that. You would not be involved with maintenance on the boiler and things of that nature.
- Q Does the School District at present ever allocate those central things like faculty, like salaries or maintenance on the boiler, things like that, to the school?

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A No.

Q Do you draw up a budget in such a way that it is allocated to the school?

A No.

- Q I guess I am a little confused as to what is left. The operating expenses that the Principal is including in his or her budget, if it doesn't include textbooks, maintenance or salaries, what does it include?
- A Primarily instructional supplies would be the area of office supplies, custodial supplies and of course they have under their own jurisdiction activity accounts, which they have a large amount of monies that goes through those. So they have quite a bit of jurisdiction there. We are not thinking of that as "District money." But if you think of that as money that is coming into the high school reallocated by I am thinking by general operating budget, mainly supplies in all those areas and in instructional materials.
- Q You said initially that that stuff gets allocated on a per pupil basis?
- A Right.
- Do I understand it then that you tell Principal X it looks as though in next year's budget you are going to have 40¢ per pupil? Tell me how you are going to break that down and how you are going to use it?

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1	A	We have a minimum there. If a school gets too small and
2		one other area the Principal has some control over is staff
3		development money.
4	Q	Is the per pupil number that you gave to the Principals
5		each year that they are supposed to be working from, is
6		that the same for all the elementary schools?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	Is it the same for all middle schools and high schools?
9	A	Yes, it would be for all middle schools and for elementary.
10	Q	Other than the School Board, are there any other people
11		to whom you have to submit your budget?
12	A	Of course we wind up submitting it to the Financial Services
13		Division of the State Department of Education and then on
14		audit report on it we have to submit it to the State
15		Council.
16	Q	What does the State have to do with your budget besides
17		receive it and put it in a file drawer?
18	A	I think they monitor it, make sure we comply with the
19		laws of the State of Kansas to finance the schools and
20		utilize it for reports I am sure.
21	Q	Do they ever get back to you about it? Have they ever
22		gotten back to you about the reports that you have sent in,
23		the budget report, since you have been Superintendent?
24	A	It never happened to me.
25	Q	You mentioned two State branches that you had to send the

1 budget to? 2 Not budget. 3 The financial information? 4 Yes. A 5 The second of the two, what does it get the money for? 6 It just gets a copy of our audit report at the end of the A 7 school year. 8 What does it do with that? 9 I don't really know exactly. We work hard to submit it to A 10 That is all I can tell you. 11 One of the things I forgot to ask Mr. Ybarra when he was 12 here was whether the District makes any effort to - let's 13 start with the high schools, to ensure that each high 14 school has a range of experience in its teachers? That is, 15 no one high school has all of the most experienced teachers 16 or all of the new teachers? Does the District make any 17 effort on that? 18 We, in our selection process, the final decisions rest 19 with the Principal and we let the Principal review all the 20 information concerning that candidate. Of course, one of 21 those would be the length of experience and so on. 22 do not push the Principal to select one experienced person 23 over another. 24 Suppose, I am not saying this is true, but suppose hypo-25 thetically Topeka West had a lot of turnover, just for the

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last five years it had an enormous amount of turnover so there were relatively few experienced teachers and Topeka High had almost no turnover in that same period. Would you make an effort to sort of move some of the experienced teachers over to Topeka West in order to ensure that it had a continuing mix of experience?

- No, we would not. Because the people you recruit from are not all beginning people. When you select staff for a building you may select staff from thirteen or fourteen years of experience or eight or ten years of experience.

 So the experience factor is one that by recruiting people may be there.
- When you recruit teachers are there I guess I am asking, are there different recruitment slots? Are you looking for a teacher with ten or fifteen years experience or five or ten years experience? Or do you just say I want a teacher and see what the process turns up?
 - Depending on the subject, when a Principal makes a decision on a person's experience, may be a very important factor because of the area that they are instructing in and also it gives a good criteria for—whether the person has been successful or not. So say experience, what will we look for, whether we would look for five—year or ten—year, it may not make any difference between that length of time.

Whether we take a five-year or a ten-year versus a beginning

person, we have a criteria there of reference that would give you a good indicator about what a person has done from the standpoint of recruiting into the system. To say that an eight-year experienced teacher is better than a four-year experienced teacher, I am not sure that you could make that judgment.

- I am not necessarily making that judgment. I didn't ask it clearly obviously. If this firm were advertising for a new lawyer today, they would, I think, say we want a new lawyer and we are looking for someone who is a recent graduate of law school. Or they might say, we are looking for a lawyer that has got ten years experience. Would you advertise the job targeted to one of those other applicant pools, not to both? What I am looking for is whether you do that in the teaching profession as well?
- A No, we do not advertise whether they have experience or not.
- Q How about in terms of degrees? Do you advise that you will only take a Masters person for this slot you are looking for? Or you will only take a Doctorate person for this?
- A No. You might find in some administrative positions you might find the statement Doctorate or equivalent, but not for normal teaching positions, no.
- Q If I have a Masters Degree, does that give me a salary bump over a Bachelor Degree teacher?

1 Yes. A 2 Even if I am teaching essentially the same course? 3 A Yes. 4 Do all the teachers who teach in the District have to be Q 5 certified? 6 Not all. Because some of the teachers they are certified A 7 by maybe different standards, for example. The only ones 8 I really can think of are the ones in the area of the 9 Vocational Technical School. They may be certified voca-10 tionally, which would be different than the certification 11 that we normally think of. 12 Other than the Vocational Technical School, are all the 13 teachers certified? 14 I think they are all required to have certification. I 15 don't know of any who don't. 16 Can you start teaching while you are getting your certifi-17 cate? 18 A There have been some areas of Special Ed. where they have 19 had provisional certification until the person reaches it. 20 But in essence, technically you are certified but there 21 are some requirements in Special Ed. For example, where 22 you have to have a year's experience teaching in that area 23 before you become permanently certified. The only way you 24 can get that is to teach it year around under provisional 25 certification before you become permanently certified.

Does anyone teach in the Topeka school system that doesn't
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1 have at least a Bachelors Degree? There would be some probably at Vocational School, yes. 2 A 3 Other than the Vocational School? 0 4 Not that I am aware of. A 5 Is a Bachelors Degree required for certification, do you Q 6 know? 7 In this State, yes. A 8 I understand that the hiring process we went through that Q 9 with Dr. Ybarra, are there any other written criteria, 10 other than certification that a teacher needs in order to 11 teach in the Topeka school system? That is, do you say 12 you have to be certified plus something? 13 Basically if they are certified and they've got all the A 14 requirements that we require them to have, like the physical 15 and things of that nature, then I think that is it. 16 I wasn't suggesting there should be. 17 Yes, I think that is it. A 18 What does the District do to ensure that it has adequate 19 Black and Hispanic teachers? 20 Of course we have an Affirmative Action Plan which I think A 21 speaks to that. Because it gives our indication of what we 22 are trying to achieve in that area. 23 MR. SEBELIUS: Can I just ask for a point of clari-24 fication? I can see that question coming in at least two 25 different levels. When you said adequate Black and Hispanic,

are you talking about in terms of the relationship or the 1 availability within whatever the relevant labor pool might 2 be to their representation within the work force of the 3 School District? 4 MR. HANSEN: I hadn't formulated a clear question as 5 that. I hadn't gotten more detailed about that. 6 Q (By Mr. Hansen) Let me ask it a different way, because it 7 is a perfectly valid point. What does the policy concerning 8 hiring of Black and the hiring of minority teachers suggest 9 10 the District goals or aim is? I don't remember it all in detail, to be very honest about 11 As we put together an Affirmative Action Plan, as it 12 was our intent out of that Plan to bring into that system 13 14 minority people and to try to achieve certain standards to 15 a certain degree, but I don't remember all the details on 16 that. 17 When was that Plan adopted, if you recall? 18 Back in about probably 1976, somewhere in that range. A 19 0 I take it, you have an Affirmative Action Officer? 20 Yes. 21 Have you had one since '76? Q 22 A Yes, we have always had one. 23 Has it been the same person during that period? 24 No. 25 I would take it that would be the person most knowledgeable Q

on that subject? 2 Yes. 3 Have you seen race statistics on teachers in '76, you 4 personally? 5 A I don't think I have. 6 Do you recall whether those numbers have been presented to Q 7 the School Board at any time since then? 8 A When I say race statistics, there has been presentations 9 made to the Board in reference to our Affirmative Action 10 Plans and what we have done in that area and there certainly 11 is some statistics in there. I am not sure how they were 12 I know they were presented to the Board updating presented. 13 our Affirmative Action Plan. 14 Q Do you see race statistics on students at all, you per-15 sonally? 16 Yes. A 17 0 In what context do you see them? 18 A I think when we look at the racial appearance of our schools. 19 Why would you be looking at that? 20 I think anything we do in this school system that we have 21 to look at the racial balance of our school system of 22 individual schools as we make decisions and do things. 23 Q Just as an example, when was the last time, other than the 24 context of this -- if you can separate out litigation as 25 opposed to your other responsibilities as Superintendent, WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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A No, Dr. Henson.

Q The Area Director deals with all three levels of the schools?

A Yes.

I am going to turn to a new area now. I would like to talk a little bit about the kind of things that we talked about on Friday with Mr. Miller, annexation, de-annexations, all that kind of stuff. If there is an annexation or de-annexation take place, what is the procedure that is gone through?

MR. BILES: Could you clarify what you mean by annexation?

MR. HANSEN: I don't know whether I can or not.

- (By Mr. Hansen) If the School District is taking responsibility for additional land or giving up responsibility for some of the land it already has, which is what I thought annexation and de-annexation was, what is the process by which that happens?
 - There are two ways you can go about it, the School District, meaning our School District, would approach the other school district that is involved, whether we are receiving or sending, and if both of those school districts can have a mutual agreement on what is going to occur and they both approve it at a Board Meeting, their own Board Meetings and the proper information is provided to the State

Department of Education, and then it is approved there by WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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what we are doing because of the news, but there is no

25

1		requirement that we do that.
2	Q	Does anybody from the School District attend on a regular
3		basis the City Commission meetings?
4	A	Not on a regular basis.
5	Q	Does anyone from the City Commission attend the Board
6		Meetings on a regular basis?
7	A	No.
8	Q	Anybody from the State government attend your meetings on
9		a regular basis?
10	A	No.
11	Q	Does anybody from your District attend the State Board of
12		Education meetings on a regular basis?
13	A	Yes, maybe not every time, but the majority of the time.
14	Q	Who is that?
15	A	Onan Burnett.
16	Q	The two methods of annexation-de-annexation we just talked
17		about, have those always been the only two methods, if you
18		know?
19	A	Since unification, I think this is true. I don't know wha
20		it was prior to that.
21	Q	Unification was in what year?
22	A	169, somewhere around that range.
23	Q	When we went through your resumé you talked about at one
24		point being assigned to what it sounded to me like was the
25		unification process. It sounds like you played a major WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

role of pulling all these schools in the area together.
Was I right?

Not really. What I was involved in, I was in what was called High School Districts before the unification,
Shawnee Mission High School Districts, and there was legislation passed by the State that called for the unification of all the school districts in that area, which I think there were thirteen districts counting the elementaries and high school districts. My job involvement in that was the fact that we were merging these districts all together and the Superintendent asked me to go in to selected areas within the school system to help straighten them out and get them operating to start with. So from that aspect, I was involved in unification as a result of what happened, not in the actual unification of the districts.

- Q Which Superintendent asked you to do that?
- A Dr. Arzel Ball.
- Q What was he Superintendent of?
- He was former Superintendent of the High School Districts in that area and when they unified into the unified district, he was over all of them. He was selected by the new Board to be the Superintendent of the whole system.
- Q I am confused. I thought somebody else was Superintendent in '69. He was selected to be Superintendent of 501?
- A No. Shawnee Mission School District, which is 512, which WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

1	Q	Did you, while you were with 501, was the decision as to
2		where the school should be situated made?
3	A	Yes.
4	Q	How about that process taking place, deciding where to set
5		it?
6	A	In the specifications where we constructed the school it
7		was an area that we wanted a school in. We were using
8		some buildings and the schools were being merged together
9		and it is the only piece of land in the whole area that we
10		probably could have gotten to construct it. So it was not
11		a decision that took a whole lot of time, because of the
12		amount of building space we have left in this District.
13	Q	Which school was that, that we are talking about?
14	A	Chase Middle School.
15	Q	What schools were you closing that led you to need a school
16		in that neighborhood?
17	A	We were closing Holliday Middle School and Junior High
18		School at that time and East Topeka Junior High School.
19	Q	Roughly, what region of town are we talking about?
20	A	In the northeast primarily.
21	Q	Why were you closing those two schools?
22	A	This system has twelve junior high schools probably in
23	G: I	number of schools. We didn't need more than probably four
24		or five. As a result of enrollment declining so much and
25		the buildings were getting to the position that they needed
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major repair to them, so the Board chose to construct a new facility and merge them together.

- Q What is the process when the staff sees something like that coming? What is the process by which you advise the Board of it and the decision is made?
 - It is kind of like when you are planning to build a new building, you can see down the road where economically a building is not the most economical, you can see that the number of kids, you only have so many students for the programs, you look at economics, you look at the economics of staffing as well as the economics in the facility and preparing. So you need to make plans for conversation to a different operation and so much for the same process in reversing in closing as you do in opening.
- Q I am asking more specifically who first notices it and how does it get brought to your attention first, and how do you draw it to the Board's attention?
- We review annually, Dr. Tribbey looks at our enrollments.

 He looks at, of course, the facility needs in the department.

 We kind of look at all those together annually to see if

 there are areas we need to start placing our attention on.
- Q When you say "we," you mean the Administrative Council?
- A Right.

Q When you talk about how you had twelve junior highs and all you really needed were four or five, how do you decide

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When annually do you sort of look at all of the schools

3-A

and how does that get brought to your attention annually?

A I think after we do our enrollment reports in the fall, at that time I would say we have looked at what is occurring within the system and try to point out areas where we might need to look at individual schools.

- Q I am talking about the--I'm sorry, I forgot the new school you opened was which one?
- A Chase.
- Q Talking about the Chase opening and the closings that surrounded that process, you had an annual meeting, not an annual meeting, you had the meeting of the Administrative Council where this began to be discussed?
- A Yes.
- Q Was there a memo or something that started out the discussion of that agenda item?
 - I think that it is not only started with the administrators,
 I think there was concern on the part of the Board of the
 number of facilities and the number of youngsters we had
 in facilities that we should look at what is involved,
 what needs to be done and so on. So it kind of generated
 from that standpoint and we put together the information
 on it and of course, we have had a short-range facility
 plan and a long-range plan and those are of a direct result
 of studying.
- Q I understand there is a process you are always looking at WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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and I understand the thinking of closing schools and opening schools. The actual planning for it seems to me there must have been a day when you started getting serious as to whether they should be closed or a new school opening should take place in that region. I am looking for how that day came about when Dr. Tribbey sent a memo or the School Board sent a memo to you or whether you sent a memo to Dr. Tribbey. I want to know how that sort of begins to become concrete?

As I recall, I don't think I can think of a specific day or anything like that, but when I was selected as Superintendent one of the things that I felt the Board felt that something needed to be done with the facilities, that we needed to merge the facilities because we had some junior highs with very, very small enrollments. What I got is a goal in essence as the Superintendent was to look into it, see what needs to be done and make the reports back to the Board on that and that is where we started moving into that. I was not Superintendent until '75, so I can't speak prior to that. But when I came into the Superintendency, direction was already set, that we needed to look at the numbers of facilities and do something along that line.

Speaking specifically about Chase, did you know by '75 or
'76 that that was a region of where you were going to close
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a school and open a new school?

Yes, we presented a long-range facility plan. I can't remember the exact date it was presented, but it seems like a year or so before we actually adopted a long-range plan and incorporated in that was some recommendations concerning the Chase area. It probably would have been in '75 because we adopted the plan in March or April of '76.

- Q Did that include closing Holliday and the one other school in that vicinity?
- A Yes.
- Q What kind of staff work goes into getting that in shape to present to the Board as a recommendation?
 - You have got to have, of course, look at all your student data and you have got to consider every aspect of student information that you can think of. You need to look at your current facilities to see if you want to take one of those facilities and make it a receiving facility or whether you want to construct a new one. You have got to look at transportation information. If transportation is involved, how much that is going to cost you from the standpoint of implementation. You have got to look at the whole process of closing the building timewise so that you can merge the students into the building safely. You have got to look at the reassignment of staff. There are numerous other things. Those are some examples.

Q There's got to be a lot of paper being generated as a result of this discussion?

- A That is right.
- How does that exactly happen? Is it in the Administrative Council where you say to Dr. Tribbey, of all your people, give me the file on 43 records, or he does it in one of his committee meetings? He says, you people give me the information so I can give it to the Superintendent?
- He has the authority to develop it, like the long-range plan. So he has access to whatever information he needs to put together to form that plan and once he puts it together, we review it. That is how we finalize it.
- Were you involved in the '76 Plan? Were you involved in the development of that prior to the first draft, if you recall? Does he just sort of do all the staff work and give you the first draft? Or do you talk about it constantly even while the first draft is being developed?
 - I would say, yes, I was involved in the development of that plan and we set forth with directions to develop a long-range master plan, facilities plan and I have kind of let him go to--where to start. I didn't specifically sit down with him and say, Mike, this is what I want done here. That is what I want done there. Because that is his job. I asked him to put together, with consideration of all the

things in mind that we are going to have to deal with and WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

then he started preparing a plan. As far as to which buildings were going to be closed or which one was going to be kept open, that was not predetermined.

- All to have his staff do lots of memoranda and reports for him in order for him to begin to make those, in order to do the first draft of the plan, if you will? Did you get those underlined memos as well as the first draft of the plan?
- When he started putting the plan together I would see the plan. A lot of the information like student information is right in his own department. If he had to cost out a staff plan, he would have to go to Frank and say, Frank, here is what I am going to have in the building. Staff it for me. Tell me what it is going to cost. He had the latitude to go in there, but I didn't get that data individually from each area. I looked at it when it began to develop into the plan.
- Did you propose to the Board it is time for a new longrange plan or how did that work?
 - When I came into the Superintendency, of course, it was rather quickly the Superintendent left. I think he announced his new appointment in the middle of June or something like that. I was appointed three or four days later. So at the time I was probably appointed, I am not sure we discussed in specific detail what needed to be done. It

was obvious that we needed to make some changes because of the number of facilities we had versus the number of kids and it looked like we are going to decline for some period after that. So it was almost I guess assumed and the Board never did. They just said we have got some problems in the area we need to deal with and we need to deal with those enrollment problems and that is one of the big tasks you are going to have to take on.

- Q The problem I gather it has been declining population during the recent time period?
- A Yes.
- Q It seems to me you had a couple of options during that time period. I am talking about the Chase part of town. Rather than building a new school, for example, you could have redrawn the boundaries for some of the other middle schools to take in that part of town, is that right?
- A That is right.
- Q How does that decision get made, the decision to build a new school in the Chase area, rather than redraw the boundary?
 - We have to look at the enrollment data. If you look over there, we had, using that as an example, the schools that we were dealing with in the central part of the District, they all had enrollment problems. I don't think there was probably a school that didn't have some form of enrollment

numbers of kids. So when you look at the data, you have got to look at the distance to travel. You have got to look at the economics involved. You have got to look at how much capital improvement it is going to take on the building and see if you can make remodeling or additions to accommodate that number of youngsters. You have got to look at the site to see if the size is proper and correct and so on and make a judgment out of that. It gets down to a judgment which one is best.

- Is there a hierarchy of desirable options, that it is more desirable to change the boundary than to build, it's more desirable to use portables or it is less desirable to use.

 I don't know all the options you have for dealing with the problems of declining enrollment in that neighborhood.
- A That I think would depend on the individual philosophy of the Board Members and the Superintendent involved. Portability in this school system, since I came here to where they are now declined, we haven't added any. We have gone from 70 or so-I don't know how many we had when I came, down to 15 or 16, if that right now. I think that philosophy, whether you use it, would depend on the Boards.
- Q Is that your philosophy, that portables aren't a particularly good idea?
- A I don't think there is anything wrong with portables when used properly and placed properly. They are used all over WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

the nation. When you have growing population, sometimes you don't have any alternative. Because I have seen schools open and before the end of the school year they have to move portables in because the growth is so rapid you wouldn't have time to make any adjustment. So in a growing district, portables may be the only option. If I have a choice, when I am declining, why then the only choice is really you eliminate them and that is what you have done.

The example you gave is a good one. Assuming we have population expansion rather than contracting the way I have just said it, it strikes me you might well think, I don't want to put words in your mouth, it might well be true that you think you ought to try boundary changes first and only go to portable classrooms if you fail in solving the problem by boundary changes. That suggests a hierarchy of desirability of those approaches. What I am looking for is whether that kind of hierarchy does exist?

No, I don't think it does, because you have got to look at the individual situation at the time it occurs as to what is the best solution for you. Number one, is this what I want to do? Number two, I approach it from the point let's look at all the options and see what is best for the District.

MR. HANSEN: Might I suggest this is the proper time
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1 to have our lunch. 2 (A recess was taken for the noon hour, 3 after which the following proceedings 4 were held.) 5 (By Mr. Hansen) A couple of things I should have asked 6 this morning and forgot to. The first is, who was the 7 Superintendent before Mr. Whitson? 8 I believe it was Kenneth McFarland. 9 He was around a long time? 10 He has been around quite a while, yes. 11 Do you know whether he is still alive or not? 12 A I am not sure who that was. It may have been him or 13 Wendell Godwin. I don't remember. 14 Q Are either Mr. McFarland or Mr. Godwin still alive, still 15 in Topeka? 16 A Mr. McFarland is here. He has a place. I am not sure if 17 he is here all the time. I think Mr. Godwin is still alive. 18 Q At the time, prior to unification, when there were annexa-19 tions going on of schools, do you know where the records 20 exist of the schools prior to annexation? That wasn't a 21 clear question. Suppose you were taking in Highland Park 22 High School. Highland Park must have had a set of its own 23 records prior to the time it was taken into the Topeka 24 school system at that point. Do you know what happened to 25 those records?

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to annexation?

A I don't know.

Q Do you know whether there is anyone who is currently employed by the School District who would know the answer to that?

- A No. There might be somebody that has been employed for a long period of time that I wouldn't be aware of. I don't know of anybody that would have that information.
 - We talked earlier also this morning about contacts that the School District has with the real estate and housing and development community in Topeka, and since there has been relatively little of that kind of development since you have been Superintendent, there isn't much for me to get at there. Who within the School District, prior to your Superintendency, would be most knowledgeable, say someone in the '50's and '60's, during the period when there was a lot of development going on in Topeka? Is there someone who is still employed who would sort of know all those stories?
- A Of course you would have to have somebody more at the central level and I don't know of anybody that really exists centrally. Other than the former Superintendent, who still lives here. Of course, we went back to the early '60's and then maybe some of the other Superintendents mentioned that are still alive that would have that. But as far as internally in any central office, I don't believe

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there is a person that would have that background and 1 2 knowledge. 3 Did you ever have responsibility for liaison with the Air Force when the Air Force Base was here? 5 I came here after it closed. No. 6 We talked about the two schools you closed and opened and 7 the one school you opened up in that one part of town? 8 Yes. 9 Have you closed or opened any other schools since you have 10 been Superintendent? 11 A Yes. 12 Have you closed or opened any schools other than those 13 reflected in the long-term or short-term plans? 14 That is all that I have closed, been involved in. 15 I think I had asked you about other openings and closings? 16 A Yes. 17 Were there other schools that have been opened or closed--18 I did ask that. I'm sorry. I don't need to ask it a 19 second time. Is the racial impact of school openings and 20 closings considered when that decision is being made? 21 Yes. A 22 How does that part of it happen? 23 Of course, the impact that we have always looked -- anytime 24 we make a decision in reference to significance where it 25 involves the possibility of changing the racial balance in WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

1		any school, we take that into consideration and if two
2		buildings are being proposed to be closed and merged, we
3		have to look at the new makeup of the enrollment in the
4		next building.
5	Q	Is there someone on staff who is essentially supposed to
6		be reminding you each time that that is what you are sup-
7		posed to look at?
8	A	Yes.
9	Q	Who would that be?
10	A	Mike Tribbey submits data to us and shows us the statistics
11	Q	Is there a policy or regulation or something like that
12		written down anywhere that requires you to look at the
13		racial impact of those kinds of actions?
14	A	No.
15	Q	You adopted the '76 long-range plan during your tenure,
16		right?
17	A	That is right.
18	Q	When that plan was being discussed with the Board itself,
19		was there a discussion of the racial impact of the actions
20		proposed in that plan?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Was that discussion initiated by you, that is, you, the
23		staff, or the Board?
24	A	I would say that when we prepared a plan and presented a
25		rough plan to them, we outlined the racial makeup of the

new buildings and as a result of outlining what the new 1 2 one would be, that would create a discussion, yes, on both 3 sides. 4 Was there more than they just read it and noticed it, but 5 they actually wanted to talk about it? 6 We talked about it. 7 0 Can you give me some flavor for what that discussion was 8 like? I think when we would have discussions, why we would look 10 at varying boundaries, the makeup enrollment of the school 11 and see if that would have an effect upon the racial balance 12 of the school. We would take those into consideration. 13 You might have two possible ways of achieving the same 14 goal and you would look to see what their relative impact 15 of those two ways would be? 16 Yes, maybe more than that alternative. Of course, we had 17 to weigh other things in relationship to that to just not 18 only that, but they would have an impact. 19 I understand that. Where would I be able to find those 20 alternatives in writing somewhere? I understand we are 21 not just talking about two alternatives, we are talking 22 about a range of questions. When you discussed alternatives, 23 did they get written down? 24 They may have been written down. Whether they exist today 25

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When we developed them or presented

or not, I am not sure.

them and as we moved along the old alternatives nobody was 2 interested in. We would probably discard those. 3 If they still existed, would they be in Dr. Tribbey's file? 4 A Yes. 5 Was he in that position that same year? 6 Generally the same responsibilities. 7 How long has he had the responsibility of general planning, 8 if you know? 9 He came here in the '74-'75 year. 10 When the comprehensive 1976 long-range plans are developed, 11 are they discussed with the community? 12 I think plans like that they were discussed after the 13 Board, basically what was done, a plan was drafted and it 14 was submitted at a Board Meeting, an open Board Meeting. 15 and referred to our District Citizens Advisory Council, 16 which was the essence of the community. Because it repre-17 sented each school attendance area and then they went out 18 to each building that was proposed to be closed and went 19 and presented a plan to staff and Members of the Board of 20 Education. Not all Members maybe, but at least some. We 21 also presented them any place anybody asked us to come. 22 If, for example, a school was not being closed, but was 23 receiving students, then we would go present that. 24 Were Minutes kept of those meetings? 25 A There was no set Minutes prescribed. There were notes WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

- taken by individual Board Members and administrators, but there was nothing set like a Board of Education meeting.
- Q There have been updates of the '76 Plan? Right there is a '76-'77 update and a '77-'78 update?
- A What we were asked to do by the Board, after the original adoption of the '76 Plan, was to review it annually and if there were any changes that needed to be made, to make changes in it.
- Q Why might there need to be changes made based on the annual update?
 - You could have a shift in your decline of enrollment in a specific building or you could have some enrollment data that was not available to you at the time you made the plan available. The plan itself involved enrollment projections. Of course, we wouldn't know whether they were totally accurate until the actual time occurred. So we had to look at it from the standpoint of that, the impact of what it might change in financial, it could be a result of changing things that occurred during those years. So the data we used to develop the long-range plan, when we work strictly projections and the review of it annually, was what we followed through, of what we knew to be the case.
- Q Are you still doing reviews of the 1976 Plan?
- A No. It was completed in '81.

	10 10 13 10	
1	Q	Was there a new plan developed in '80 or '81 during that
2		time period?
3	A	Not '80.
4	Q	Today has there been a new plan developed that is equivaler
5		to the '76 Plan?
6	A	There was a plan developed and submitted.
7	Q	Is that the X and N Plans?
8	A	Yes,
9	Q	Is that the only plan that is equivalent of that '76 Plan,
10		since '76?
11	A	Yes.
12	Q	I want to ask you about those plans, but I am going to get
13		back to them?
14	A	Okay.
15	Q	I have been asking about opening and closings. I would
16		like to talk a little about boundary line changes, internal
17		boundary line changes, that is not the outside limits of
18		the District, but in lines around each individual school.
19		Are those done in ways other than through the long-range
20		planning process?
21	A	We primarily, since I have been here, it has been part of
22		the long-range planning process. Because we have been so
23		deeply involved in that. I think if you didn't have the
24		long-range planning process going on, you would still be
25		looking at attendance boundaries no matter what system you

are in.

Q What is the process that goes into deciding whether to redraw the boundaries between two schools? Assuming that a school isn't opening or closing. I understand you automatically have to do it during opening and closing.

- A I think you would have to give consideration about if you have had an increase in students or decrease could cause a result of looking at the boundary because of the student population in any one of the schools.
- Q Has that happened during your tenure that you had a boundary line change that wasn't as a result of an opening or a closing?
- A I think all that I have ever dealt with, dealt with the long-range plans and the implementation of those plans.
- Q That is not quite what I asked. The long-range plans certainly contemplates opening and closing, but does it contemplate some boundary line changes that are not as a result of opening or closing, if you remember?
 - I think we have had some cases when we were dealing with long-range planning, that out of those discussions, maybe even community discussions, there were other attendance boundary changes proposed that were not in the original long-range plan. So, yes, we would have considered those as another alternative to what we were proposing. It may not have involved a school being closed. It may have just

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been one group felt that they shouldn't be put in this school. That they should be put over in this school.

- If that happens, that is, you are considering a boundary change, not as a consequence of an opening or closing, are the people affected by the boundary change notified in any way?
- A Yes.
- Q How does that happen?
 - Again it would depend on the Board, but normally what we would do if the Board is considering a boundary change or maybe there has been a request from the patron group to consider a boundary change, then we usually conduct a community meeting back in those schools affected and listen to the comments, and they could be written comments or verbal comments, made by the patron. Usually Board Members are in attendance, again maybe not all of them, if they are not, information from that meeting is taken back to the Board before the Board takes any action concerning it.
- Q Is the procedure from those kinds of meetings taken back to the Board in any written form?
 - Usually we present, like in a regular Board Meeting if
 there is a large amount of comments and so on, they would
 probably be put in writing if they are part of the Board
 presentation. But in some cases I think there has been
 Board Members just come back and share with other Board

3-B

Members at the meeting about what occurred.

Q What factors go into deciding how to draw internal boundaries?

- I think in our situation we certainly look at the capacities of the schools involved. We look at the number of students obviously that are attending the units. We certainly look at the racial makeup of the schools that are involved. We look at the safety problems involved with students that might have to walk to the facilities. We look at transportation cost that would be involved, any additional remodeling or cost along that line, basically. There may be others, but those are the ones I can think of immediately.
- Q Is there a hierarchy in terms of which of those are the most important factors?
- We have not established one which would stand out number one over the others because I think again you certainly couldn't look at just racial minority or racial balance in the school without looking at capacity and things like that.
- Q How can you determine the racial impact of a boundary change?
 - You will look at the projections of students who are currently residing in that area, which we would be able to have and as you know from the comments on the student data base we have where students reside and we would look at the numbers involved and what impact it would have. We

can also look at the race of the students that are involved and then you could use enrollment projections to see what is going to occur on down the road, but you can only go so far.

- Correct me if I am wrong, I thought I understood the student data base discussions that I had with several of the witnesses to suggest that at least that the newest data you would have of the kind we are now talking about, the block-by-block data, is '82? Is that your understanding as well?
- A I think that is correct.
- Q If you were proposing to shift a boundary today a block, for natural or traffic flow reasons or something that has nothing to do with racial reasons, would you rely on the '82 data?
 - It depends on the level you are at. If you are looking at a boundary range from 9th Grade level you have all the student data so you could project what your current student population is. Obviously that could change. But you could use a trending program to see what trend in the past is going to happen to these students, but it is pretty easy to project when the higher you get on the level. When you get at Kindergarten level all we can use is birth certificates. We know the kids that were born.
- Q If you were looking at high school you would look at kids
 WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

4-A

in junior high and their race?

A Yes, and you would apply trending factors to see if they are still declining and you would estimate those populations.

- I asked you some of the questions and I recognize you may not know the answer to this one either. I asked you some questions about the pre-annexation, the records of the schools that were annexed prior to annexation. Let me ask you more specifically about the boundary lines of those schools, assuming then the Highland Park annexation, for example, there was more than one school; do you know whether there exists any maps anywhere that would show what the boundary of those schools were prior to annexation?
- A No, I do not.
- Q Who would be the best person for me to ask to see if those exist, other than Mr. Miller, who I have already asked?
- A From our District he would be the one. If you chose to look at the State level, you would have to look at the State to see whether they have any. I don't know. But from our District you have already talked to the one most knowledgeable.
- Do any of the schools in the District, I think we talked about this, do some of the schools in the District have portable classrooms today, is that right?
- A That is correct.
- Q Do any of the high schools have portable classrooms?
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Yes.

Which of the high schools?

Topeka West has portable classrooms.

0 Why is that?

> They were placed back when -- I will respond the best I can. I am not sure how accurate that would be, but as I understood when the building was built it was built for a certain capacity and we had at that time a growing population of kids and all of the schools, high schools, were pretty high in capacity. We had a lot of students and as we had more building going on in the western part of the District we have, of course, gained more students there and they were placed there to accommodate the students who were residing in the Topeka West District.

- Do you know why the decision was made to put portables there rather than to build additions?
- I don't know.
- How about, do you know why the decision was made to put portables there, rather than to put portables at Topeka High, for example?
- It is my understanding at the time, I may stand corrected. Topeka High was at the top enrollment at that time. matter of fact, I think had an enrollment that exceeded it, reached the point of its very capacity and because of the number of students I think at Topeka High we probably had WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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2,200 or 2,300 versus at West I think at that point probably had some in excess of 1,400. So that the feeling I would guess, I was not part of it, would be to put it at the smaller school and I think the site size would explain that. The site of Topeka High is very limited, and to place portables on that site it would be very difficult to find a place to put them.

- Q Did you currently have portables in use in any of the middle schools?
- A We have two at Landon, but they are being removed this summer.
- Q Why are they still around if the population of the middle schools has been declining and if in fact you only need four or five little schools and have six?
 - Those portables were put there several years ago prior to me coming into the District and as you know, when you don't take them off the site, there is always somebody that generates a use for them. Quite honestly, they have not been needed for several years and it is a matter of whether you want to assign a teacher to a classroom for an hour and then the next hour they rotate. You can meet that standard or you can just leave that classroom for that teacher. What they have done at Landon, the Principal did that and I finally said no more portables. Move them off. I want to get rid of them. I want to move them out

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1		because of the condition of them. They were getting very
2		bad and I was concerned about the safety problem with them
3		It is how you staff a building. If you staff a building
4		very compact and don't have a teacher to have a room to
5		themselves, you can make the capacity very high.
6	Q	Do all the high schools have teacher lounges?
7	A	Yes.
8	Q	Do the middle schools have teacher lounges?
9	A	Yes.
10	Q	Do elementary schools have such things?
11	A	Yes. If we didn't have those we would hear from them.
12	Q	I believe that. How did you hear about the fact that the
13		Landon portables were beginning to physically deteriorate?
14	A	I have seen them.
15	Q	How often do you get into every school?
16	A	I try to visit every school every year.
17	Q	Is it on a regular basis, you are always at Topeka High in
18		September?
19	A	No.
20	Q	And always at Topeka West in October?
21	A	I just ask the Area Directors to sit down and work out a
22		schedule based on my calendar and they work it out and put
23		it on the calendar. It is never the same. It is whenever
24		they can get it on the calendar.
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Are there currently portables in use in the elementary

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schools? 2 A Yes. 3 Which schools, if you recall of them? I may not get them all. Hudson Elementary School has 4 5 portables. Lafayette did have some, but I think they are 6 gone now, very recently, they moved last year. McEachron 7 may still have one or two left. Although they may be gone 8 by now. I think that is about it. I may have missed one 9 some place. 10 The ones that are still around, why are they still around, for any reasons other than the ones we talked about for 12 the high schools and middle schools? 13 They primarily are there because of special programs that 14 have been put in the school that is sort of small instruc-15 tional space they did not have. This primarily, those 16 portables are being used for a small instructional program 17 of five or six kids. Since we didn't have space internally, 18 that would handle them, why we had to leave them there. There are no optional attendance zones currently, is that right? That is right. Did that end while you were Superintendent?

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Yes.

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Why did you end it? Q

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Of course, when I came here as Superintendent there was

several optional attendance areas to the point that I felt that they were hard—for me to keep track of everybody and it created a lot of problems in trying to administer. I didn't really formulate the reasons for them, but at least had to deal with them and when we were progressing through the development of a long-range plan, one of the assumptions we wanted, it was to eliminate all optional attendance areas. Because I felt with that it would be an easier plan to administer with a different transfer—type plan and I just felt that the people in the community should all have access to the transfer plan.

- The negative feeling you had about optional attendance zones was that you, as opposed to the Board, I understand they supported you, but was it at largely your initiative?
- We did recommend that they be eliminated because I didn't feel that they should be expanded. It is like any situation like that, you need to make a decision whether you are going to have them throughout the District or not have them.

 I felt from the standpoint of administration that it would be the best remedy to eliminate them.
- Did race play a role in that at all? Did you look at the racial impact of the optional attendance zones? Was that a prior consideration?
- A Yes. Not the only, that wasn't the only thing.
- Q I am not suggesting it was. How would you look at that?
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Would you ask someone on your staff, give me a report on 1 2 what the impact of these zones are? 3 You could look at the student population that reside within A 4 That again would be in Mike Tribbey's area. the zone. 5 That was my next question. It is also true that you no 6 longer have optional enrollment, is that right? 7 That is correct. 8 Let me ask again on optional attendance zones, when you 9 were talking about eliminating optional attendance zones, 10 did you make any effort to find out when or why they had 11 initially been instituted? 12 A No. 13 Why was open enrollment stopped? 14 One of the things involved, of course, I guess you could A 15 look at the transfer policies as all being open enrollment 16 with certain restrictions on it and we had a transfer plan 17 that you asked me why it was stopped. 18 Yes. Q 19 In that transfer plan, it allowed - called open enrollment, 20 allowed people to attend schools of their choice. 21 really occurred from that plan was not so much elimination 22 of open enrollment, it was to put a restriction on that 23 transfer plan. So if you looked at the open enrollment 24 and the transfer plan, the transfer plan today has a 25 restriction placed in it. It still gives everybody in the

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School District an option to transfer if they so choose as long as they prescribe to the restrictions that came about I think probably as we had the other plan dealing with that, we automatically put that restriction in there. There was nothing that I remember seeing that would point out that the open enrollment plan was negative. It is just that I think that again the composition of the Board changed. The feeling from the community about the plan was presented and the Board chose to put another restriction in it. Did the restriction you are talking about, the one that

- has to do with minority transfers?
- That is right, and they put restrictions on capacity and things like that, that all kinds of fit in together.
- Sticking with the minority-majority transfer restriction, was that a staff-generated idea or a Board-generated idea?
- The DCAC again studied open enrollment and they did not recommend to do away with it, but they recommended it be monitored closely and considered some restrictions if things did move to a negative point. I think out of those recommendations the Board administration considered it and decided to do that.
- Do you recall whether the administration specifically recommended that the racial restriction, as it now exists, be adopted?
- I think in the end result, of course, on a major policy WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

like that we work with the Board. So I think we were in joint agreement. As to who initiated specifically to the point, I am not sure I could testify to that.

- Where within the District would I find the paper trail on the ending of open enrollment, the memos that were written back and forth? I know where the Board Minutes are that reflect the discussion, but the internal staff discussions that were written down, that decision?
- A I don't know. I might have some. I don't know whether I do or not. Probably since it is more at Board level there might be some information that came from the DCAC that would be a record.
 - Do you know? I don't want to go through all the little tiny intricacies of the current transfer policy. What I am interested in is the grandfather question, the kids who had already transferred under open enrollment or their siblings and how they were handled. Is there somewhere in writing where I could track down all those little intricacies?
- If you go back to the Board of Education policy, if somebody still has copies of those old ones, which show the wording of the policy as it changed, that would be the best source I would know of.
- Do you know whether the policy has changed since it was-since that minority-majority part of the transfer policy
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has changed since the time of the closing of enrollment? 1 2 If the majority-minority restriction has changed? A 3 0 Right. 4 I don't think so. I think it is pretty much what it was. A 5 Originally when it was in the process of changing, the 6 Board acted upon the first year of it based on schools. 7 They said this year this school is closed for this. 8 school is closed for that. This one is open. 9 generally rewrote the policy to apply. But they dealt 10 11 12 put in process the policy what we had done. 13 14 15 16 neutral effect on racial balance in the schools? 17 18 19 20 21 could be assured it is not going to increase 100%. 22 I switched back to optional attendance zones. 23 I'm sorry. I wasn't listening very good. 24 25 Hansen switched back.

with it on what it was that first year verbally by school, but we changed it and put it in general policy. We actually I may have asked this, if I did, I am sorry, but I am not sure whether I asked specifically whether in your opinion the ending of optional attendance zones had a negative or From where we were before in the old policy, I saw almost no effect of anything occurring under that. When you put the restrictions in, obviously there is only one way that it can go. So if you look at it from that standpoint, you MR. SEBELIUS: Let the record reflect in his mind Mr. WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS 4024 WEST 34TH STREET TOPEKA, KANSAS 66614

1		MR. HANSEN: I did it with my eyes. I may not have
2		done it with my mouth.
3	A	Maybe you stated it, but I wasn't listening.
4	Q	(By Mr. Hansen) What I was looking for, optional attendance
5		zones negative or positive effects?
6	A	I don't remember looking at any information that can tell
7		me one way or another on that one.
8	Q	The '76 through '81 long-range plan, there were a lot of
9		activities that took place as a result of that plan?
10	A	Right.
11	Q	Do you think those activities had a positive, negative or
12		neutral effect on racial balance?
13	A	They had a positive.
14	Q	In what way?
15	A	By closing schools and merging schools we were able to
16		significantly lower minority percentages in schools.
17	Q	Do you have in your mind a rule of thumb whether the
18		minority percentage currently in Topeka is too high?
19		MR. SEBELIUS: In any respect?
20		MR. HANSEN: Students.
21		MR. SEBELIUS: In view of what, educational achieve-
22		ment?
23	Q	(By Mr. Hansen) I gather you think the racial balance is
24		an important goal for the School District, is that right?
25	A	Yes. WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

I don't personally feel that I can just tell you a number where everything is "great." My feelings have been in this system that what we should be doing is everything we deal with in decisions should be to improve the minority percentage no matter what building it is and to say whether it should be 40, 45, 50 or what, I have no educational philosophy that will say one is better than the other.

- possible situation? Do you have a rule of thumb as to
- I wouldn't want 100% minority school, no.
- Is there anything short of 100% minority school that would
- I think the closer you can get to the 50% area you are much
- Are you troubled then by the fact that there is still a couple of schools that are above 50% minority?
- I am not troubled. I think from my standpoint that anything that we do we should move towards lowering those
- Do you currently look at the cumulative facts of the transfer policy in terms of racial balance?
- I haven't for a while, but I have, yes. A WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS

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1	Q	Who would give those reports to you?
2	A	Mr. Miller.
3	Q	I know that in the mid-'70's the School District hired a
4		couple of people, Gordon Foster and Bill Lamson, to look
5		at the question roughly of racial balance in the public
6		schools. Were you around for that process?
7	A	I was here in Personnel.
8	Q	Did you sit on Administrative Council discussions when
9		they were heard?
10	A	Mr. Bolton was the Superintendent at that time and he did
11		not have what we term our Administrative Council at that
12		time and I had very little involvement in it at that point
13		Because I think I was more in Personnel at that time than
14		I was over Assistant Superintendent.
15	Q	Did you ever have discussion and opinion whether theirs
16		was a good plan, bad plan or neutral plan?
17	A	I don't think I have ever seen their plan.
18	Q	Has the School District hired anyone like that since then?
19	Α	No.
20	Q	Does the School District utilize consultants?
21	A	Yes.
22	Q	Does a consultant's contract have to be approved by the
23		Board?
24	A	Usually almost in every case there would be. There might
25		be times where a certain amount it might not be involved, WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

1		but I think all consultants we have had have been approved
2		by the Board.
3	Q	I take it when the Board approves it, I take it you have
4		to tell the Board what the consultant is going to do and
5		why you have hired them?
6	A	Yes.
7	Q	Do you use consultants on a long-range process at all?
8	A	We have not.
9	Q	When I was asking about the table of organization this
10		morning -
11	A	I might correct that and say if we are looking for some
12		trending statistics that maybe we didn't have the computer
13		program to do, we may have gone off and hired like the
14		University of Kansas to do that for us.
15	Q	When I was asking about table of organization, I didn't
16		ask about in-house lawyers. Do you have any lawyers on
17		staff?
18	A	No.
19	Q	This firm takes care of all your needs just fine. I guess
20		then I am done with a lot of those "planning" and "opening"
21		and "closing" kind of questions. I would like to talk
22		with you a little bit about the '74 HEW discussions. Were
23		you around for those discussions?
24	A	Yes, correct. Some of them started before I became
25		Superintendent. The majority of them came after.
		WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

I have looked through a lot of the papers that relate to the '74 issue, HEW discussions and I can find no record of the School Board either agreeing or disagreeing with the allegations that HEW is making about the District. Do you know whether such a thing exists?

A No, I don't.

(Gray Deposition Exhibit Number 1 was marked by the court reporter.)

Q (By Mr. Hansen) I have marked as Gray Exhibit 1 a letter dated January 11, 1974 from the Department of Health,

Education and Welfare, signed by Taylor August, Director of the Office of Civil Rights for Region 7 to Dr. Merle R. Bolton, Superintendent of Schools. It is a 3-page letter and the copy I have is actually four pages, because it has the envelope attached to it. Do you recall ever seeing that letter?

A Yes.

Starting on Page 2 it lists right at the top of Page 2, it says, "We have discovered non-compliance in the following areas." It then lists four areas. I am not characterizing that. The letter characterizes it as four others. I would like to go through each of those four areas and have you read what the letter says about it and ask you whether you currently have an opinion—no, that is not—what I want to ask, whether you recall whether you had an opinion at the

time as to whether you would agree with what HEW said in each of those four areas. I am asking you now not whether your opinion is true today, but whether you recall at the time whether you had a feeling on it or not?

A Number one says--

MR. SEBELIUS: Will you identify that?

It is dealing with stating five schools, elementary schools and their opinion of disproportionately higher minority student composition and saying that we should take action to eliminate building pattern assignment at the time and when I looked at this, I would have to say that these schools did have a higher minority and I felt they were high minority schools in our school system. As to whether I would say they were disproportionate, I think would have to be defined at that point, but I will say it felt at that time they were high minority.

Q Troubling high?

I felt they would have to be the ones we would have to deal with in doing something, yes.

Q How about Number 2?

When we first looked at that we felt that this was erroneous because we weren't real sure about what they meant. When we met with them and discussed with them we found out that they were referring to the Lafayette School and that there were students who have been placed in Lafayette School who

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did not reassign in that area and I think what they were looking at were the Follow-through kids I believe or Head Start-Follow-through, I believe, and when we explained to them that that was a Federal program and those kids were placed there as a Federal program, then they said that wasn't an issue with them.

If you would turn to Number 3?

This deals with most minority junior high school students in attending schools which are generally inferior in facilities to the junior high schools most White students attend. Then they mention the schools, the four highest minority and the four lowest minority. Then Sub Section B, most minority students attend junior high schools that are significantly older, smaller in general classroom sizes along with acreage and smaller in size facilities. When I first looked at that, I felt it was correct, that the schools mentioned were the highest minority schools and the lowest minority schools. There is no way you can refute the fact that that was the case. When they talked about schools. I felt that it was obvious that the schools they mentioned that did not have as large a classrooms as some of the sites. Some of the general classroom size wouldn't have because the ones they cited as lower minority were new schools that had been constructed as a result of the growth of the District and the schools that they had

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mentioned on the other end were schools that had been here for quite some time or had been annexed by the school system in, and therefore, wouldn't be the oldest facilities, As a result, classroom sizes would be smaller because they were built under different educational specifications than the earlier ones.

Calling your attention specifically to the first sentence of 3-A, which is "Most minority junior high students in Topeka attend schools which are generally inferior in facilities to the junior high schools most White students attend." Again, as of that time did you feel that sentence was accurate?

I took issue with the fact, "..generally inferior facilities..." If you say you can consider a school inferior because it is thirty years older than another building, then you would have to say yes. But I didn't consider the building inferior because it was older. Obviously, if it is an older building it is not going to have 1,000 square feet in the classroom. But at the time it was constructed for the informational program it was considered what it should be. In my mind, as an administrator, I have to look at the data behind the building and that is the fact that this building was constructed during this era and this one during this era and they are going to be different They are not going to be the same when you compare them.

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type of facility. So my concern out of the thing is we need to do, if we need more classroom space in the current standards, then we need to enlarge or do something to accommodate that. I felt we should do something with those facilities, but I didn't feel that I could say that they are inferior because they were built thirty or forty years apart.

- Q Item Number 3, if I recall correctly, was based upon a consultant that HEW retained who looked at the junior high schools. Is that the way you remember it as well?
 - I remember that we had a study from a consultant hired by
 HEW and he made some comment about it, yes. Obviously
 based on the HEW letter he was purporting to take a look
 at relative quality of the junior high schools in the
 District.

MR. SEBELIUS: I think that may be an accurate—or inaccurate assumption. I don't see anything in the letter that suggests the consultant arrived at that conclusion.

MR. HANSEN: I don't think I, unfortunately, have his report.

MR. SEBELIUS: All I am saying is, your statement assumes a fact that really is not established by the testimony of Dr. Gray or established by the deposition exhibit that has been marked.

MR. HANSEN: I don't have it, either.

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Q (By Mr. Hansen) Do you recall whether you had concerns other than the one we just talked about with the methodology the consultant used?

I did not attend with the consultant when he visited our building. I can only report what the administration said that did go with the consultant. They said he walked into the building, walked down the hall and walked out the other end and made his analysis on the building. Whether he did or not, that of course is perception. He had data available on the building through our facility's office anyway. But I didn't get into any argument or anything with him about it. I knew who he was and that he came here and I never attended with him, so I don't know where he got that.

Has the School District, since '74, tried to do one like the consultant did, tried to compare schools?

We haven't compared schools. What we have done as a result of having Dr. Tribbey here, we have gone through all our facilities and we have looked at each one of them and determined what needs to be done to the building. Whether it needs a new media center. I am talking about physical facilities right now. We have gone through every aspect of that and out of that, of course, that is part of the long-range plan part of it was closing buildings and constructing new ones. Part of it was remodeling some and

closing others. So, yes, I would have to say we did
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Off the record. MR. HANSEN:

> (An off-the-record discussion was had, after which the following proceedings were held.)

(Gray Deposition Exhibit Numbers 3 and 4 were marked by the court reporter.)

The record should reflect that we made MR. HANSEN: an effort to track down the document I asked for before the break and we were all jointly unsuccessful. During the break we marked Exhibit 3, something called the Topeka Schools Plan - A Study of School Building and Site Needs, dated April, 1958, and as Exhibit 4 a document entitled Tentative Plan for a More Perfect Unitary School System for Topeka Unified School District Number 501 for implementation at the beginning of the 1974-1975 school year. Since we pre-marked those, there is no sense in re-marking them, but the record should reflect there is now no longer an Exhibit 2 since we contemplated the Plan we can't find, being Exhibit 2.

(By Mr. Hansen) I suppose I should ask you about that Plan. since none of us can find it. Going back to the HEW letter, to the School District letter, the letter of January 11th. We went through Items 1 through 3. Did you

have a reaction at the time to Item 4? WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

I think my reaction on Item 4 would fall in the same 1 reaction to the Item 3. That 4-A indicates that it is a 2 3 significant larger percentage of minorities compared to 4 that of inadequate Kindergarten rooms. I would disagree 5 with the comment of "inadequate." I would say like in 6 "3" that the Kindergarten rooms in the higher minority 7 I would not say schools were smaller and such as that. 8 that they were inadequate rooms. They were again built in 9 a period where they probably didn't even have Kindergarten 10 and some of the more recent ones do that, were built with 11 Kindergarten rooms in mind. As far as the media center, 12 my reaction on that, this is the B part of the form, again 13 the older facilities of smaller media centers, because at 14 the time they were constructed they didn't even have media 15 centers in schools, so therefore, most of those areas were 16 taking classrooms and knocking out a wall and making a 17 media center for two classrooms. 18 19 20 HEW letter, since '74?

Has the School District done any building? By building, comparisons like those reflected in Items 3 and 4 of the

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I believe as we have upgraded our long-range plan and we dealt with our capital improvements, we analyzed our needs throughout the system based on the capital improvements group looking at the request and some of them may be enlarging media centers. So we dealt with specific items WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

that we commented on. We haven't done it from the stand-1 2 point of saying, how is it compared to this school. 3 have done it on a requested need, as we upgraded all the 4 media centers and things like that. 5 Let me show you Exhibit 3 which was previously marked, 6 which is the Topeka Schools Plan, April, 1958, done by the 7 Bureau of Educational Research in Denver. Are you familiar 8 with that? 9 I have seen the Plan and skim read it a little bit, not in 10 total. 11 It. as you will recall or as you may recall or if you want, 12 you can refresh your recollection by looking at any school, 13 it purports to give a numerical score for each school, a 14 very specific numerical score for each school. Do you 15 have any opinion as to the methodology that was used by 16 that study? 17 No. I do not. 18 Has the District done, other than this '74 or '75 19 characteristic study that none of us can find at the moment, 20 has the School District done anything like the '58 Denver 21 study since you have been around? 22 I don't know as we have done a study. We have on file of 23 each building and its layout, which indicates with a 24 classroom space, small instructional space, and we try to 25 update that as we change it.

I don't think we have gone WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS 4024 WEST 34TH STREET TOPEKA, KANSAS 66614

in and done any rating of schools. I know we haven't done any where we rate schools according to that.

- Q Do you think that can be done, schools can be rated?
 - The only thing I can look at, I was in Yonkers, New York and they had a serious situation where they had to use schools and they did not involve any of the community.

 They just developed a check sheet and went through it and checked off the sheet and then the ones that came out with a certain rating is the ones they closed. I felt there were other things that needed to be involved rather than just going through and checking the school on site, size and so on. So I guess you can use the checking system somewhat, but not totally.
 - The '58 Plan that we have been talking about, and to some extent the '74 one, that we haven't got in front of us, are primarily building conditions, site condition, physical plant-related criteria on which the scores are being given. Do you think there is a valid way to do the equivalent thing in talking about the instructional program?
 - I think you would have much more difficulty in doing that with an instructional program. Because you have got so many unmeasurable type items that you have to deal with.

 You can, of course, deal with the size of your media center, but the size of your media center, for example, I am

Maybe you might have 10,000

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talking about numbers of books.

items in a media center, but 5,000 are duplicative. 1 2 you don't go by numbers. You have to do a title check to 3 find out if you have ten copies of this or that. 4 to look at numbers doesn't mean anything. A lot of them 5 are more student related and it would be hard to measure. 6 So I think it would be extremely difficult to do that. 7 Impossible to do that or just extremely difficult? 8 I think it would be impossible to do that. 9 Have you ever seen someone make a stab at that? 10 MR. SEBELIUS: At what? 11 (By Mr. Hansen) At doing the kind of things the '58 study 12 does for buildings and size for instruction? 13 You would find in districts where districts have their 14 curriculum laid out. Like it would be things they can 15 lay out, course numbers, objectives, textbooks. Obviously 16 they select things like that, the measurable ones. 17 get in and try to define the internal aspect of curriculum 18 beyond test scores or actually what is taught in the 19 classroom, would be very difficult. 20 Do the teachers in 501 sometimes have any performance 21 measures? I am not sure I know what I am looking for. 22 What I think I am looking for is things like if 80% of the 23 kids in that particular teacher's classroom doesn't improve 24 in reading during the year, that pops up in some way, and 25 the school administration learns about it? Or if they

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24 25 don't improve in Math in some way that pops up and the school can look at it and see why that problem has occurred Has anything like that occurred?

We don't have anything to say a cutoff. We take our test scores when they are administered and we get back the results on the test. We then forward that back to the building, and the building Principal gives each teacher a copy of their test data. So each teacher then analyzes what she's done and if there has been a drastic drop, I am sure the Principal and the teacher are going to discuss about what the problems are and what needs to be done to help it. But that is not done districtwise. That is done at the building level.

Let me ask you next about Exhibit 4, which is the Tentative Plan for a More Perfect Unitary School System. I don't know how many pages long. The numbers don't seem to be consecutive. I can't explain that.

- Are you familiar with this Plan?
- Yes, I have seen it.
- Did you play any role in preparing it?
 - I was not Superintendent at the time this was adopted by the Board. I think primarily it was prepared by the Planning staff. I won't say that for sure. I think that is right. I don't remember sitting down and working out I could have been involved in some this myself, no.

meetings on it, but right now I do remember the document. 1 2 Is there someone currently employed by the Board that would 3 have been heavily involved in the preparation of that docu-4 ment? 5 It possibly would be Mike Tribbey if he were employed at 6 this time. If not, it would have to be Mr. Miller. 7 is the type of data they would have. 8 I would like you to look at the second page of the docu-0 9 ment. There are eleven items on the second page. 10 Yes. 11 That is the one I want you to look at. The way I read 12 that, those are essentially the end results that the Plan 13 is designed to achieve. Is that your understanding of 14 that list as well? 15 Yes, from looking at it, that is what it would be. 16 If I wanted to find out how, take Item 1 as an example, 17 Item 1 talks about losing a list of schools that starts 18 with Belvoir. If I wanted to find out how those schools 19 were picked as the schools that the District was proposing 20 to close and how they came to be incorporated in this Plan, 21 do you know how I would go about finding the papers that 22 would reflect that? 23 The only thing, if it was prepared by the Planning Department 24 and they kept any working papers. I don't know whether 25 they would or not.

Do you recall seeing those eleven things at the time the 1 Plan was being developed? 2 Most of all, I recall the first page because I think it 3 A was used in a news release, part of it. I am sure, I 5 don't recall all of it now, but I am sure I have seen it. 6 Was this Plan that we have marked as Exhibit 4 prepared 7 responsive to the HEW complaint? 8 It is my understanding that this Plan was put together and 9 it falls around Item Number 11, Plan to be implemented, if 10 approved by HEW and the Board of Education of Unified 11 School District Number 501, at the beginning of the '74-'75 12 school year. I think this explains it. 13 Is it your understanding that this Plan would not have 14 been done in this form if it had not been for the HEW 15 complaint? 16 I could not say that for sure. 17 Let me ask you about Item 6 of the eleven items. 18 read it into the record so everybody knows what we are 19 talking about. "Adopt policy to ensure that no school will 20 be allowed to become racially isolated in excess of 50% 21 minority composition." Do you know where the 50% number 22 came from, that is in Item 6? 23 No. I do not. 24 I take it that policy was never adopted, is that right? 25 That is correct.

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1	Q	There is no policy that would be the equivalent of that
2		policy currently, is that correct?
3	A	That is correct.
4	Q	Do I also take it that Mr. Tribbey would be most likely to
5		know where that 50% number comes from?
6	A	If he presented this, I think it would be his department,
7		he would know better than anybody in the system on this.
8	Q	The next thing I want to ask you about is the only other
9		one on that list is Number 9, which has to do with the
10		assignment of programs like Head Start and Follow-through?
11		Does Number 9 reflect current policy?
12		MR. SEBELIUS: For the sake of clarity of the record,
13		perhaps we ought to read that one in.
14		MR. HANSEN: Sure.
15	Q	(By Mr. Hansen) Nine says, "Assigned special programs
16		such as Head Start, Follow-through, Special Ed. and other
17		alternative programs in such a way as to not create
18		racially isolated school centers?"
19	A	I think currently, of course, we do not have Follow-through,
20		but people in Head Start they are more preschool group and
21		when we mentioned that letter of citation about the inter-
22		assignment of students like this for those in the Federal
23		program, there didn't seem to be a problem. So we have
24		Head Start in one facility. Now it is by itself. Special
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		Ed. programs we consider, I think we can make any assignment WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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of special programs as to what effect it has upon the building itself. More than anything else we try to put a Special Ed. program in an area where a lot of students reside, as best as possible. As that changes the facility could change. Although, I don't think that we are going to do anything that would create a problem for the school that is going to be assigned to.

- Q Have you looked at the Special Ed. race numbers, the Special Ed. program in Topeka disproportionately minority?
- A I don't know. If I might say, that Special Ed. program we have to assign students that program based on their eligibility for it and we have to stand up for that eligibility. So we only put students in Special Ed. who are qualified for Special Ed.
- Q I can't find my note on it at this point, but I think it was with Mr. Miller, he talked about a free-standing program, Adventure Center?
- A Yes.
- Q Can you describe to me a little bit what that is?
 - It is a program that is housed at old Rice Elementary

 School. We call it the Adventure Center now and it takes

 5th Grade students from across the District and it keeps

 them there for two weeks at a time. We try to mix the

 students based on sex, race and socio-economic level so

 that we will have students from higher economic as well as

students from lower economic, et cetera. We provide programs there in specialized areas that you would not normally find back in a regular elementary school and we do that to more enrich the program for all the youngsters and all the 5th Grade students will go there. We have had in the past 3rd Grade students who will attend there. I think it has been for a two-day period and with the same setup. So we have a variety of what we consider a pretty creative enrichment program.

- Q Does every 5th grader go there sometime during the year?
- A Yes.
- There appear to be from the reading of the Board Minutes from around the '74 time period, other committees, other than the DCAC that we talked about this morning, that were involved in discussing what should happen in '74, both in terms of long-range plans and in terms of response to HEW.

 Do you recall that?
- A Yes.
- Q One that I recall seeing was the acronym, was CACE. Do you recall that committee?
 - That was the original Board of Education Committee. It is now called DCAC. It was originally called Community

 Advisory Council for Education or something like that, so that was the first citizens group established by the Board.

		보이면서 생각하다. 그 이렇게 하고 됐다면 다른 가는 사람이 맛 먹어보면 다 하게 되었다면 하다.	-
1	Q	Do you recall when it was established?	
2	A	It would have been I think around '74.	
3	Q	Most of the time in the Board Minutes they refer to this	
4		only by acronym, because everybody knew what they meant	
5		and referred to. So I am going through the acronym to	
6		understand what they were. The next one I wrote down was	
7		the COBME, which may have been, I am not sure, the Committee	
8		On Better Minority Education?	
9	A.	There was a committee called the Coordinating Committee	
10		for the Black Community. That is the only one I remember.	
11	Q	Is there an equivalent one that exists today?	
12	A	Yes, it still exists.	
13	Q	Does the School District have contact with that committee?	
14	A	Yes.	
15	Q	What form is that contact?	
16	A	It would be through Mr. Forrest Slaughter's office and I	
17		don't believe they are on DCAC right now, but they are not	
18		really active. They are still in existence.	
19	Q	The only other one I wrote down was CAC, which I believe	
20		is Community Advisory Council?	
21	A	That probably was the same one that the Board, when we	
23		first organized the committee, they had two or three	
24		acronyms because they went to DCAC.	
25	Q	There appears to be a reorganization of that at some point	
23		in the mid '70's. Do you recall that? Maybe it is when	

CACE turns into DCAC. Do you recall that reorganization and why it took place?

- I think that the original CACE Committee had a limited scope and was not to be a standing committee. The Board had provisions that they would not have any standing committees and once the CACE Committee operated for I think about a year, it may have gone two years, then the Board decided they wanted to establish a standing committee.

 That is when they directed us to set up the DCAC with a set of constitution bylaws, to deal with other than just one or two items.
- Q I think you said a second ago that the I have forgotten now what the title was, the Coordinating Committee for the Black Citizens of Topeka?
- A Coordinating Committee for the Black Community, yes.
- Q You said they are not in the DCAC?
- A I don't believe they are active like they used to be. We had the NAACP on there. They have been, but they are not attending. So I am not sure. We have some groups and various minority communities represented.
- Who decides what community groups get a slot on that committee?
 - Initially in the beginning, we wrote all of the "considered agencies" in the community of any size that would be recognized, more like League of Women Voters and things

like that, and said we were organizing a group and would they have an interest in that. We initially had more than we could accommodate. Because we didn't want to make the committee so big it couldn't operate. The Board made the final decision as to who would be on the initial committee. Since that time the committee asks to be considered to be placed on there. Then we carry that request to the Board of Education. But in order to expand that, that has to be a decision of the Board.

- Q Has that happened during your tenure, new committees?
- A I think we have added one or two and deleted one or two, yes.
- Q Did the staff make a recommendation to the Board when this issue arose?
- We researched the group and made a report to the Board, and I think we did make a recommendation on that addition.

 But basically, under the constitution bylaws, the group is eliminated if they don't attend the meeting. So that takes care of itself.
- Q The DCAC has officers to it?
- A Yes.

- Q How are they selected?
- A By their own group.
- Q Is there a city-wide PTA or PTO?
- A Area Council PTA, which is normally the City Council for WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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all the branch councils. But through inactivity on their part—there is a lot of activity at the building, but not at the District level. The Area Council just disband, so we have that building. We have a PTA in some buildings and some buildings we will have PTO, which is Parent Teacher Organization. Primarily they operate so they don't have to pay dues to PTA, that is the reason. PTA you have got to pay national membership. In high schools we will have usually the Booster Club, although there could be other organizations. We primarily leave that at a local level.

Q When we were going through your resumé, one of the things
I failed to ask you was whether you ever testified before?

A Yes.

Q In what context?

A It was on behalf of the Board of Education as an administrator in court.

Q What was the nature of the case?

A The first one was when I was in Shawnee Mission, I testified on a litigation involving the interpretation of a piece of legislation dealing with negotiations.

Q Any others?

A I think that is it on that. I was involved in litigation in this system.

Q That is what I was going to ask you.

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A	This again was in reference to negotiation, items dealing
	with negotiation and it was in court here in Shawnee
	County.
Q	Any other testimony?
Α	I believe that is all in court.
Q	Any depositions besides this one?
A	No.
Q	One of the things I have asked, I have now forgotten who,
	I think it was Mr. Miller, was when it first came to be
	that Blacks were legally permitted in the Topeka system to
	be administrators at what had previously been all White
	schools. He, as I recall, didn't know the answer to that.
A	No, I do not.
Q	We alluded earlier this morning I think to the X and N
	Plan. Are those the two letters that they are?
A	Yes.
Q	Do those letters stand for anything?
A	No.
Q	When did the process of preparing those plans begin?
A	I suppose they started around a couple years ago.
Q	The '76 Plan you said earlier ended in '81 and if planning
	for the X and N Plan essentially started in '82, was there
	a time when you didn't have a plan and weren't planning
	for a plan?
	Q A Q A Q A Q A

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Yes, that is correct.

1 How did that happen? 2 When we originally had the 5-year Plan and we were supposed 3 to update it, but as the Board of Education changed, we never could get an additional year added onto it and there 5 was usually somebody who was not in favor of doing this. 6 You know, trying to get a decision whether you were going 7 to close anymore buildings or not is very easy. So the 8 plans were not updated on a year-to-year basis as we had 9 planned them to be, because we couldn't get the Board to 10 finalize it. 11 Was there a proposed plan, but just never adopted by the 12 Board? 13 We could not get into the development of one. No, there 14 was not a plan. 15 What precipitated the beginning of the X and N Plan develop-16 ment? 17 I think that we felt that even though we had gone through 18 the closing of schools and things that had occurred under 19 the original Plan, there were still areas that we needed 20 to work on and try to improve in and that is what brought 21 it on. 22 What areas did you think you needed to work on and try to 23 improve in? 24

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population in '76 had declined significantly.

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What had happened to our student population. Our student

closed buildings we were able to maintain decent building sizes up through '81. But we were losing students all the way along. So where we were in 1982 was about where we were in 1976 because we lost additional students. So we had begun a situation of buildings that were low in enrollment. That if we were going to maintain programs with young people that we had to increase the size. They were quite costly in operation. We had to review our racial balance in each school and consider that and it is an item that is an ongoing process. So a lot of the same problems we were faced with in '76 we were somewhat faced with in 1982 again because of decline.

- How did that start, the development of the X and N Plan?

 Did you say to Dr. Tribbey, I think we ought to start

 working up another plan? Or did the Board say to you it

 is time to start working up another plan? Who got the

 ball rolling and how did that happen?
 - I think as part of our administrative operation we could again see the situation, that we are dealing with declining enrollment. Our class size was decreasing at some buildings and we had to maintain a certain staff to maintain our program. So I think through initial discussions with the Board, and again it is more of a two-way discussion, we felt we needed to move to make some changes. So those were generated I guess as a result of us, but we couldn't WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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1 pursue unless the Board gave us direction. 2 Was Mr. Douglas President of the Board at that time? 3 No. I don't think he would have been President of the 4 He has been President before, but I don't think 5 it was at that time. 6 This two-way discussion, does it take place in a formal 7 Board Meeting? 8 Some, and some in executive session. A 9 Executive session is still a formal Board Meeting, but it 10 is not public? 11 A Yes. 12 Is that the difference? 13 Yes, I'm sorry. A 14 I just wanted to make sure I understood it. Why would 15 that sort of thing be discussed in executive session as 16 opposed to a public session? 17 I think it was the general feeling of the Board that a A 18 discussion of this dealt with a lot of people in the 19 community, it dealt with some very emotional issues and 20 that there was a feeling that if you brought that into the 21 open and discussed it openly, that it would create a lot 22 of turmoil and disruption maybe needlessly. Because of 23 the fact you may not do what you want to talk about. 24 may be just discussing it. 25 Did the X and the N Plans go through more than one draft?

1	A	I am not sure they went through a draft. They might have											
2		gone through a change in a boundary here and a change in a											
3		boundary there. If that is what you mean by draft.											
4	Q	Why were there two plans instead of one?											
5	A	I feel that the Board felt that there should be more than											
6		just one plan presented to the community. Second of all,											
7		there was a totally different organizational structure of the buildings in the one plan versus the other. One had											
8													
9		a structure of K through 5, 6 through 8, 9 through 12.											
10		The other had a K through 6, 7, 8, 9 through 12.											
11	Q	Did the staff recommend either be adopted?											
12	A	Our recommendation to the Board is that both plans we											
13		could live with and be implemented.											
14	Q	Was it further your recommendation that they should pick											
15		one or the other as opposed to doing either?											
16	A	It was our recommendation that they develop a long-range											
17		plan, whether it be one of those, it could be a modified											
18		plan or something.											
19	Q	Is there any difference between X and N in terms of the											
20		impact on the racial balance in the schools?											
21	A	I think both of them were good plans along that line.											
22	Q	It would have improved racial balance in the schools?											
23													
24	A	Yes.											
25	Q	Would one of them have improved it better than the other?											
	A	I don't think there was one probably overly better than											

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1 the other. That would be just a point of judgment. 2 I think you said earlier, again, don't let me put words 3 in your mouth if you don't want them there, but I think 4 you said earlier one of the factors that went into the 5 developing of these plans was an effort to improve racial 6 balance in the schools, is that right? 7 That is one of the things we consider when we develop plans, 8 yes. 9 Is there a writing somewhere that indicates that that was 10 one of the factors that you wanted to consider as you were 11 developing the plan? 12 Part of the proposed plans were a set of assumptions in 13 which we had been given directions on those assumptions is 14 what we used to develop the plans from. 15 Where did those assumptions come from? 16 They were as a result of working with the Board as to what 17 they wanted in the plan. 18 Were those formally adopted by the Board before you started 19 working on the specific details of the plans? 20 They were ones that the Members of the Board gave us 21 direction to use in developing a plan, but we did not 22 formally adopt them in an open meeting as such. 23 How did it happen? Would you sit down with Mr. Douglas, 24 for example, and you would sit down separately with somebody 25 This is the only name I happen to know.

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1	A	We would sit down with the Board. These are things we need												
2		some direction on. We need to know some perimeters to												
3		develop a plan and we need at least four Members of the												
4		Board to feel that those were acceptable assumptions to												
5		work with. But we did not take any vote on them in any												
6		fashion.												
7	Q	So you presented what you thought would be a likely set of												
8		assumptions the Board might want to work through? The												
9		Board said yes, Number 6 sounds fine and so on?												
10	A	That is because there are certain areas you always fall												
11		within and like you need to know how big of a school you												
12		want.												
13	Q	Was there any discussion of the racial criteria with the												
14		Board?												
15	A	Yes.												
16	Q	What was the nature of that discussion?												
17	A	We needed to establish what the feeling of the assumption												
18		should be in reference to the minority percentage in												
19		buildings.												
20	Q	Did any Board Members express an opinion on that question?												
21	A	Yes.												
22	Q	Which Board Members and what was their opinion?												
23	A	We had some that felt we needed to lower the percentages,												
24		below 50%. Some felt that getting them around 50% was												
25		adequate. We didn't particularly give a "specific number"												

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1 as such. 2 Which Board Members fell into the first of those categories 3 and which Board Members fell into the second, if you can 4 recall? 5 The below 50% factor I felt that Dr. Ward, Mr. Douglas, A 6 Mr. Hall and Mr. Taylor probably were inclined to move in 7 that direction. 8 The second category, the around 50% as opposed to the 9 below 50% category? 10 I think Mrs. Bergkamp and Mrs. Romero and I am not sure 11 what Mrs. Boggs' position was. 12 When you had this discussion with the Board, was the 13 discussion minority-majority, Black-White, Black-Hispanic-14 White? 15 A It was minority-majority. 16 Minority for this purpose is non-White? 17 Yes. A 18 Did an actual number get incorporated in the assumptions? 19 In the tentative plans that was prepared to the public, we 20 would bring the minority percent below 50%. 21 Your projection was the plans would accomplish that? 22 Yes. 23 That would be true of both plans? 24 Yes. 25 Q I am not sure how to ask this, did you start with that as

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1		a goal going in rather than of that as a goal coming out?											
2	A	That was a goal going in because we did not develop any											
3		plan until we had our assumptions.											
4	Q	The plan was developed primarily by Dr. Tribbey's office?											
5	A	Yes.											
6	Q	After the two plans were completed by staff, they were then											
7		presented to the Board?											
8	A	Yes.											
9	Q	What happened next?											
10	A	They basically decided that they would, once they got some											
11		agreement on what they release to the community, then the											
12		plans X and N were released to the community and we started											
13		the same process that we had gone under, the 1976 Plans.											
14	Q	Release to the community, how does that happen? The press											
15		release?											
16	A	The document is put together and we did have a news release											
17		and it was sent out to the buildings and presented to the											
18		DCAC and that process.											
19	Q	Did the DCAC make any recommendation concerning either											
20		plan, N or X?											
21	A	Yes.											
22	Q	What was their recommendation?											
23	A	That would be hard for me to explain the whole thing.											
24 25	Q	Is it in writing somewhere?											

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1	A	The Board held four regular Board Meetings, which they
2		allowed an hour or better for people to come in and make
3		comments in an open Board Meeting. We also went to every
4		building that was requested us to come. Of course, I think
5		everyone that was affected did request us. I think we had
6		a neighborhood of twenty-three or twenty-four building
7		meetings that Board Members and administrators set up. So
8		we went out again and presented the plans and they listened
9		to comments, questions and tried to answer questions and
10		things of that nature.
11	Q	Did you have to attend all twenty-three building meetings?
12	A	Not all twenty-three. I probably attended probably three-
13		fourths of them.
14	Q	Could anybody speak at those meetings?
15	A	Yes.
16	Q	Even if they didn't have kids in the public schools?
17	A	Yes.
18	Q	Were the plans presented to City government in any way?
19	Λ	We sent a copy, I personally did, a copy to the City
20		Commission and County Commissioners.
21	Q	Did you get reaction from either of those bodies?
22	A	No. In a letter we requested if they would like for us to
23		come before them and present them we would do so. But we

Q How about State Legislators?

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did not get any reaction.

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1	A	We gave some copies to some State Legislators, but not
2		everybody in the State Legislature.
3	Q	Did you get comments from State Legislators?
4	A	No.
5	Q	What about the State Board of Education?
6	A	I don't know whether I sent a copy to all of them or not.
7		I sent them to about everybody I could think of that might
8		be affected. I would know if I check my own office.
9	Q	Do you recall whether you got any feedback from the State
10		Board of Education?
11	A	No, I did not get any feedback.
12	Q	What about the Governor's Office, did you send it to
13		anybody in the Governor's Office?
14	A	I can't recall on that. I don't know.
15	Q	Do you recall any feedback from the Governor's Office?
16	Α	No.
17	Q	After you had all these public meetings and the four Board
18		Meetings where everyone was able to comment, what happened
20		next?
21	A	After we made all of our visits and talked to the Board,
22		if anything was said at a meeting we tried to share that
23		with the other Board Members if they weren't in attendance.
24		Then the Board had established previously in their long-
25		range plan a time line which they were going to fall within.
		They were approached by another citizens group asking for

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delay in this time line because they wanted to study it 1 2 too. The Board delayed that time line and allowed them 3 to put comments in. Then we got to the point of whether 4 the Board was going to adopt it. It was not adopted by the 5 Board. 6 0 What was that other citizens group? 7 Topeka for Education Involvement. A 8 Who are they besides what is descriptive of their title? Q 9 Can you tell me anything else about them? 10 The only thing I can tell you is that there were a few 11 people involved. I never met with the group. I never saw 12 the group. The only ones I can tell you are the names 13 they said they were members. 14 Were they parents? 15 I feel that the ones that I am aware of were parents. A 16 Do you currently have kids in the public schools in Topeka? 17 Yes. A 18 What grades are they in? 19 I have a boy in the 2nd Grade. He will be in the 3rd next 20 year, and a girl in the 6th, she will be in the 7th next 21 year, and a boy in the 9th, he will be in the 10th next 22 year. 23 Was there a formal vote to not adopt plans X and N? 24 There was a formal vote to withdraw the plans. 25

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Q

What was that vote?

A Four-three, I think.

Q Did you get any instructions about preparing another plan?

A No.

Are there currently any plans going on for a plan? Is there any development going on of a new long-range plan currently?

A Not from the administration.

I tried to look at the Board Minutes surrounding X and N, which is why I am asking so many details and frankly didn't get a lot of the Board Minutes on that. Can you, with fairness, characterize why—I understand I am asking you to do something a little funny here, namely characterize what other people's motives were. Did Members of the Board say things that from which you could conclude why the plan was voted to be withdrawn?

MR. SEBELIUS: I am going to object to the form of the question. I am going to permit the witness to answer if he is able to.

I got some reaction. You must remember most of our Board Members were relatively newer Board Members and had not gone through a long-range plan. Mr. Douglas had. I got some reaction from some other Board Members that the concerns expressed by the community were significant enough that they didn't feel like they would implement those plans. It was not ever expressed to me by a joint group

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of Board Members.

The reason I am asking is, what I looked for in the Minutes was things like Board Member Douglas announced that he would vote against this plan because - and he gave a little statement explaining why. I didn't find that kind of stuff. Did Board Members give statements prior to their vote being taken?

A I think in individual meetings they did, yes.

- Q Were there Minutes of all those individual Board Meetings?
- A No.

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- Q Did the local paper take a position on X or N, take an editorial position?
- A I will have to think back on that one. I think first it was presented in a fashion of the plans and obviously you got letters to the Editor. I think they took a position in the end. I am not sure they took a position until the Board withdrew. I would have to research that. But I know they took some positions after the Board withdrew.
- Q Did the Board Members state their rationale? Did any of them have press releases? Is there any place I can find an explanation as to why a Board Member voted the way they did?
- A Not really.
- Q You have heard me ask the next series of questions of other witnesses. Let me ask them of you. Sticking with the high

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school, starting with the high schools, in your mind is 1 2 there a high school that is the best, and sticking with educational quality, is there a high school of the three 3 4 that you would consider the best in the system? 5 I would not. 6 How about the middle schools? Is there one that stands 7 out as providing an exceptional program as compared to the 8 others? 9 I wouldn't say so. A 10 Is there one, either in the high schools or the middle 11 schools, about whose educational program you are concerned? 12 A No. 13 Or that stands out as maybe the most troubled of the high 14 schools or middle schools? 15 A No, I wouldn't think so. 16 What about the elementary schools? Is there an elementary 17 school that stands out as the jewel of the system? 18 No. 19 Is there one or more that cause you concern that you would 20 view as having an educational program that is troubled at 21 the moment? 22 No. 23 Is there one elementary school or more in your mind that 24 stands out as providing the least best educational program 25 at the moment?

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A No.

Q In what part of town do you live? I don't care about your address.

- A Southwest.
- Q When you moved to Topeka from Kansas City, is that right -
- A That is right.
- Q (Continuing) --when you moved to Topeka, had you lived in the same house since you moved here?
- A I lived in the same area, not the same house.
- Q Why did you move into that area?
 - At the time it was when I came here there was very few homes on the market of what I really wanted. As a matter of fact, there wasn't any that had been listed by real estate. I heard about the house I bought by word of mouth and I called the guy and asked him if he was interested in selling and he said he was and that is when I purchased it.
- Q Did you make any inquiry about the schools—that is a silly question, at some level? We talked earlier about how people when they decide where to move, one of the first things they ask is the schools. We talked about that.

 Did you make those kinds of inquiries when you were trying to decide where in Topeka to live?
- A I did not. It sounds ridiculous, but I didn't have any children at that time in school. I never even thought
 - about it. I just assumed the schools were good so when we WATERS COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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1 moved in there we didn't have a child that was ready to 2 go in school and I didn't even think about it. I said 3 that earlier but that is the truth. If I had somebody in 4 school, I am sure I would have had a different feeling 5 about it. 6 I only have one more line of questioning and it is --7 MR. HANSEN: Why don't we take a recess. 8 (A recess was taken, after which the 9 following proceedings were held.) 10 (By Mr. Hansen) You are leaving your current position in 11 the foreseeable future, is that correct? 12 A Correct. 13 Effective as of when? 14 July 31st. A 15 Did the circumstances of your leaving have anything to do 16 with the issues in this case? 17 No. 18 Will you continue to have an association with 501? 19 Yes. A 20 What is the name of that association? 21 That I will be working with the Board, legal counsel, and 22 administrative staff with items that apparently in the 23 process at the end of July we are dealing with. 24 Does that include us? 25

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Yes.

1	Q Do you know where you are going?										
2	A No.										
3	MR. HANSEN: I have no more questions. Thank you										
4	very much.										
5	MR. SEBELIUS: I have no questions at this time.										
6	We will review and sign.										
7											
8	Signature of Witness										
9											
10	STATE OF KANSAS)) SS:										
11	COUNTY OF SHAWNEE)										
12	SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me thisday of										
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STATE OF KANSAS)
COUNTY OF SHAWNEE)

CERTIFICATE

I, Richard T. Waters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of Kansas, certify that the witness, JAMES M. GRAY, was by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; that his deposition was reported by me in shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my supervision, and is a true and correct record of the testimony given by said witness. I further certify that said deposition was taken pursuant to FRCP Rule 30.

I further certify that I am not attorney for, nor related to any of the parties or attorneys to this action, nor financially interested in the action.

		IN	WIT	NESS	WHE	REOF,	I	have	set	my	hand	and	official	
seal	at	Tope	ka,	Kans	sas,	this	-	day	of					_,
19														

RICHARD T. WATERS Certified Shorthand Reporter of Kansas.