

WISCONSIN STATE
LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE HEARING
RECORDS

2005-06

(session year)

Senate

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on
Education
(SC-Ed)

File Naming Example:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- > 05hr_AC-Ed_RCP_pt01a
- > 05hr_AC-Ed_RCP_pt01b
- > 05hr_AC-Ed_RCP_pt02

Published Documents

> Committee Hearings ... CH (Public Hearing Announcements)

> **

> Committee Reports ... CR

> **

> Executive Sessions ... ES

> **

> Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

> **

*Information Collected For Or
Against Proposal*

> Appointments ... Appt

> **

> Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

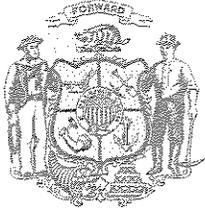
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> Hearing Records ... HR (bills and resolutions)

> **05hr_sb0229_SC-Ed_pt01**

> Miscellaneous ... Misc

> **



TED KANAVAS

STATE SENATOR

Testimony on Senate Bill 229
Senate Committee on Education
Tuesday, October 18, 2005

Chairman Olsen and members of the Senate Committee on Education, I appreciate the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill 229.

This bill is rather simple. It allows, not forces, school boards the ability to grant students 1.5 credits for physical education if they fulfill certain requirements. The first requirement is that the student must complete a Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association (WIAA) sanctioned athletic sport. The second requirement requires the student athlete to earn an additional 1.5 credits in either English, social studies, mathematics, science, health education, vocational education, foreign language or fine arts.

My intent in crafting this legislation is to afford those student who want to better themselves academically, and who have committed themselves to being part of school athletic team, to be allowed to bypass the physical education requirement. This is not a free pass for student athletes. They are going to have to earn the physical exemption both in the classroom and in athletic competition.

Though I am well aware of the benefits associated with physical education, I am also fully aware of the competitive nature of college and university admissions. Wisconsin state universities for example have been quite stringent on their respective admissions requirements. There are student athletes that want to take an extra advanced placement course, or another math class but do not have room in their current schedules. This bill will provide these students the ability to have the best of both worlds—extra academic classes and also being able to be given credit for competing in athletic sports.

I want to make clear that this is not a mandate on school districts. The respective boards will have the option of choosing whether or not to grant the physical education credit to those that have completed a WIAA sanctioned sport.

For your review, I have included a listing of the sports that are currently sanctioned by the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association.

Boy's Sports

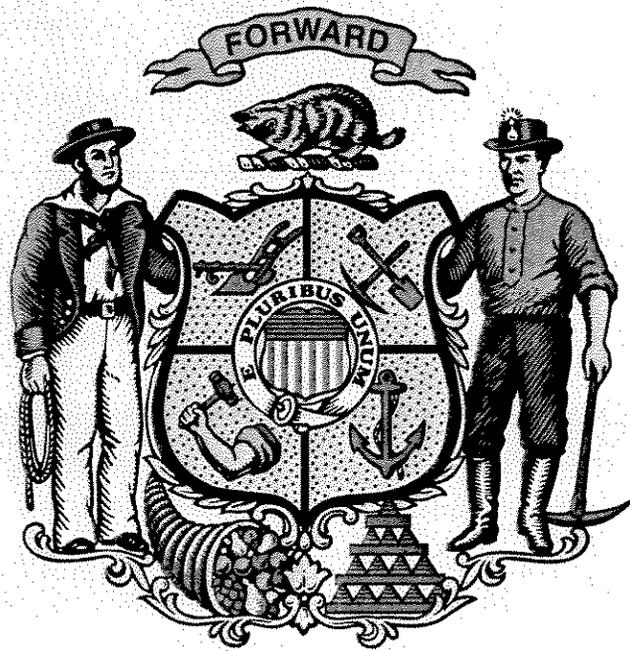
Baseball—Spring and Summer
Basketball
Cross Country
Football
Hockey
Golf
Soccer
Swimming and Diving
Tennis
Track and Field
Volleyball
Wrestling

Girl's Sports

Basketball
Cross Country
Golf
Gymnastics
Hockey
Soccer
Softball
Swimming and Diving
Tennis
Track and Field
Volleyball

STATE CAPITOL

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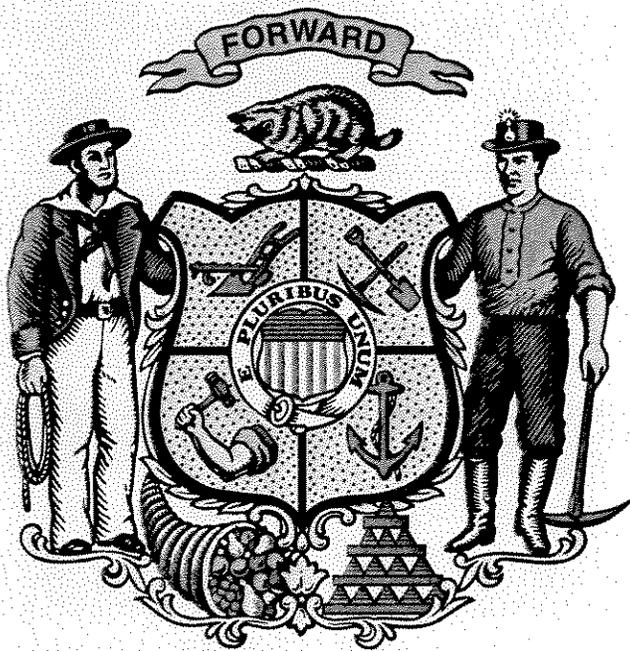
Hogan, Rebecca

From: Jeffrey Ranous [Jeffrey.Ranous@heart.org]
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2005 9:36 AM
To: Hogan, Rebecca
Subject: Registration in opposition to SB 229

Good morning. Since I am out of town on business today I will not be able to attend the Senate Education Committee public hearing today. I would however like to register the American Heart Assoc. in opposition to SB229. My contact information is listed below. Thank you very much. Jeff.

Jeffrey G. Ranous
Wisconsin Senior Director of Advocacy

American Heart Association, Greater Midwest Affiliate
2850 Dairy Drive, Suite 300
Madison, WI 53718
Mobile: 262.271.4908
Phone: 608.221.8866
Fax: 608.221.9233
jeffrey.ranous@heart.org
www.americanheart.org



Senate Bill 229

Is, as introduced by Senators Kanavas and Grothman of June 2, 2002;
 "An Act *to create* 118.33 (1) (e) of the statutes; **relating to:** granting high school credit for extracurricular sports."

"The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate an assembly, do enact as follows:

A school board may grant a pupil credit in physical education under par. (a) 1. for participating in an extracurricular sport if the sport is sanctioned by the Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association and the pupil earns an additional 1.5 credits in English, social studies, mathematics, science, health education, vocational education, foreign languages, or fine arts.

Section 2. Initial Applicability

- (1) This act first applies to high school diplomas granted on the effective date of this subsection.

I. Introduction

I am **Kelsey Nelson**, and I am 16 years old and a junior at **Brookfield Central High School in Brookfield, WI**. I am here in support of Senate Bill 229, which discusses the granting of high school credit for extracurricular sports. From examples of students who would benefit from this bill to statistics that imply that gym is not necessary, I intend to prove that Senate Bill 229 should be passed.

II. Research

A. From Internet

1. Purpose of Physical Education

-According to ED.gov, a governmental website focused on the U.S. Department of Education, the elements of a physical education program may provide for one or more of the following:

- "(1) Fitness education and assessment to help students understand, improve, or maintain their physical well-being.
- (2) Instruction in a variety of motor skills and physical activities designed to enhance the physical, mental, and social or emotional development of every student.
- (3) Development of, and instruction in, cognitive concepts about motor skill and physical fitness that support a lifelong healthy lifestyle.
- (4) Opportunities to develop positive social and cooperative skills through physical activity participation.

(5) Instruction in healthy eating habits and good nutrition."

-According to the Surgeon General's report entitled **Physical Activity and Health** in which it recommends that "for better health, physical activity should be performed regularly. The most recent recommendations advise people of all ages to include a minimum of 30 minutes of physical activity of moderate intensity (such as brisk walking on most, if not all, days of the week. It is also acknowledged that for most people, greater health benefits can be obtained by engaging in physical activity of more vigorous intensity or of longer duration."

-Conclusively, according to the National Association for Sport and Physical Education (NASPE), the third standard in the National Standards for Physical Education is that a student "participates regularly in physical activity."

2. Requirements of PE

-According to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction on its website at

www.dpi.state.wi.us, in the Physical Education Instruction in Wisconsin subheading, Standard P, the requirements for a high school student are;

"...at least 1.5 credits of physical education incorporating effects of exercise, health-related fitness, and lifetime activities."

3. Statistics on PE Aptitude

-As stated in a report of the Surgeon General in a recent study entitled **Physical Activity and Health**, it was stated that "The percentage of high school students who were enrolled in physical education and who reported being physically active for at least 20 minutes in physical education classes" - which is lower than the recommended 30 - "declined from approximately 81 percent to 70 percent during the first half of this decade." Bottom lining it, the report states, "Only 19 percent of all high school students report being physically active for 20 minutes or more in daily physical education classes."

4. Statistics on Athletics

-Team sports are, not surprisingly, strongly encouraged. Donna Shalala, the Secretary of Health and Human Services even said, in her message in the Surgeon General's report, that "In the 1950s, we launched the first national effort to encourage young Americans to be physically active, with a strong emphasis on participation in team sports... [Now,] its key finding is that people of all ages can improve the quality of their lives through... [The] practice of moderate physical activity."

-And according to the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons website, orthoinfo.aaos.org;

"Fifty percent of boys and 25 percent of girls between the ages of 8 and 16 compete in an organized sports program sometime during the year... At the high school level, there are 32 male and 27 female competitive sports with 7,000,000 high school students participating"

B. School

1. Examples of Teams

-More obvious ones, like cross-country and swimming which both spend a minimum of 2 hours daily in intense training plus weekly meets

-Also sports like volleyball, soccer, tennis, basketball, and football often each require a certain amount of physical fitness to be allowed to participate on the team. They, too, each spend a minimum of an hour and a half daily plus meets/games/tournaments

-A senior at Brookfield Central, Kelly Borden, and junior Rob Korslin, who participate in varsity swimming and football/basketball respectively both agree that they tend to work much harder in practice than they do in gym class - so why take it?

III. Application

-Most importantly is how this bill will benefit the students

A. For Students

1. Can Do More

-Kids now will be able to take that art class or that literature class that they had wanted to take but were unable to take due to scheduling conflicts.

2. Examples

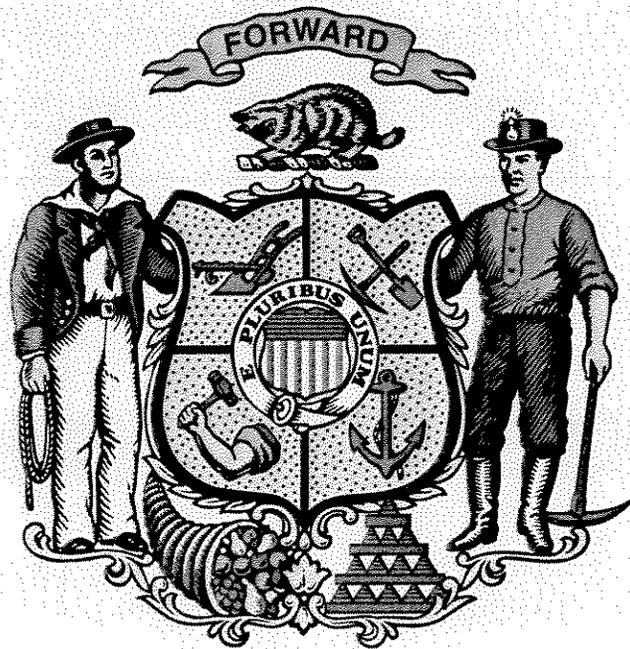
-I know that my sisters, for example, who are in 9th, 8th, and 5th grade, have varying interests including art, music, and foreign language that they would love to pursue through the school system. While one, who is already in high school, is

a state-level tennis player (she and her partner took fifth last weekend) and would very much enjoy taking Photography, but cannot fit it into her schedule this year. With the subtraction of PE, she would still receive more than her recommended minimum of 30 minutes of physical activity in tennis practice while still being able to participate in various other interests such as photo.

IV. Conclusion

A. Restatement

-Simply put, participation in extracurricular sports goes beyond the required "physical education incorporating effects of exercise, health-related fitness, and lifetime activities" that is stated by the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction about Physical Education in Wisconsin and far beyond the recommended 30 minute minimum of exercise from the surgeon general. By allowing this bill to pass, you are enabling students to venture farther into the realms of elective classes.



SB 229- Mike Richards - Student Kelsey Nelson

school board could craft their own process

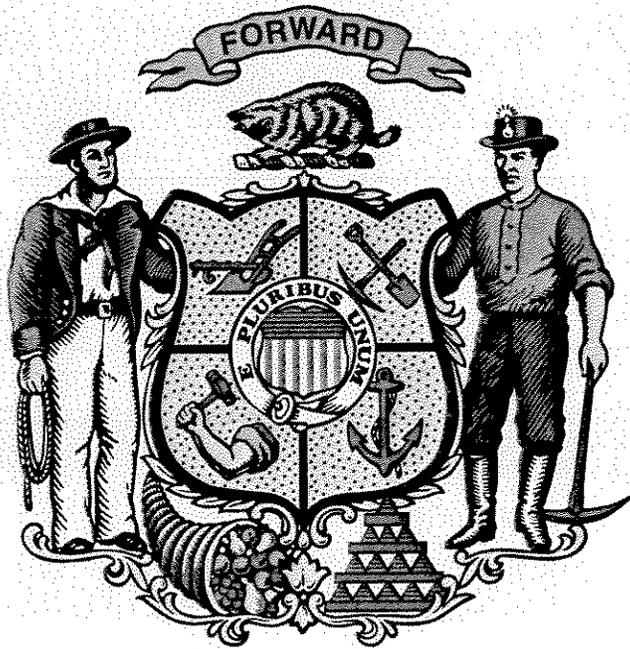
what if kid get cut a debit get out?

what about all the other clubs. will this be a slippery slope?

lots of fixes needed

Jennifer - DPI

Tyff PerM-



STATE OF WISCONSIN

To _____

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Katie

of Petrovski office

Phone 6-1182

Telephoned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please Call	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Called to See You	Rush	<input type="checkbox"/>
Returned Your Call	Will Call Again	<input type="checkbox"/>

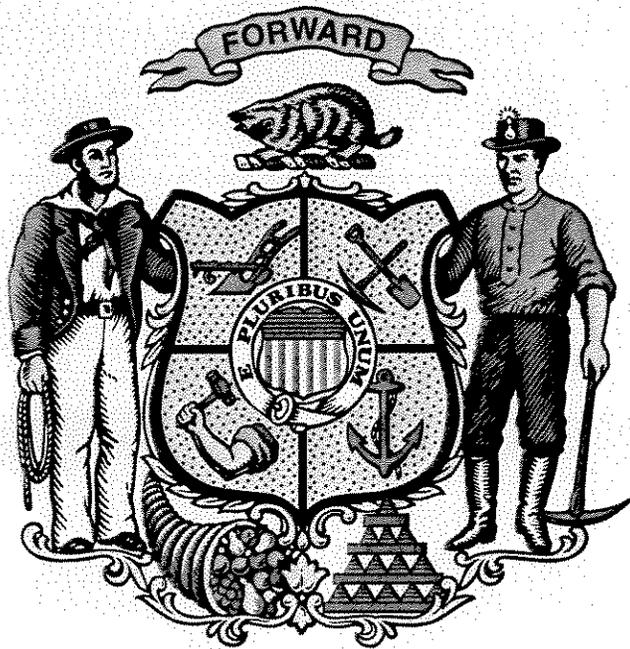
Message Quick Question
before hearing. Call
NR.



Party Receiving Call

Jeff - American Heart Assoc
262-271-4908

Register in Opposition
for Phy Ed Bill
will send email
for formal record





State Senator Luther Olsen
 Wisconsin's 14th Senate District
 Room 5 South, State Capitol, Madison, WI 53707
 608-266-0751 • 800-991-5541

purpose of PhyEd vs. Sports

Equity and ~~academics~~ academics

Certification

grading -
 licensed teacher
 grade pt
 avg
 class
 rank

Knowledge of standards

limited school day

Students w/ disabilities
 equal opportunity

Paid for by Olsen for Senate. Mark Finger, Treasurer. Not paid for at state expense.