

MINUTES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS - B

October 24-25, 1977October 24Morning Session

Chairman Weaver called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. In addition to the Chairman, the following members of the Committee were in attendance: Senator Paul Hess, Senator Arnold Berman, Senator Norman Gaar, Senator Frank Gaines, Representative William Bunten, Representative Roy Garrett, Representative Richard Harper, Representative David Heinemann, Representative Loren Hohman, and Representative John Ivy. Staff members present were: Marlin Rein, Robert Epps, Robert Haley, Julie Mundy, Louis Chabira, and Jim Wilson. Others in attendance are listed in a separate attachment at the end of these minutes.

The Chairman announced that the first subject the Committee would consider is Proposal No. 73 - District Court Personnel.

Proposal No. 73 - District Court Personnel

Chairman Weaver recognized Alfred Schroeder, Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, for the purpose of making several comments related to the proposal under study. Justice Schroeder reviewed briefly the act establishing a unified court system. He indicated that there are three separate studies currently being conducted on court personnel: (1) Court personnel at the district level; (2) Court personnel at the appellate level; and (3) a study of Court personnel in Sedgwick County. He said there will have to be much effort devoted to coordinating these various studies when they are completed and he assured the Committee that the Supreme Court would cooperate with the Legislature in this endeavor.

Chairman Weaver then introduced Jack Higgins of Research Planning Corporation. Mr. Higgins reviewed portions of the study, noting in particular the several changes that have been made in the study so far. Included in the review was an indication of the positions for which job descriptions were developed.

Senator Hess questioned whether the consultants had made consistent use of several terms in the study. He also expressed interest in understanding whether the Chief Justice or the Judicial Administrator would have supervisory responsibility over positions such as personnel director. Mr. Higgins indicated that the court would ultimately have authority to decide this. Mr. Higgins also told the Committee that the court would still have authority to establish the job descriptions and procedures by which authorized positions would be filled, but that local authorities would actually fill the positions in accordance with those procedures. In that way the court would not be in a position to deny employment to anyone who met the qualifications established for a given position.

Senator Berman asked if the court had developed an implementation schedule. Justice Schroeder said that efforts were currently underway to coordinate this and the other studies in order to effect their implementation. Senator Berman inquired further if the court budget would include the cost of a "master" personnel plan to accomplish this. Justice Schroeder said that it would if the Legislature approved it. Senator Berman expressed his concern about the fiscal impact of transferring funding responsibility for support of court personnel from local to state sources.

Senator Hess wanted to know what other parts would be added to the study before it was completed. Mr. Higgins replied that supporting documentation in greater detail will be included. In addition, the study will include a plan to assign all present personnel to the appropriate positions on the proposed new position schedule.

Senator Gaines inquired of the consultants if they considered geographic differentials in conducting the study. The consultants said they had. In response to another question by Senator Gaines, Mr. Higgins said that salaries of court personnel under the new study are comparable to similar positions in the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, using as an example the position of clerk typist. He noted that it was difficult to determine the comparability of some positions, such as clerk, since the duties of a court clerk were so different from those in other agencies. Senator Gaines was also interested in knowing how the determination would be made as to the number of personnel needed in a given district. Mr. Higgins said the primary measure is still caseload. Senator Hess asked if the study would recommend whether a particular county needed a specific positions. Mr. Higgins said it would.

On another matter, Senator Berman asked about the salaries of county personnel and whether a significant salary differential would arise as a result of implementing the study's recommendations. Mr. Higgins said that such an eventuality is possible but that, in any case, many counties have not been operating their personnel systems in the same way the state has; for example, many counties do not operate on a merit system.

Senator Gaines again questioned what recommendations the study would make with respect to specific positions for particular districts. Senator Gaines said he realized that this was beyond the scope of the study but wanted to know if the consultants had any information on this matter which would aid the Committee in deciding whether the new plan will assign jobs and salaries in a fair and equitable manner. Mr. Morrell, another consultant of Research Planning Corporation, responded by saying that they had not developed this sort of information because it was not included in the scope of the study. He remarked further that this was the first time the firm had conducted such a study for a Legislature.

Representative Hohman inquired whether personnel levels should be based on caseload. Mr. Higgins cited several other factors which related to personnel levels; among these were the number of persons supervised and the number of judges in the district whose activities must be coordinated. Representative Hohman asked if this meant that two districts which had identical caseloads could have different staffing positions. Mr. Higgins agreed that they could. Representative Hohman inquired further if the consultants had incorporated the new social security laws and the employment security law into their cost estimates. Mr. Higgins replied that they had.

Senator Berman wanted to know what the additional financial burden on the Committee would be if no changes in the current system were made. Mr. Higgins said the additional cost would be approximately \$3.0 million.

Representative Garrett expressed concern that implementation of the study's recommendations would ultimately have an adverse effect on the counties. Senator Gaines said he viewed this situation as similar to that which occurred several years ago when the state assumed administrative and funding responsibility for the welfare system.

Staff informed the Committee that a comparison was currently being made on the funding arrangements in other states. Senator Hess said he wanted staff to include in its comparison an estimate of the property tax relief that could be realized during FY 1979 as a result of the state assuming funding responsibilities for support of court personnel. He also wanted staff to examine the possibility of raising court fees to pay at least part of the cost of implementing the new system.

With approval of the Committee, Chairman Weaver appointed a subcommittee to continue work on this proposal in view of the fact that other interested parties, such as court reporters, have indicated that they wish to make their positions known on this proposal before the Committee made its final decisions. The following Committee members were appointed to serve on the subcommittee: Senator Gaines, who was named chairman, Senator Hess, Representative Hohman, Representative Heinemann, and Representative Garrett.

Proposal No. 80 - KBI Facility

Committee discussion on this proposal began with a brief staff review of the proposal and a preliminary draft of the Committee report which included alternatives which the Committee had considered in the course of its deliberations throughout the interim.

After some discussion on the merits of the various alternatives considered, Senator Berman moved that the Committee recommend to the full Legislature that preliminary planning funds be approved for construction of a new facility on state-owned property specifically for the purpose of housing the KBI and the Highway Patrol but, further, that the plans include the capacity for expansion of the facility to include other law enforcement agencies of state government whose inclusion would be justified on an individual basis. Senator Hess seconded the motion which was subsequently passed.

Afternoon Session

Chairman Weaver reconvened the Special Committee on Ways and Means - B at 1:35 p.m. and directed the Committee's attention to Proposal No. 71 - State Building Construction.

Proposal No. 71 - State Building Construction

Chairman Weaver noted that the agenda for the afternoon meeting would include brief presentations by the deans of the schools of architecture at the University of Kansas and Kansas State University. Attention was also called to the handouts which list the current projects being handled by the Division of Architectural Services and which discuss various options for re-organizing various functions of the Division of Architectural Services previously discussed by the Committee.

Senator Berman introduced two conferences scheduled for Proposal No. 71: Charles Kahn, Dean of the School of Architecture and Urban Design at the University of Kansas, and Bernd Foerster, Dean of the Kansas State School of Architecture and Planning.

Dean Kahn addressed the Committee by identifying the three major problem areas associated with state building construction in Kansas. The first problem area concerned the issue of single point responsibility. Dean Kahn noted that total services associated with state building construction are heavily diffused between several persons and agencies in state government. To correct this problem, he suggested that a single point of responsibility be fixed. Dean Foerster concurred with this suggestion.

The second problem area is related to the method of selection for associate architects. Dean Kahn suggested that the selection committee be as close to the user agency as possible and suggested that a five-member selection committee be comprised of the following: a representative of the state agency involved (i.e., Board of Regents) a representative of the direct user agency (i.e. Kansas University); a member of the general public; two professional architects that might include the two deans; and a Kansas professional architect who is no longer practicing or a professional architect who does not live or practice within the State of Kansas. It was also suggested that the State Architect or the successor to this position, sit as an ex-officio member of the selection committee. Dean Foerster commented that the membership of the proposed selection committee was drawn to avoid even the impression of financial or political influence. He indicated that a smaller selection group of perhaps three members could be used for selecting the associate architect on small capital improvement projects.

Dean Kahn then stated that the third problem area related to a definition of functions to be carried out by the Division of Architectural Services. He suggested that the Division of Architectural Services should not be involved with the production of construction documents. Such documents should be produced elsewhere, perhaps by the associate architect assigned to each project.

Chairman Weaver questioned the advisability of employing a selection committee to appoint associate architects on small projects. Dean Foerster commented that the amount of money involved in a capital improvement project should not be the sole criteria in determining whether or not to employ an associate architect. Dean Kahn indicated agreement by noting that the cumulative impact of small projects is often quite significant. In order to reduce the impact of politics on small projects, it would be necessary to use both the selection committee and an associate architect for all projects regardless of their size or financial involvement.

Chairman Weaver asked what was meant by the term "user agency." Dean Kahn identified the user agency as a state agency who would actually use the capital improvement project.

Senator Hess asked for comments on the single versus multiple bid process. Both deans declined comment, indicating that they would prefer to think about this issue for awhile.

Senator Hess asked if someone involved in the selection of an associate architect should not have direct ties with the executive or legislative branches, with knowledge of the appropriation process and legislative intent. Dean Kahn responded that someone from the Department of Administration should be used as a resource by the selection committee. Senator Hess then asked whether an associate architect is qualified to handle an entire project. Dean Foerster responded by indicating that construction managers would be needed on some projects.

Senator Hess then asked whether the associate architect should be responsible for anything that might go wrong with the project. Both Deans Kahn and Foerster agreed that the associate architect should be responsible for the entire project. Senator Hess also asked whether the size of the Division of Architectural Services should be scaled down if more services were provided by the associate architects. Dean Kahn responded that the work of the Division of Architectural Services would be diminished if functions relating to the production of plans and construction documents were assigned to associate architects. He indicated, however, that some functions should be continued. Senator Hess then asked whether the Division of Architectural Services should then be involved in the inspection process. Dean Kahn replied that the inspection function would appropriately fall within the purview of the associate architect's duties.

Dean Foerster stated that staffing of the Division of Architectural Services should relate to the tasks that it performs. A smaller staff would result if the Committee were to follow through on suggestions made by the deans.

Chairman Weaver asked who would make the appointments to the selection committee. Dean Foerster replied that the Governor should appoint the public member. Dean Kahn indicated that the user agency should appoint its own members. Chairman Weaver cautioned that a problem would be encountered with the small agencies without an organizational structure comparable to the Board of Regents.

Representative Ivy speculated that problems might be encountered with some architectural firms who are skilled in planning, yet lack competence in inspection procedures. Dean Kahn commented that good architectural firms are usually good in both detailed planning and inspection phases. He reiterated the need for a single point of responsibility, stating that the associate architect selected should be responsible for both planning and inspection phases of projects.

Representative Bunten mentioned that one of the problems with correcting state building defects is locating the contractor because the construction firm has gone out of business. Representative Bunten then asked if this problem could be applied to architectural firms. Dean Kahn responded by stating that architectural practice is fairly stable in Kansas. He then went on to point out that a reasonable level of building performance must be defined.

Senator Gaar asked whether it was reasonable to ensure professional performance of associate architects through some form of professional bonding. Dean Kahn replied that he was not aware of any basic standards or procedure on errors and omissions coverage of architectural firms. The State of Missouri has \$1 million error and omission coverage on \$3 million projects. Premiums for such coverage are a function of the regional average and not on the history of errors and omissions by any given firm. A standard way of providing this coverage is to have a new coverage base. This, however, works to the detriment of smaller architectural offices in requiring large error and omission protection. Dean Kahn agreed, however, that all architectural firms should have this coverage but that he was unable to comment on the appropriate level of coverage.

Senator Gaar indicated that he would like to see all associate architects be required to carry error and omission coverage to be determined by a survey of insurance and architectural firms in the state. For some projects the amount of error and omission coverage required should be greater. Senator Gaar also indicated that architectural firms doing business with the state must have the necessary technical expertise to carry out a project as well as a creative design capability.

Dean Foerster mentioned that it was possible to have project insurance on some specific capital improvement projects. Senator Gaar then asked if it was conceivable to require the associate architect of a given project to present plans to the Legislature for a specific building project. Dean Kahn responded that this was possible if the project were broken down into appropriate stages of the associate architect in early stages of the planning phase.

Senator Gaar noted that the current law pertaining to negotiation committees (K.S.A. 75-5402) lists the head of the agency, head of the institution, and the director of the budget as members. Dean Kahn recommended the retention of the agency and the institutional representative but suggested that the third member be a public member or a professional member with no vested interest.

Senator Berman asked whether the qualified bidders now in use should be retained. Dean Kahn replied that such a list should be retained for firms who have demonstrated competency.

Senator Berman asked what activities the State Architect should be involved in. Dean Kahn replied that the State Architect should be involved in ensuring that health standards and equal access standards be complied with as well as the adherence to existing applicability of state laws.

Senator Gaines then asked who would be responsible for assuring performance of the associate architect and contractor. Dean Foerster replied that the associate architect would be responsible for supervising the contractor and that the final results would be the responsibility of the associate architect. Dean Foerster also felt that performance could be assured because the reputation of the architectural firm would be at stake.

Dean Kahn stated an important role for the proposed State Building Commission would be to perform field audits on projects to ensure that they are completed on time.

At this point in the meeting Chairman Weaver suggested that the Committee review the proposal document that he had prepared which would statutorily abolish the current Division of Architectural Services and create a new State Building Commission. Chairman Weaver said that he would have no problem in accepting some of the proposals made by the deans; however, he did not agree with suggestion that a great number of professionals be included on the selection committee.

Chairman Weaver noted that the role of the proposed director would be much the same as the Executive Director of the Board of Regents. Staff members of the proposed commission would be in the unclassified service.

Senator Gaar asked whether the members of the proposed commission would be part-time commissioners selected from the public-at-large. Chairman Weaver replied affirmatively.

Senator Berman asked how the proposed commission would be de-politicized. Chairman Weaver indicated that the proposed commission would be structured in a manner so that both parties receive representation in much the same fashion as the Board of Regents. Senator Berman expressed concern that certain interest groups (i.e., contractors) could influence the selection of commission members. Senator Gaines asked how far the Committee's report should go in recommending changes. Chairman Weaver replied that he envisioned that the Committee's report would recommend legislation.

Representative Hohman made several comments regarding the improvement of state building construction procedures. He indicated that the proposed commission should be staffed with professional architects and administrative experts. A primary function of the administrative group would be to maintain a current catalog of all state buildings which would be periodically reviewed in making recommendations for new construction.

Representative Hohman also suggested that after funds are appropriated, the associate architect should handle all phases of the construction project. Upon completion of a project, both the associate architect and the contractor would be required to sign a document certifying that the project had been completed according to standards and specifications. He also pointed out the need to improve the current change order process. Both major and minor changes should be negotiated and resolved promptly so that projects can proceed on schedule. Changes in specifications and materials should be handled prior to bidding a construction job so that substitutions can be pre-determined and included or excluded from the plans.

Representative Hohman also suggested that the current functions of the State Architect's Office relating to assignment of office space and maintenance of the Capital Complex be re-organized into a new office under the Secretary of Administration.

At this point Senator Berman asked if there was consensus among the Committee members that the present Division of Architectural Services be abolished. Senator Gaar then moved that the Committee recommend the repeal of all existing statutes relating to the Division of Architectural Services to be effective June 30, 1978. Senator Berman seconded this motion.

Following brief discussion about the merits of modifying the existing Division of Architectural Services, the Committee voted to approve Senator Gaar's motion.

Senator Gaar then stated that since the Committee had agreed to recommend the abolition of the current Division of Architectural Services that the basic decision now concerned the selection of the individual who will serve in the function of State Architect. In other words, the question remained as to whether the individual should be selected by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate or would be appointed by the State Building Commission. Senator Hess expressed favor for the State Building Commission concept, noting that it would provide more accountability than a Division of Architectural Services under the Secretary of Administration. The proposed board would have greater expertise in architectural and construction matters than the Secretary of Administration.

Senator Hess then moved that the Committee recommend the creation of a State Building Commission comprised of five members. Senator Gaar seconded this motion.

Following a question from Senator Berman regarding the composition of the commission, Senator Hess amended his motion concerning the make-up of the commission, expanding the number of members to seven and to include the two deans of the architectural departments at the University of Kansas and Kansas State University.

Dean Kahn cautioned the Committee to specify that the representative from Kansas State University be an architect because the program at Kansas State University is organized in such a way that a dean might not be an architect.

Discussion on the motion included consideration of the role of the commission members and the distinction between the commission and the subordinate selection committee. Senator Berman asked for clarification on the legal authority of the contracting agent. Mr. Rein responded that the proposed State Building Commission would be the contracting agent.

Senator Hess then re-stated his motion and the Committee voted to recommend the establishment of a seven-member state building commission to include the deans of the architectural programs at the University of Kansas and Kansas State University.

Senator Gaar pointed out that the Committee's study of state construction problems has indicated that the current structure of the negotiating committee is good. Senator Hess then moved that the architectural negotiating committee be comprised of the following representatives: a representative of the agency; a representative of the user agency; and the Director of the Division of the Budget. The Director of the State Building Commission would serve as a resource person to the architectural negotiating committee and draw up a list of acceptable firms for each project. This motion did not receive a second.

Senator Gaines then moved that the proposed State Building Commission make the selection of the architectural negotiating committee. Senator Hess seconded the motion and the motion was adopted.

Senator Gaar moved that no more than five nor less than three Commission members be from one of the two major political parties. Senator Gaines seconded this motion and it was approved.

Senator Gaar then moved that the Executive Director of the State Building Commission be a licensed architect, having been registered for no less than five years. Senator Hess seconded this motion and the motion was approved.

October 25, 1977

Morning Session

Proposal No. 76 - Financing of Vocational Education

Chairman Weaver introduced Dr. Merle Bolton, Commissioner of Education, who made general comments to the Committee on the financing of vocational education. He noted that final rules and regulations related to P.L. 94-482 were received by the Department of Education on October 3, 1977. He explained that because of amendments to that law and changes in rules and regulations, the Department had to redesign the categorical aid formula. Dr. Bolton also said that the amount of federal money available for basic categorical aid in the next fiscal year will be \$430,000 less since additional funds are required to be set aside for special programs, such as the handicapped and disadvantaged program.

Mr. Dale Dennis, Assistant Commissioner of Financial Services, presented a memo on area vocational-technical school budgets (see attachments). In response to a question from Senator Berman, Mr. Dennis explained that the Type I schools do not have to obtain approval from the State Board of Education for capital construction projects but Type II schools do. He said he did not think that requiring the Type I schools to obtain such approval would be a serious problem.

Staff presented a memo on budgetary controls that could be considered for area vocational schools (see attachments). The memo listed two types of such controls: (1) legislation to establish maximum increases, and (2) statutory budget controls similar to those applicable to school districts and junior colleges. In response to a question from Senator Berman, staff said that in the past, budget increases have generally been less than 105-110 percent until the last two years when state aid increased a great deal. Upon a request from Chairman Weaver, Mr. Dennis agreed that the Department would provide the Committee with information on program approval criteria for vocational programs.

Mr. Dean Prochaska, Director for Vocational Education Administration, presented a memo which illustrated program enrollments and drop-outs in the 14 area vocational schools (see attachments). Representative Heinemann asked why the Northeast Kansas AVTS had such high dropout rates. Mr. Dennis said that one possibility might be that students obtain a job in the particular area of study prior to course completion. Chairman Weaver noted that one of the problems could be placement of students in courses which are too difficult. Representative Hohman asked several questions about the comprehensiveness of the pre-enrollment testing programs. Mr. Prochaska said all the schools have guidance programs and remedial skill centers.

Mr. Dennis presented a memo illustrating the cost of student tuition and postsecondary state aid (see attachments). Senator Berman asked if any students were being turned away because of financial problems. Mr. Dennis said that the cost of student tuition was not a problem because of the many financial aid and scholarship programs available.

Mr. Prochaska presented a memo detailing the various financial assistance programs available to students (see attachments). Staff pointed out that the Basic Education Opportunity Grant program was one of the most popular since students are not required to pay back funds received.

Mr. Prochaska and Mr. Dennis made a detailed presentation on the new categorical aid formula (see attachments). Senator Gaar questioned the necessity of spending \$70,000 on sex bias programs. Mr. Prochaska explained that federal regulations required that \$70,000 be set aside for that purpose and if not used for that would have to be returned to the federal government. In discussing the actual components of the categorical distribution formula, several questions were asked about the use of local ability as a criterion. Mr. Dennis explained that local effort could not be used because of the problem of boundaries.

Afternoon Session

Staff presented a memo outlining possible alternatives to the present system of financing area vocational schools (see attachments). After considerable discussion, Representative Ivy moved that staff develop information on option No. 4 for the Committee to consider. The motion was seconded by Representative Garrett and passed.

The Committee reviewed the preliminary Committee report and made several recommendations. The various motions and recommendations are as follows:

<u>Motion</u>	<u>Made by</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Action</u>
Committee recommends a change in the budget cycle of the area schools.	Senator Berman	Representative Ivy	Passed
Committee recommends Type II area schools publish their budgets.	Representative Garrett	--	Withdrawn
Narrative on pages 11-12 be retained in final report.	Representative Garrett	Representative Ivy	Passed
Narrative on pages 7-10 be retained in final report.	Representative Garrett	Representative Hohman	Passed
Narrative on pages 11-12 be amended and retained in final report.	Senator Berman	Representative Ivy	Passed
Narrative on pages 18-19 be included in final report.	Representative Hohman	Representative Ivy	Passed

In addition to the above recommendations, Representative Ivy moved that the Committee in its report urge the State Board of Education and others having responsibility in this area to devote their attention to development of a long-range statewide plan for the organization, governance, and financing of vocational education.

Proposal No. 80 - KBI Facility Study

The Committee reviewed the draft of Committee recommendations and suggested revision of certain phrases. Representative Bunten moved that the Committee report be approved as amended by the Committee. Representative Harper seconded the motion and it passed.

Proposal No. 77 - State Building Construction Processes

Staff distributed copies of "Proposal No. 77 . . . working draft of October 25, 1977" for Committee use. A copy of the draft is attached. Senator Gaar noted that the term "project architect" should be used instead of the term "associate architect." Senator Gaar also noted that consideration should be given to establishing a uniform procedure for selection of architects and engineers.

Representative Bunten asked what was intended by the phrase "establish standards for building construction." Chairman Weaver explained that this would be a list of minimum building practices that the state would accept.

Representative Hohman moved that the project architect do both the preliminary and final plans as well as construction supervision and that the commission's office assign personnel to serve as liaison for each project and follow the project. Senator Gaar seconded the motion and it passed.

Staff was directed to prepare a working draft of the proposed legislation to raise issues for Committee discussion.

Committee Meeting Dates

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for November 7, 1977. The subcommittee on court personnel is scheduled to meet on November 18, 1977. The Committee is also scheduled for a meeting on November 21, 1977.

Prepared by Robert Haley, Julie Mundy,
Louis Chabira, and Robert Epps

Approved by Committee on:

Walter D. Weaver
(Date) 11-21-77

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE*

Name	Representing
Howard C. Kline	Sedgwick County District Court
James R. James	Judicial Administrator
R. G. Henley	Judicial Administrator
L.D. Strickland	Third Judicial District Court Services
Lewis R. Lewis	Tenth Judicial District
Thomas Morrill	Resource Planning Corporation
Jack Higgin	Resource Planning Corporation
R. Myer	Kansas City Star
Robert A. Schult	Third Judicial District Court Administrator
Jerry Whelan	KAOW
Judge Walt Reeves	Shawnee County District Court
Marvin C. Umholtz	Kansas Credit Union League
Jack Nelson	Division of Architectural Services
Leonard L. Eudaley	Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Charles D. Carey, Jr.	Mechanical Contractors Association
William E. Terrill	NECA
Robert West	NECA
Charles H. Kahn	University of Kansas
Bernd Foerster	Kansas State University
Ross Martin	Kansas Society of Architects, AIA
Charles Beardmore	Division of Architectural Services
L.C. Crouch	Kansas State Department of Education
Dean Prochaska	Kansas State Department of Education
Merle Bolton	Commissioner of Education
Dale M. Dennis	Department of Education
Dick McWhorter	SER/AVTS
Roy J. Berry	Kaw AVTS
James H. Warren	Kaw AVTS
E. Walbourne	KACC

* Please note that the signatures of some people attending this meeting were difficult to decipher. For this reason, the attached registration sheet is duplicated in the handwriting of each individual to enforce this attendance sheet.

Special Committee on
Ways + Means - B

October 24-25-1977

Please register your attendance.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Howard C. Kline	Spartan County Sher. & Const.
James R. James	Judicial Administrator
R. J. Henley	" "
J. W. Strickland	3 rd Judicial Dist. Court Services
Lewis R. Lewis	10 th Judicial Dist.
Thomas Merrill	Resource Planning Corp.
Jack Higgin	" " "
R. Meyer	KC Star
W. A. Schutt	3 rd Jud. Dist. Ct. Adm.
Gerry White	KAEM
Jay McLeese	Shawnee County District Ct.
Marvin C. Umbholtz	Kansas Credit Union League
JACK NELSON	DIV/ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES
Leonard R. Embrey	SRS
Charles D. Carey Jr.	Mechanical Contr. Association
William E. Berrell	NECA
Robert West	NECA
Charles Kahn	University of Kansas
Bernard Foerster	Kansas State University
ROSS MARTIN	Ks. SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, AIA
Chas. Beardmore	Dr. Arch Services

October 25, 1977

Name

Representing

V. G. Council
Ann Pocher

W.S.D.E.
KSDE

Mary P. Patton
Dale M. Mangan
Dick M. Mangan

Commissioner of Ed.
Dept of Ed.
SERVANTS

Ray J. Bony

Kaw AVTS

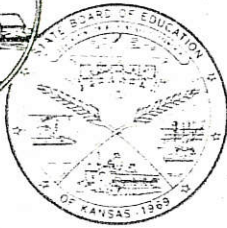
James H. Craven
& Walkman

Kaw AVTS
KACC

Kansas State Department of Education

Kansas State Education Building

120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612



Attachment II

TO: Ways and Means Committee (B)

FROM: Dale M. Demis, Assistant Commissioner
Division of Financial Services

SUBJECT: Area Vocational-Technical School Budgets

The State Department of Education has traditionally approved the total budgets of the area vocational-technical schools, although such authority is questionable. A final decision on approval of budgets is normally done after the Legislature adjourns. Sometimes there is a change in appropriations by the Legislature such as Senate Bill 127 or general state aid which would have a substantial effect on the area school budgets.

The fiscal year 1978 budgets were approved by the State Board of Education at their April 13, 1977, meeting. Although the State Board of Education has been approving the budgets of the area schools, the only statutory authority which they have is under the post-secondary aid law. Under this law, the State Board of Education is given authority to approve the operating budgets which excludes amounts for acquisition or improvement of land, construction, reconstruction, or remodeling of buildings.

It is possible for the area vocational-technical schools to submit their budgets at an earlier time in the year in order that the Legislature would have an opportunity to review them. In the process of reviewing the area school budgets, it would have to be kept in mind that the appropriation the Legislature makes for the area schools could have a direct effect on the budget. Also, there are many times when the federal government will make appropriations following legislative adjournment which would have an effect on how many dollars that may or may not be spent by the area schools.

We have listed on the attached sheet the approved budgets, the adopted budgets from the publication notice, and the actual operating expenditures as defined in K.S.A. 72-4430c for area vocational-technical schools.

AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS
BUDGET INFORMATION
FISCAL YEAR 1976 AND FISCAL YEAR 1977

- Column 1 - Budget approved by the Kansas State Department of Education which includes equipment and excludes acquisition or improvement of land, construction, reconstruction, or remodeling of buildings.
- Column 2 - The adopted budget approved for publication which includes capital outlay expenditures as well as other vocational programs within the district which are not a part of the area school.
- Column 3 - The actual operating expenditures which excludes acquisition or improvement of land, construction, reconstruction, or remodeling of buildings.

AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS
BUDGET INFORMATION

	FISCAL YEAR 1976			FISCAL YEAR 1977		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>AVTS</u>	<u>Approved Budget</u>	<u>Adopted Budget (a)</u>	<u>Actual (b) Operating Expenditures</u>	<u>Approved Budget (a)</u>	<u>Adopted Budget</u>	<u>Actual (b) Operating Expenditures</u>
CCCJC-Arkansas City	405,326		378,682	445,855		443,400
NEKAVTS-Atchison	564,271	627,869	486,187	646,745	689,438	579,416
NCKAVTS-Beloit	837,065		823,379	1,314,470		1,117,078
SEKAVTS-Coffeyville	951,761		644,937 (c)	1,144,179		703,609 (c)
SWKAVTS-Dodge City	728,359	728,359	399,910 (c)	787,327	839,177	459,333 (c)
FHAVTS-Emporia	598,111	775,111	521,056	697,713	821,779	604,062
NWKAVTS-Goodland	606,200		608,309	724,840		709,452
CKAVTS-Hutchinson Newton-McPherson	1,111,035		650,590 (c)	1,280,931		724,132 (c)
Kansas City AVTS	1,678,023	2,731,199	1,592,672	1,835,375	2,076,261	1,747,586
Liberal AVTS	658,857	718,362	658,858	791,822	1,274,109	775,080
Manhattan AVTS	588,157	815,563	563,794	703,062	1,201,661	592,835
Salina AVTS	997,966	1,176,966	899,345	1,089,001	1,271,001	985,257
Kaw AVTS-Topeka	1,852,034	2,960,794	1,026,125	2,190,386	3,610,026	1,159,812
Wichita AVTS	3,061,500	3,775,500	2,882,019	3,561,250	5,040,200	3,359,670

(a) Approved by the Kansas State Department of Education. Includes capital outlay expenditures.

(b) Operating expenses as defined in K.S.A. 72-4430c, "Operating budget means the adopted operating budget except for amounts budgeted for acquisition or improvement of land, construction, reconstruction, or remodeling of buildings."

(c) Excludes community junior college expenditures

MEMORANDUM

October 12, 1977

TO: Special Committee on Ways and Means-B
FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department
RE: Proposal No. 76 - Vocational Education

BUDGETARY CONTROLS

Financial restraints are imposed by law on the general operating fund expenditures of both school districts and community junior colleges by budgetary controls. There are no property tax levy or tax rate limitations.* The governing boards of school districts and community junior colleges may levy whatever amount may be required to finance the legally-adopted budget, after taking into account anticipated receipts to the general fund from non-district tax sources.

The present system for establishing budget controls began with legislation passed in 1973. While the control mechanisms for school districts and community junior colleges vary somewhat, the Legislature has made an effort each year to maintain a kind of parity between them.

School Districts

Basic Budget Control - For purposes of applying budget controls, school districts are placed in three enrollment categories. These categories give recognition to the fact that expenditures per pupil are higher in low-enrollment districts than in districts with larger enrollments.

The 1973 Act provided that a school district could increase its general fund budget per pupil to the lesser of 115 percent of the amount it budgeted per pupil for the previous school year or 105 percent of the median budget per pupil in the previous year of all districts in its enrollment category. A district, however, could budget up to 105 percent of its budget per pupil in the preceding year. No district could budget less than \$600 per pupil. The 105 percent figure has been referred to as the "budget floor," and it was applicable to the 1973-74 school year. By amendment, the "floor" was set at 107 percent for 1974-75, at 110 percent for 1975-76,

* There are no statutory budget controls applicable to other funds of a district; some of such funds are subject to property tax rate limitations prescribed by law, but others are not.

and at 107 percent for 1976-77. The "floor" reverts to 105 percent for 1977-78 and succeeding years unless changed by the Legislature.

Other Features

1. Election - If approved by the electors, a district can increase its budget per pupil to that of the district in the same enrollment category which had the highest budget per pupil in the preceding school year. Such an increase, however, may not exceed 115 percent of the district's own budget per pupil in the preceding year.

2. Enrollment Decline - If the enrollment of a district in the current school year has declined by less than a specified percentage from the enrollment in the preceding school year, the amount which the district may budget and expend may be computed on the basis of the enrollment in the preceding year. The specified percentages are: 10 percent for districts in the smallest enrollment category (under 400 pupils), 7.5 percent for districts in the middle enrollment category, and 5 percent for districts in the largest enrollment category.

3. Accumulation of Budget Authority - If a district does not budget in any year the full amount allowable under the basic limitations, i.e., excluding the election provision, the accumulated difference may be added to its legal budget of operating expenses for a later year, provided the total increase does not exceed 115 percent of the budget per pupil in the preceding school year.

4. Appeals - The State Board of Tax Appeals may authorize a school district to increase its legally adopted budget of operating expenses or its expenditures upon a finding that one or more of the following cause an increase in operating expenditures greater than the district is permitted to budget or expend under the budget controls:

- (a) Construction of new or additional school facilities.
- (b) Requirements of law to provide special education.
- (c) Requirements of law to pay out-district tuition for vocational education and requirements of contractual agreements for payment of amounts for an area vocational school.
- (d) Requirements of law to provide transportation of students.
- (e) Unusual occurrences which have affected or will affect enrollment.
- (f) Implementation of new educational programs or enhancement of existing programs required by federal or state laws, court orders, or directives of federal and state agencies.

- (g) Increases in rates or charges for supplying water, heat, or electricity.

All of the appeals except reason (e) must be approved by the Board of Tax Appeals prior to the adoption of the budget. Appeals resulting from unusual occurrences affecting enrollments are made after the budget has been adopted and school has begun; these appeals request authority to spend funds that have been budgeted in accord with budgetary constraints of the law.

5. Penalty - If a school district spends more for operating expenses than is permitted under the budget limitations, an amount equal to the excess expenditure is deducted from state aid payable to the school district from the state general fund in the next school year.

Community Junior Colleges

Basic Budget Control - Unlike school districts, there are no enrollment categories and there is but a single budget per student limitation applicable to all 19 community junior colleges.

The 1973 legislation provided that a community junior college could increase its operating budget to 105 percent of the amount it budgeted per student in the preceding fiscal year.* This budget control was applicable to the 1973-74 school year. By amendment, this limit was set at 107 percent in 1974-75, 110 percent in 1975-76, and 107 percent in 1976-77. The limitation reverts to 105 percent in 1977-78 and succeeding years, unless changed by the Legislature.

Other Features

1. Enrollment Decline - If the enrollment in a community junior college in the current fiscal year has declined by less than 10 percent from the enrollment in the preceding fiscal year, the amount which the community junior college can budget and expend may be computed on the basis of the enrollment in the preceding fiscal year.

2. Appeals - The State Board of Tax Appeals may authorize a community junior college to increase its legally adopted budget of operating expenses upon a finding that one

* At the time of this legislation, community junior colleges also were subject to the "tax lid" and to statutory mill levy limitations for general operating purposes. Legislation in 1976 removed the operating mill levy limits and 1977 legislation, the tax lid.

or more of the following cause an increase in operating expenditures greater than the community junior college is permitted to expend under the budget controls:

- (a) Construction of new or additional facilities.
- (b) Unusual occurrences which have affected or will affect enrollment.
- (c) New programs approved by the State Board of Education
- (d) Implementation of new educational programs or enhancement of existing programs required by federal or state laws, court orders, or directives of federal or state agencies.
- (e) Increases in rates or charges for supplying water, heat, or electricity.

All of the appeal reasons except (b) must be approved by the Board of Tax Appeals prior to the adoption of the budget. Appeals resulting from unusual occurrences affecting enrollments are made after the budget has been adopted and school has begun; these appeals request authority to spend funds that have been budgeted in accord with the budgetary constraints of law.

3. Penalty - If a community junior college spends more for operating expenses than is permitted under the budget limitations, an amount equal to the excess expenditure is deducted from amounts payable to the community college in the next fiscal year.

Area Vocational Schools

Area vocational schools are subject to no statutory budget controls. These institutions have no tax-levying authority, and are not subject to the tax lid.*

Area school budgets are developed locally and are subject to approval as to their operating budgets (K.S.A. 1977 Supp. 72-4430) by the State Board of Education. As long as area school programs meet the various standards enforced by the State Board of Education, a contention might be that the Board need not be overly concerned about the magnitude of annual increases in area school budgets.** Under present law, the State

* The school districts or community colleges which sponsor or cooperate with area vocational schools do have authority to levy up to a maximum of two mills for vocational education purposes.

** In the past, the State Board of Education has not been involved actively in limiting the annual budget increases of area schools. In 1977, the State Board of Education reduced the increases in area school operating budgets for 1977-78 from about 17 percent to 10 percent.

Board has as a primary concern the amount of federal and state categorical aid, as well as the amount of postsecondary aid, the area schools will receive. In general it can be assumed that the categorical aids would be unaffected by any reasonable budget controls that might be imposed. The amount of funds available, enrollments, and the way in which the categorical aid formula is constructed are more pertinent concerns. Postsecondary aid amounts are more directly related to postsecondary student enrollments, but such aid entitlements are influenced by area school budget fluctuations.

Unlike school districts, an increase in the budget authority of an area school does not result directly in an increased state aid requirement. There is no doubt, however, that the greater the increase in the budget authority, the more the postsecondary aid requirement is likely to be. For most area schools, much of the increased revenue to take advantage of greater budget authority probably would have to come from additional local property taxes.

If the Legislature desires to limit by law the annual budget increases of the area schools, there are at least two options that might be considered:

1. The law might require the State Board of Education to annually review and approve a legislatively-defined operating budget for area schools. Such legislation might either set the maximum annual percentage increase per full-time equivalent student or establish a maximum increase subject to reduction by the State Board of Education (e.g., 105 percent of the budget per full-time equivalent student for the preceding year). Guidelines could be established for approval by the State Board of extraordinary increases. (See discussion of budget appeal reasons above.)

2. A statutory budget control mechanism analogous to that applicable to school districts and community junior colleges could be established. Such legislation probably would have to define "operating budget" for area schools, prescribe a budget per full-time equivalent student limitation, and authorize certain exceptions to the basic budget limitation.

Each year since 1973 the legislature has reviewed the budget controls applicable to school districts and community junior colleges and has applied a similar basic control to both types of institutions.* Alternative No. (2) contemplates adding area schools to this package. Presumably, a single percentage control would be applicable to each of the 14 area schools, just as a single percentage control applies to the 19 community junior colleges. Area school governing boards would be given authority to submit appeals to the State Board of Tax Appeals for some combination of the same reasons which school districts and community junior colleges may use. A penalty provision could be added in case an area school spent more for operations than was permitted by law.

* See earlier discussion of school district and community junior college budget controls.

ENROLLMENTS & DROPOUTS IN AVTS'S

The following data is from the 14 area vocational-technical schools for fiscal year 1977. Cowley County CJC and AVTS is included in the count, but does not receive AVTS postsecondary aid.

The enrollment data represents programs which are required to place in employment a certain percent of those students completing the programs and are available for placement. Programs not included were those which are (1) exploratory in nature and are designed to help students select a vocational program, (2) consumer and homemaking programs, (3) adult preparatory programs, and (4) adult supplementary programs. The adult preparatory programs do have a placement requirement, but the number of programs of this nature are very few and did not warrant the time to summate data.

A student in order to be considered a dropout had to fit one of the following three categories:

1. Dropped the program and continued school
2. Dropped the program and is employed but not in an area related to the program.
3. Dropped or transferred from the program and status unknown.

In come cases, dropouts may seem high, but in many of those situations, students were allowed to enroll so they could make a more realistic decision if "that vocation was for them."

Kansas City AVTS	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enrollment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enrollment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enrollment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
PROGRAM TITLE									
Food Preparation	15	1	7	15	3	20	30	4	13
Secretarial Accounting	22	5	23	56	19	34	28	24	31
Clerical Office	10	0	0	63	7	11	73	7	10
L.P.N.	23	5	22	139	21	15	162	26	16
Auto Body	27	5	19	35	7	20	62	12	19
Auto Mechanics				41	2	5	41	2	5
Building Maintenance	18	1	6	25	9	36	43	10	23
Cosmetology	18	4	22	49	8	16	67	12	18
Drafting	13	0	0	23	0	0	36	0	0
Electronics	19	4	21	37	8	22	56	12	21
Graphic Arts	19	0	0	33	6	18	52	6	12
Ind. Equip. Mech.				19	4	21	19	4	21
Refrigeration - Heating				30	9	30	30	9	30
Truck Mechanics				33	10	30	33	10	30
Vehicle Mechanics	48	1	2				48	1	2
Welding	33	6	18	63	12		96	18	19
Health Asst.	27	3	11				27	3	11
Argentine Building Trades	12	1	8	20	3	15	32	4	13
Machine Shop	4	0	0	25	3	12	29	3	10
Turner Printing	41	4	10				41	4	10
Wyandotte Printing	7	0	0				7	0	0
Distributive	14	3	21				14	3	21

PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Wyandotte CIT	17	1	6				17	1	6
Sumner Vehicle Mech. Distributive	13	0	0				13	0	0
	10	2	20				10	2	20
Harmon Distributive CIT	20	9	45				20	9	45
	16	1	6				16	1	6
Schlagle Distributive CIT	10	0	0				10	0	0
	9	1	11				9	1	11
Washington Distributive	30	2	7				30	2	7
TOTAL	495	59	12	706	131	19	1201	190	16

SECONDARY

POST SECONDARY

TOTAL

PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enrollment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enrollment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enrollment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Auto Body	13	8	62	24	9	36	37	17	46
Auto Mechanics	31	22	71	42	13	31	73	35	48
Building Trades	11	6	55	34	11	32	45	17	38
Drafting	4	2	50	15	5	33	19	7	37
Electricity	5	0	0	19	3	10	24	3	13
Printing	4	3	75	22	7	32	26	10	38
Welding	13	7	54	18	4	22	31	11	35
L.P.N.				28	5	18	28	5	18
Farm & Ranch Management	1	1	100	5	1	20	6	2	33
Teleprocessing	7	4	57	23	2	9	30	6	20
Office Education	8	7	88	40	23	58	48	30	63
Quantity Food Prep.	12	3	25	12	5	42	24	8	33
TOTAL	109	63	58	282	88	31	391	151	39

PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Business Machine Repair	2	0	0	14	6	43	16	6	38
Auto Body	35	7	20	20	6	30	55	13	24
Auto Mech.	89	18	20	46	7	15	135	25	19
Civil Tech.	10	1	10	16	0	0	26	1	4
CIT (H.S.)	37	1	3				37	1	3
Electricity	19	3	16	35	12	34	54	15	28
Machine Shop	26	3	12	19	3	16	45	6	13
Photography	27	9	33	11	2	18	38	11	29
Printing	24	7	29	17	3	18	41	10	24
Radio/TV	32	5	16	28	7	25	60	12	20
Small Engines	29	5	17	8	4	50	37	9	24
Welding	40	6	15	10	3	30	50	9	18
L.P.N.	7	2	29	77	16	21	84	18	21
Medical Secretary	1	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0
Nurse Aide	9	0	0	23	3	13	32	3	9
Ornamental Hort.				37	1	6	37	1	3
Vocational Ag.	59	15	25	1	0	0	60	15	25
Data Entry - Key Punch	36	8	22	16	2	13	52	10	19
Computer Prog.	2	0	0	20	5	25	22	5	23
Coop Office Educ.	21	3	14	5	1	20	26	4	15
Distributive	29	5	17	4	0	0	33	5	15
Secretarial	8	1	13	56	12	21	64	13	20
Drafting	11	2	18	22	0	0	33	2	6
Retail Florist				12	0	0	12	0	0
TOTAL	553	101	18	509	93	18	1062	194	18

S. <u>ast Kansas</u> AVTS	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
PROGRAM TITLE									
Auto Mechanics	60	16	27	29	5	17	89	21	24
Building Trades	21	8	38	11	3	27	32	11	34
CIT	33	4	12	3	1	33	36	5	14
Drafting	17	8	47	14	6	43	31	14	45
Machine Shop	21	2	10	43	10	23	64	12	19
Welding	19	6	32	14	3	21	33	9	27
Auto Mech - Columbus	54	11	20	9	2	22	63	13	21
Building Trades - Columbus	20	1	5	8	0	0	28	1	4
Graphic Arts - Columbus	34	11	32	9	0	0	43	11	26
Machine Shop - Columbus	47	11	23	7	2	29	54	13	24
Cosmetology - Ft. Scott				19	3	16	19	3	16
Med. Lab Tech - CJC				15	3	20	15	3	20
LPN/ADN - Ft. Scott				64	6	9	64	6	9
Vocational Ag.	72	20	28				72	20	28
Farm & Ranch Management				36	3	8	36	3	8
Vo Ag. - Columbus	83	7	8				83	7	8
Food Serv. - Columbus	10	1	10				10	1	10
Dist. Ed. - CJC				43	2	5	43	2	5
Office Ed. - CJC				36	3	8	36	3	8
Office Ed. - Columbus	14	0	0	15	2	13	29	2	7
Dist. Ed. - Columbus	55	20	36				55	20	36
Dist. Ed. - Ft. Scott				15	1	7	15	1	7
TOTAL	560	126	23	390	55	14	950	181	19

PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Auto Body				21	5	24	21	5	24
Auto Mechanics				81	9	11	81	9	11
Carpentry				37	3	8	37	3	8
Communications Tech.				43	5	12	43	5	12
Cosmetology				47	9	19	47	9	19
Farm & Diesel Mech.				91	1	1	91	1	1
Drafting				19	3	16	19	3	16
Electricity/Electronics				50	2	4	50	2	4
Plumbing				35	0	0	35	0	0
Secretarial				29	4	14	29	4	14
Data Processing				10	0	0	10	0	0
TOTALS				463	41	9	463	41	9

PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Business Management				14	1	7	14	1	7
Data Processing				24	7	29	24	7	29
Office Education				38	3	8	38	3	8
Agri Business				25	0	0	25	0	0
Auto Mech				37	10	27	37	10	27
Carpentry	1	1	100	28	5	18	29	6	21
Cosmetology				26	4	15	26	4	15
Drafting				6	0	0	6	0	0
Electronics				21	5	24	21	5	24
Machine Shop				27	9	33	27	9	33
Police Science				53	9	17	53	9	17
Welding				44	10	23	44	10	23
TOTALS				343	63	18	343	63	18

North Central KS AVTS	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Office Education				45	3	7	45	3	7
Distributive Education				20	5	25	20	5	25
Data Processing				19	8	42	19	8	42
Farm Equip. Mech.	4	1	25	31	2	6	35	3	9
Ag. Prod.	2	0	0	41	7	17	43	7	16
Voc. Ag. (H.S.)	45	2	4				45	2	4
L.P.N. - Hays				33	3	9	33	3	9
L.P.N.				44	8	18	44	8	18
Auto Mech.				44	8	18	44	8	18
Bricklaying				17	3	18	17	3	18
Diesel Mech.				30	1	3	30	1	3
Electricity/Electronics	4	2	50	70	2	3	74	4	5
Heavy Equipment	4	1	25	38	8	21	42	9	21
Carpentry/Cabinet Making				31	2	6	31	2	6
Welding	10	4	40	19	5	26	29	9	31
Ind. Educ. (H.S.)	68	0	0				68	0	0
CIT - Hays (Dropped 78)	11	1	9				11	1	9
TOTALS	148	11	7	482	65	13	630	76	12

Man an AVTS	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
PROGRAM TITLE									
Air Cond./Refrigeration				19	0	0	19	0	0
Auto Mechanics	7	1	14	22	0	0	29	1	3
Bldg. Trades	6	0	0	15	1	7	21	1	5
CIT	20	5	25				20	5	25
Drafting	1	0	0	27	2	7	28	2	7
Electrical Dist.	1	0	0	40	1	3	41	1	2
Printing	6	2	33	13	3	23	19	5	26
Dietetic Asst.				14	2	14	14	2	14
Small Engine Repair	2	1	50	8	1	13	10	2	20
Welding	8	0	0	12	1	8	20	1	5
L.P.N.				32	5	16	32	5	16
Distributive	47	13	28				47	13	28
Data Processing	12	2	17	31	6	19	43	8	19
Office Education	11	4	36	56	7	13	67	11	16
TOTALS	121	28	23	289	29	10	410	57	14

Sa. <u> </u> AVTS	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
PROGRAM TITLE									
Dist. Ed. - Central	129	22	17				129	22	17
Dist. Ed. - South	72	17	24				72	17	24
Office Ed. - South	40	4	10				40	4	10
Dental Asst.				13	2	15	13	2	15
Nurse Aide	16	4	25	45	6	13	61	10	16
Aircraft Fab & Assmb.	5	0	0	8	0	0	13	0	0
Auto Body	36	9	25	52	14	27	88	23	26
Auto Mech.	31	13	42	60	5	8	91	18	20
Commercial Art	6	2	33	33	2	6	39	4	10
Diesel Mech.	26	0	0	54	3	6	80	3	4
Drafting	6	2	33	37	10	27	43	12	28
Electronics	6	3	50	44	7	16	50	10	20
Env. Water Control				27	0	0	27	0	0
Machine Shop	6	0	0	10	1	10	16	1	6
Printing	15	5	33	14	3	21	29	8	28
Air Cond./Refrig.				30	8	27	30	8	27
Welding	25	1	4	21	4	19	46	5	11
Occup. Home Ec.				14	1	7	14	1	7
Special Needs	19	4	14	35	6	17	64	10	16
TOTALS	448	86	19	497	72	14	945	158	17

PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Distributive	6	0	0	10	4	40	16	4	25
Office Ed.	15	5	33	21	2	10	36	7	19
Voc. Ag.	47	2	4				47	2	4
Feedlot & Ranch Mgmt.				5	1	20	5	1	20
Dental Asst.				21	0	0	21	0	0
L.P.N.				22	0	0	22	0	0
Auto Mech.	32	3	9	21	2	10	53	5	9
Bldg. Trades	14	0	0	24	3	13	38	3	8
Electronics	9	1	11	18	2	11	27	3	11
Graphic Arts	4	0	0	16	2	13	20	2	10
Machine Tool	8	2	25	15	1	7	23	3	13
Welding	19	1	5	11	0	0	30	1	3
Food Prep. Mgmt.	11	3	27	21	2	10	32	5	16
TOTALS	165	17	10	184	19	10	349	36	10

PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Hutchinson Jr. College									
Retail Sales				23	1	4	23	1	4
Retail Management				22	4	18	22	4	18
Clerical				29	12	41	29	12	41
Secretarial				31	9	29	31	9	29
Agri Bus.				10	0	0	10	0	0
Tractor Mech.				9	4	44	9	4	44
Ag. Prod.				17	1	6	17	1	6
Bldg. Construction				30	1	3	30	1	3
Drafting				14	6	43	14	6	43
Electricity				11	2	18	11	2	18
Electronics				42	9	21	42	9	21
Police Science				40	6	15	40	6	15
Machine Tech.				15	1	7	15	1	7
Mfg. Eng. Tech.				26	2	8	26	2	8
Medical Secretary				19	8	42	19	8	42
Medical Record Tech.				26	5	19	26	5	19
Radiology Tech.				45	6	13	45	6	13
Golf Course & Park Mgmt.				3	0	0	3	0	0
Newton Distributive	39	0	0	39	0	0	39	0	0
Office Education	21	0	0				21	0	0
Voc. Ag.	55	4	7				55	4	7
Auto Mech.	53	5	9	3	0	0	56	5	9
Bldg. Trades	12	0	0				12	0	0

Cent ansas AVTS	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
<u>Newton</u> CIT	23	0	0				23	0	0
Electricity	17	0	0				17	0	0
Machine Shop	24	3	13				24	3	13
<u>Hutchinson High School</u> Distributive	59	26	44				59	26	44
Office	27	0	0				27	0	0
Coop Home Ec.	32	13	41				32	13	41
Auto Mech.	33	9	27	3	0	0	36	9	25
Carpentry	18	0	0				18	0	0
CIT	21	5	24				21	5	24
Machine Shop	52	37	71				52	37	71
Printing	11	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0
<u>McPherson</u> Distributive	34	6	18				34	6	18
Voc. Ag.	45	3	7				45	3	7
Ag. Mech.	115	5	4				115	5	4
L.P.N.				24	0	0	24	0	0
Auto Mech.	30	1	3				30	1	3
Carpentry	32	1	3				32	1	3
TOTAL	753	118	16	482	77	16	1235	195	16

PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Exec. Secretary (CJC)				23	2	9	23	2	9
Distributive (CJC)				20	1	5	20	1	5
Careers in Ag (CJC)				11	2	18	11	2	18
Farm & Ranch Mgmt (CJC)				48	0	0	48	0	0
Ag. Mech. (CJC)				32	1	3	32	1	3
Office Ed & Clerical	31	9	29	52	14	27	83	23	28
Distributive	86	20	23				86	20	23
Prod. Ag.	224	12	5				224	12	5
Agri. Bus.	12	0	0	3	1	33	15	1	7
Horticulture	45	5	11	75	16	21	120	21	18
L.P.N.				29	9	31	29	9	31
Auto Mech.	28	3	11	20	0	0	48	3	6
Bldg. Trades	20	0	0	23	5	22	43	5	12
Cosmetology				26	4	15	26	4	15
Electricity	13	2	15	12	2	17	25	4	16
Machine Shop	24	4	17	2	0	0	26	4	15
Power Mech.	32	7	22				32	7	22
Truck Driving				83	11	0	83	11	13
Welding	24	4	17	4	1	25	28	5	18
Home Ec. - Occup.	15	0	0	29	5		44	5	11
Fashion Mdse	70	3	4	26	3	12	96	6	6
TOTALS	624	69	11	518	77	15	1142	146	13

Wich AVTS PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Sherwood Home Health Aide - House				48	4	8	48	4	8
Aviation Maintenance				101	5	5	101	5	5
Occup. Home Economics Heights	16	3	19				16	3	19
East	38	5	13				38	5	13
Southeast	33	6	18				33	6	18
North	42	10	24				42	10	24
Clothing Management East	53	5	9				53	5	9
West	40	3	8				40	3	8
CVB				74	14	19	74	14	19
Textile Related Occup.				66	2	3	66	2	3
Child Care Service									
South	22	1	5				22	1	5
North	13	1	8				13	1	8
Dunbar				12	3	25	12	3	25
Food Management West	141	22	16				141	22	16
CVB				72	7	10	72	7	10
North	25	2	8				25	2	8
East	41	4	10				41	4	10
South	46	13	28				46	13	28
Auto Mechanics West	79	5	6				79	5	6
North	40	2	5				40	2	5
VTC	187	24	13	79	23	29	266	47	18
Heights	2	0	0				2	0	0

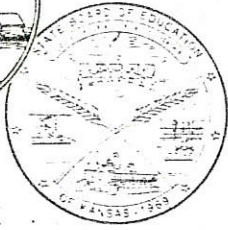
PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll- ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
JOT West	28	7	25				28	7	25
North	19	6	32				19	6	32
South	26	4	15				26	4	15
VTC	17	0	0	25	1	4	42	1	2
Heights	19	2	11				19	2	11
Welding (Central)				36	12	33	36	12	33
Welding (VTC)	49	9	18	97	21	22	146	30	21
Air Conditioning (VTC)	16	4	25				16	4	25
Auto Body (VTC)	43	9	21	66	17	26	109	26	24
Carpentry (VTC)	52	13	25	72	5	7	124	18	15
BIT	116	9	8	3	0	0	119	9	8
Mesel Mechanics	5	1	20	50	15	30	55	16	29
Drafting	24	1	4	96	14	15	120	15	13
Electricity	19	7	37	41	8	20	60	15	25
Electronics	73	17	23	62	12	19	135	29	21
Engineering Tech.				176	34	19	176	34	19
Graphic Arts	132	25	19	179	46	27	311	71	23
Machine Shop	52	24	46	61	21	34	113	45	40
Horticulture	66	7	11	17	2	12	83	9	11
Data Proc. (Scheiter)				93	17	18	93	17	18
Mental Assistance				31	4	13	31	4	13
Mental Health Aide				79	26	33	79	26	33
Nurse Aide				125	26	21	125	26	21
Practical Nurse				136	24	18	136	24	18
Machine Tool	17	2	12	81	7	9	98	9	9

PROGRAM TITLE	SECONDARY			POST SECONDARY			TOTAL		
	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out	Enroll ment	Drop Out	% Drop Out
Millwork & Cabinet	29	3	10	59	0	0	88	3	3
Plastics	35	9	26	33	10	30	68	19	28
Special Vocations	90	37	41	112	28	25	202	65	32
Motorcycle Mech.	36	7	19	41	6	15	77	13	17
Special Home Ec. Voc.	38	3	21				38	8	21
<u>Dist. Ed.</u>									
East	42	4	10				42	4	10
Heights	82	10	12				82	10	12
North	99	8	8				99	8	8
South	115	8	7				115	8	7
Southeast	102	9	9				102	9	9
West	97	16	16				97	16	16
<u>Office Education</u>									
East	371	32	9				371	32	9
Heights	114	15	13				114	15	13
North	252	26	10				252	26	10
South	265	36	14				265	36	14
Southeast	130	14	11				130	14	11
West	350	67	19				350	67	19
Auto Body Repair (South)				16	1	6	16	1	6
TOTAL	3838	562	15	2239	415	19	6077	977	16

Kansas State Department of Education

Kansas State Education Building

120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612



Attachment V

October 18, 1977

TO: Ways and Means Committee (B)

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Assistant Commissioner
Division of Financial Services

SUBJECT: Post-Secondary Aid

Attached is the information which you requested concerning estimated post-secondary aid per instructional hour at 90 percent as well as what the amount would have been at 80 percent, 70 percent, 60 percent, and 50 percent.

Column 8 lists the actual number of post-secondary hours of instruction eligible for post-secondary aid. In Columns 9 through 13 we have listed what the student tuition percentage would be based at different percentage levels on the actual cost per instructional hour.

AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS
STUDENT TUITION INFORMATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

COLUMN EXPLANATION

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Column | 1 - 1976-77 estimated student tuition per hour of instruction as approved by the State Board of Education prior to the beginning of the school year. This information is used in determining what student tuition costs will be for post-secondary students. |
| Column | 2 - Estimated post-secondary aid per instructional hour at 90 percent. This estimate was based on data supplied to the Department of Education on approximately May 1, 1977. |
| Column | 3 - 1976-77 actual post-secondary aid per instructional hour following audit at 90 percent. |
| Column | 4 - 1976-77 actual post-secondary aid per instructional hour if the reimbursement would have been 80 percent rather than 90 percent. |
| Column | 5 - 1976-77 actual post-secondary aid per instructional hour if the reimbursement would have been 70 percent rather than 90 percent. |
| Column | 6 - 1976-77 actual post-secondary aid per instructional hour if the reimbursement would have been 60 percent rather than 90 percent. |
| Column | 7 - The actual post-secondary aid per instructional hour if the reimbursement would have been 50 percent rather than 90 percent. |
| Column | 8 - 1976-77 actual number of post-secondary hours of instruction following audit. |
| Column | 9 - 1976-77 estimated total number of dollars from student tuition at 10 percent of actual cost. |
| Column | 10 - 1976-77 estimated total number of dollars from student tuition at 20 percent of actual cost. |
| Column | 11 - 1976-77 estimated total number of dollars from student tuition at 30 percent of actual cost. |
| Column | 12 - 1976-77 estimated total number of dollars from student tuition at 40 percent of actual cost. |
| Column | 13 - 1976-77 estimated total number of dollars from student tuition at 50 percent of actual cost. |

AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

STUDENT TUITION INFORMATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

	(1) Est. Student Tuition Per Hr. of Instruction Approved by the State	(2) Est. P.S. Aid Per Instruction Hr. at 90%	(3) Actual P.S. Aid Per Instruction Hr. at 90%	(4) Actual P.S. Aid Per Instruction Hr. at 80%	(5) Actual P.S. Aid Per Instruction Hr. at 70%	(6) Actual P.S. Aid Per instruction Hr. at 60%	(7) Actual P.S. Aid Per Instruction Hr. at 50%
NEKAVTS-Atchison	\$.120	\$.92	\$.76	\$.67	\$.59	\$.50	\$.42
NCKAVTS-Beloit	.110	1.24	1.12	.90	.78	.67	.56
SEKAVTS-Coffeyville	.118	1.02	.97	.78	.68	.58	.49
SWKAVTS-Dodge City	.107	.88	.95	.76	.66	.52	.47
FHAVTS-Emporia	.126	1.20	1.06	.85	.74	.64	.53
NWKAVTS-Goodland	.107	.99	.97	.86	.76	.65	.54
CKAVTS-Hutchinson Newton-McPherson	.091	.80	.90	.80	.70	.60	.50
Kansas City AVTS	.155	1.35	1.38	1.22	1.07	.92	.77
Liberal AVTS	.110	.91	.93	.82	.72	.62	.52
Manhattan AVTS	.112	1.02	1.05	.94	.82	.70	.59
Salina AVTS	.104	1.04	1.06	.85	.74	.64	.53
Kaw AVTS-Topeka	.153	.79	.71	.63	.55	.47	.40
Wichita AVTS	.139	1.28	1.43	1.27	1.11	.95	.80

(8) Actual No. of P.S. Hrs. of Instruction	(9) Est. Total Student Tuition at 10%	(10) Est. Total Student Tuition at 20%	(11) Est. Total Student Tuition at 30%	(12) Est. Total Student Tuition at 40%	(13) Est. Total Student Tuition at 50%
250,020	\$ 30,002	\$ 60,004	\$ 90,006	\$ 120,008	\$ 150,010
504,880	55,537	111,074	166,611	222,148	277,685
109,448	12,915	25,830	38,745	51,660	64,575
100,000	10,700	21,400	32,100	42,800	53,500
210,655	26,543	53,086	79,629	106,172	132,715
405,100	43,346	86,692	130,038	173,384	216,730
58,924	5,362	10,724	16,086	21,448	26,810
521,350	80,809	161,618	242,427	323,236	404,045
203,627	22,398	44,796	67,194	89,592	111,990
283,358	31,736	63,472	95,208	126,944	158,680
358,985	37,334	74,668	112,002	149,336	186,670
434,964	66,549	133,098	199,647	266,196	332,745
877,432	121,963	243,926	365,889	487,852	609,815

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Federal Funds Under
Public Law 94-482

"The amount of any states allotment for any fiscal year shall not be less than the total amount of payments made to the state under allotments determined under this Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976."

"From the sums allotted to a state, 80 per centum of such sums shall be available to each state for the purpose of carrying out subpart 2 and 20 per centum shall be available for the purpose of carrying out subpart 3."

Subpart 2- Basic Grant

Subpart 3- Improvement & Supportive
Services

DEFINITIONS

HANDICAPPED*- persons who are mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education and related services and who, because of their handicapping condition, cannot succeed in the regular vocational education program without special education assistance or who require a modified vocational education program.

DISADVANTAGED- persons (other than handicapped) who have academic or economic disadvantages and require special services, assistance or programs in order to enable them to succeed in vocational education programs.

- (a) Academic disadvantage- a person who lacks reading and writing skills; lacks mathematical skills; or performs below grade level.
- (b) Economic disadvantage- family is at or below National poverty level; participant or parent (s) or guardian of participant is unemployed; participant or parent of participant is recipient of public assistance; or participant is institutionalized or under State guardianship.

STUDENT FULL TIME EQUIVALENCY (FTE) - one full time equivalency student equates to 1080 hours of vocational education instruction within a fiscal year.

TEACHER FULL TIME EQUIVALENCY (FTE) - one full time equivalency teacher consists of 1080 hours of vocational instruction during a fiscal year.

* Handicapped and disadvantaged definitions taken from Federal Register, October 3, 1977, Part VI, Appendix A, Definitions, page 53861

Federal Vocational Funds

FY 1978

I. Basic Grant		\$ 4,285,964
1.7% Handicapped	\$ 428,597	
2.7% Disadvantaged	857,194	
State Administration	303,991	
Sex Bias	50,000	
Adult Programs	213,822	
Cooperative Programs	182,800	
Work-Study	<u>20,000</u>	
		<u>2,056,404</u>
Reimbursement to Schools		2,229,560
II. Program Improvement and Supportive Services		
Guidance & Counseling	214,298	
Handicapped	107,149	
Disadvantaged	214,298	
Research Coordinating		
Unit	254,305	
Personnel Development	185,444	
Sex Bias	20,000	
State Administration	<u>75,998</u>	
		1,071,492
III. Special Programs for Disadvantaged (Categorical)		207,060
IV. Consumer Homemaking (Categorical)		<u>424,412</u>
		\$ 5,989,928

HANDICAPPED FUNDS

\$535,746

Basic Grant	\$ 428,597
Improvement & Supportive Services	<u>107,149</u>
	\$ 535,746

Public Law 94-482 identified vocational training programs to include handicapped individuals. Ten percent of the funds allocated to a state in other than the categorical aid programs must be used to pay fifty percent of the cost of vocational programs for the handicapped.

Since the Grant Award has been divided into 80% Basic Grant and 20% Improvement and Supportive Services, it was possible to allocate the funds on the same basis.

Handicapped activities under the Improvement and Supportive Services area have been designated for use in any of the categories identified in the Improvement and Supportive Service area and in particular the area of guidance and counseling.

110 HANDICAPPED PROJECTS

Basic Grant

\$428,597

1. Vocational Evaluation Training for the Handicapped Northeast Kansas AVTS	\$ 10,423
2. Learning Skills Center Northeast Kansas AVTS	3,156
3. Careers in Welding Trades Southeast Kansas AVTS	3,489
4. Teacher Aide-Auto Mechanics Southeast Kansas AVTS	1,667
5. Teacher Aide-Graphic Arts Southeast Kansas AVTS	2,426
6. Communication Skills Southeast Kansas AVTS	3,294
7. Skills Center Southwest Kansas AVTS	3,829
8. Tutorial & Teacher Aide Southwest Kansas AVTS	4,176
9. Skills Center Flint Hills AVTS	5,622
10. Skill Center Northwest Kansas AVTS	5,969
11. Learning Skills Center Kansas City AVTS	3,795
12. Comprehensive Special Needs Program Central Kansas AVTS	13,473
13. Special Vocational Education Program-Handicapped Salina AVTS	12,500
14. Communication Skills Kaw AVTS	2,761
15. Learning Resources Laboratory Independence CJC	2,756

1. Handicapped Projects (Continued)

16.	Special Services Program for Occupational Students Independence CJC	2,557.00
17.	Hearing Impaired Program Johnson Co. CJC	23,640.00
18.	Skills Laboratory Kansas City CJC	6,691.00
19.	Skills Laboratory Labette CJC	6,621.18
20.	Teacher Aide Pratt CJC	1,231.00
21.	Learning Skills Center Pratt CJC	5,503.00
22.	Audio Visual for the Handicapped Pratt CJC	2,270.00
23.	Occupational & Life Oriented Vocational Education U.S.D. #318, Atwood	6,048.00
24.	On the Job Training for Mentally Retarded U.S.D. #318, Atwood	4,383.00
25.	Special Education Coop Training Butler Co. Educational Cooperative	5,861.00
26.	Job Placement Coordinator U.S.D. #260, Derby	3,161.00
27.	Learning Skills Center U.S.D. #248, Girard	10,996.00
28.	Special Needs Project Kansas School for the Deaf	50,000.00
29.	Work Study Project for Handicapped U.S.D. #453, Leavenworth	3,360.00
30.	Operation Success U.S.D. #226, Meade	5,113.00
31.	Services for Vocational Education Evaluations Northwest Kansas Educational Cooperative	2,054.00
32.	Work Study for Handicapped Northwest Kansas Education Cooperative	3,076.00
33.	Skills Center Parsons High School	5,494.00
34.	Work Study Cooperative Sedgwick County Cooperative	7,210.00
35.	Southeast Kansas Regional Service Center Southeast Kansas Regional Cooperative	18,365.00
36.	Special Needs Program Southeast Kansas Special Education Cooperative	20,160.30
37.	Work Study Tri County Special Education Cooperative	<u>690.00</u>
		\$ 273,820.48
*	Excess Costs Funds	154,776.52
		<u> </u>
		\$ 428,597.00

* Each institution in the state will identify the handicapped students in their programs. They, in turn, will be notified of the funds available based upon a per pupil handicapped enrollment in vocational programs. The funds will then be available to pay for excess cost activities as submitted by the institution.

IMPROVEMENT & SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Handicapped Activities

\$107,149

Projects

1.	Counseling Services for Handicapped Students Southwest Kansas AVTS	5,939
2.	Special Education Work Study Cowley Co. Special Service Cooperative	3,800
3.	Placement Services Independence CJC.	2,917
	Uncommitted	94,493
		<hr/>
		\$ 107,149

Local Education Agencies are in the process of submitting proposals for the funds available in this category and identified as a priority area in the State Plan for Vocational Education.

DISADVANTAGED FUNDS

\$1,071,492

Basic Grant	\$	857,149
Improvement & Supportive Services		<u>214,298</u>
	\$	1,071,492

A national priority has also been given to serving the disadvantaged student. Twenty percent of the basic grant funds is to be used to pay fifty percent of the cost of vocational education programs for the disadvantaged. As with the handicapped funds, 80% is to come from the basic grant portion with 20% in the form of special projects identified with one or more of the categories in the improvement and supportive services area. Funds previously committed to ongoing disadvantaged activities were first taken from the basic grant portion with the remainder to be allocated to institutions with disadvantaged students on a per pupil basis with an identified intent to specifically serve the disadvantaged student in the vocational education program.

110 DISADVANTAGED PROJECTS

1.	Vocational Evaluation Training for the Disadvantaged Northeast Kansas AVTS	\$	10,424
2.	Learning Skills Center Northeast Kansas AVTS		15,156
3.	Basic Skills Development Program Cowley Co. CJC & AVTS		8,652
4.	Teacher Aide North Central Kansas AVTS		2,400
5.	Careers in Welding Trades Southeast Kansas AVTS		5,234
6.	Developmental Reading Program Southeast Kansas AVTS		13,272
7.	Teacher Aide-Building Trades Southeast Kansas AVTS		6,200
8.	Teacher Aide-Trade Mechanics Southeast Kansas AVTS		6,200
9.	Teacher Aide-Auto Mechanics Southeast Kansas AVTS		6,271
10.	Transportation for Disadvantaged Southeast Kansas AVTS		2,160
11.	Teacher Aide-Graphic Arts Southeast Kansas AVTS		4,505
12.	Teacher Aide-Office Education Southeast Kansas AVTS		3,415
13.	Communicative Skills Southeast Kansas AVTS		4,942
14.	Skills Center Southwest Kansas AVTS		8,936
15.	Tutorial & Teacher Aide Southwest Kansas AVTS		7,756

110 Disadvantaged Projects (Continued)

16.	Work Study Coordinator Southwest Kansas AVTS	7,557.00
17.	Skill Center Flint Hills AVTS	8,432.00
18.	Skill Center Northwest Kansas AVTS	13,927.00
19.	Harmon Project Kansas City AVTS	10,389.00
20.	Learning Skills Center Kansas City AVTS	5,031.00
21.	Learning Skills Center Liberal AVTS	18,428.00
22.	Individualized Instruction for Nursing Manhattan AVTS	3,703.00
23.	Placement-Adjustment Coordinator Manhattan AVTS	9,746.00
24.	Continuation School Manhattan AVTS	49,080.15
25.	Individualized Instruction for Office Education Manhattan AVTS	3,502.00
26.	Learning Skills Center Manhattan AVTS	15,762.00
27.	Comprehensive Special Needs Program Central Kansas AVTS	13,473.00
28.	Counseling Guidance and Placement Services at KSIR Central Kansas AVTS	10,433.70
29.	Special Vocational Education Program-Disadvantaged Salina AVTS	15,279.00
30.	Communications Skills Kaw AVTS	7,860.00
31.	Project Success Butler Co. CJC	28,454.00
32.	Study Skills Center Garden City CJC	15,583.51
33.	Special Student Services Garden City CJC	20,412.00
34.	Child Care Training Independence CJC	8,140.00
35.	Learning Resource Laboratory Independence CJC	6,429.00
36.	Special Services Program for Occupational Students Independence CJC	5,968.00
37.	Skills Laboratory Kansas City CJC	15,613.00
38.	Skills Laboratory Labette CJC	9,931.78
39.	Teacher Aide Pratt CJC	2,009.00
40.	Learning Skills Center Pratt CJC	8,979.00
41.	Audio Visual Program for Disadvantaged Pratt CJC	3,705.00

1 Disadvantaged Projects (Continued)

42.	Disadvantaged and Handicapped Program to Serve SW Kansas Seward Co. CJC	19,397.00
43.	Occupational and Life Oriented Vocational Education Programs U.S.D. #318, Atwood	6,048.00
44.	Learning Skills Center U.S.D. #248, Girard	16,313.00
45.	Farm Business Analysis for Disadvantaged U.S.D. #248, Girard	11,699.00
46.	Services for Vocational Education Evaluations-Disadvantaged Northwest Kansas Educational Cooperative	6,162.00
47.	Work Study for Disadvantaged Northwest Kansas Educational Cooperative	5,714.00
48.	Skill Center Parsons High School	12,818.00
49.	Communicative Skills Program U.S.D. #401, Riverton	6,398.00
50.	Southeast Kansas Regional Service Center Southeast Kansas Regional Cooperative	43,387.00
51.	Career Opportunity Center U.S.D. #202, Turner	22,600.00
52.	Extension Program for Disadvantaged U.S.D. #497, Lawrence	43,982.00
53.	Reading Program Ft. Scott CJC	5,014.00
54.	Building Trades U.S.D. #248, Girard	<u>13,243.72</u>
		\$ 623,303.86
	Excess Costs	223,890.14
	Total	<u>\$ 857,194.00</u>

Each institution in the state will identify the disadvantaged students in their program. In turn, they will be notified of the funds available based upon a per pupil disadvantaged enrollment in vocational programs. The funds will then be available to pay for the excess cost activities as submitted by the institution.

IMPROVEMENT & SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

DISADVANTAGED ACTIVITIES \$214,298

Disadvantaged Projects

1.	Counseling Services for Disadvantaged Students Southeast Kansas AVTS	\$ 11,878
2.	Placement Services Independence CJC	5,833
3.	Pre-Employment and Adult Living Skills Salina AVTS	9,667
	Uncommitted	186,920
		<hr/>
		\$ 214,298

Local Education Agencies are in the process of submitting proposals for the funds available in this category and identified as a priority area in the State Plan for Vocational Education.

STATE ADMINISTRATION

\$379,979.00

Basic Grant Money	\$303,991.00
Improvement and Supportive Services Money	<u>\$ 75,998.00</u>
	\$379,979.00

The cost of State Administration is paid on a matching basis from both the Basic Grant and the Improvement and Supportive Services money. Public Law 94-482 specifies each state to support the administrative cost of Vocational Education at a 50% level and has given the states three years to get into compliance with the Act. Kansas is currently supporting the administrative costs of Vocational Education at the 50% level except for the three staff positions contracted to coordinate the student organization activities in the state.

17 professional and 6 support staff	\$314,074.00
3 contract positions for student organizations	<u>\$ 65,915.00</u>
	\$379,989.00

SEX BIAS (Basic Grant)

\$50,000

"Any state desiring to participate in the programs authorized by this act shall assign such full time personnel as may be necessary to assist the State Board in fulfilling the purposes of this act by:

- (A) taking such action as may be necessary to create awareness of programs and activities in vocational education that are designed to reduce sex stereotyping in all vocational education programs;
- (B) gathering, analyzing, and disseminating data on the status of men and women, students and employees in the vocational education programs of that State;
- (C) developing and supporting actions to correct any problems brought to the attention of such personnel through activities carried out under clause (B) of this sentence;
- (D) reviewing the distribution of grants by the State Board to assure that the interests and needs of women are addressed in the projects assisted under this Act;
- (E) reviewing all vocational education programs in the State for sex bias;
- (F) monitoring the implementation of laws prohibiting sex discrimination in all hiring, firing, and promotion procedures within the State relating to vocational education;
- (G) reviewing and submitting recommendations with respect to the overcoming of sex stereotyping and sex bias in vocational education programs for the annual program plan and report;
- (H) assisting local educational agencies and other interested parties in the State in improving vocational education opportunities for women; and
- (I) making readily available to the State Board, the State and National Advisory Councils on Vocational Education, the State Commission on the Status of Women, the Commissioner and the general public, information developed pursuant to this subsection.

From the funds appropriated to carry out subpart II, each state shall reserve \$50,000 in each fiscal year to carry out this sub-section."

Adult Vocational Education Programs (Basic Grant)

\$213,822.00

Adult supplementary vocational training programs have been supported in past with Federal Vocational Education funds. These programs provide the local citizens an opportunity to upgrade their skills in current occupations. The funds allocated to Adult Vocational Education Programs are used to support up to 50% of the instructor's salary.

U.S.D. Programs	235	\$85,177.26
C.J.C. Programs	188	71,522.00
AVTS Apprenticeship	19	14,915.50
USD Apprenticeship	25	16,407.24
Other:		
K.U. Business	18	2,400.00
K.U. Firemanship	67	21,000.00
Washburn University	1	300.00
Pittsburg Technical	4	2,100.00
	
TOTAL	557	\$213,822.00

Estimates Based on 1977 Allocations *

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION (Basic Grant)

\$182,800.00

Under the previous Federal legislation on Vocational Education, special funds were identified and set aside for the specific purpose of promoting the Cooperative technique of combining classroom instruction and on-the-job training with education and industry. Public Law 94-482 combines that portion of the Vocational Education program with the Basic Grant activities for financing purposes.

The programs identified below were all operational under the old legislation and in their second or third year of operation. Due to previous commitments in which a program was funded at a 90% level the first year, 75% the second year and 50% the third year, it was necessary to continue support to those programs in second and third years of operation. Funds have therefore been set aside to fulfill such commitments.

School	Program	Funds
1. Johnson County CJC	Hospitality Management	\$ 8,000.00
2. Flint Hills AVTS	Food Preparation	\$ 12,000.00
3. Chanute H.S.	Cooperative Industrial Training	\$ 8,000.00
4. Lawrence	Cooperative Industrial Training	\$ 12,000.00
5. Shawnee Mission	Cooperative Industrial Training	\$ 12,000.00
6. Turner	Cooperative Industrial Training	\$ 8,000.00
7. Kansas City AVTS	Cooperative Industrial Training	\$ 8,000.00
8. Kansas City (Wyandotte)	Cooperative Industrial Training	\$ 12,000.00
9. Kansas City (Summer)	Distributive Education	\$ 8,000.00
10. Pittsburg	Distributive Education	\$ 8,000.00
11. Wellington	Distributive Education	\$ 8,000.00
12. Highland CJC	Distributive Education	\$ 12,000.00
13. Kansas City (Wyandotte)	Distributive Education	\$ 12,000.00
14. Meade	Distributive Education	\$ 2,400.00
15. Basehor	Distributive Education	\$ 7,200.00
16. Eudora	Distributive Education	\$ 7,200.00
17. Desota	Distributive Education	\$ 12,000.00
18. Humboldt	Distributive Education	\$ 12,000.00
19. Decatur	Distributive Education	\$ 12,000.00
20. St. John	Distributive Education	\$ 6,000.00
21. Caney	Distributive Education	\$ 12,000.00
22. Pawnee Heights	Distributive Education	\$ 12,000.00

\$ 182,800.00

WORK STUDY

Work study is that portion of the Basic Grant which is set aside to pay 50% of the current minimum wage for an individual in need of financial assistance in order to remain in the program. The person receiving work study funds must be enrolled in a vocational education program and assigned work at a public institution. Students in work study programs are limited to 20 hours of work each week.

WORK STUDY (Basic Grant)		\$20,000.00
<u>School</u>	<u># of Students</u>	<u>Federal Dollars</u>
U.S.D. # 212, Almena	2	\$ 1,035.00
U.S.D. # 506, Altamont	4	3,312.00
U.S.D. # 462, Burden	2	
U.S.D. # 447, Cherryvale	4	1,656.00
U.S.D. # 417, Council Grove	1	316.00
U.S.D. # 440, Halstead	4	828.00
U.S.D. # 257, Iola	2	423.00
U.S.D. # 497, Lawrence	4	648.00
U.S.D. # 278, Mankato	2	
U.S.D. # 320, Wamego	2	1,656.00
Northeast Kansas AVTS, Atchison	7	2,898.00
Southeast Kansas AVTS, Coffeyville	3	607.50
Liberal AVTS	3	1,863.00
		<hr/>
		\$15,242.50
UNCOMMITTED FUNDS	\$4, 757.50	

Local Education Agencies are in the process of submitting proposals for the funds available in this category and identified as a priority area in the State Plan for Vocational Education.

GUIDANCE & COUNSELING (Improvement & Supportive Services) \$214,298.00

Federal legislation requires that 20% of the Improvement and Supportive funds will be used in the guidance and counseling area to support programs for vocational development guidance and counseling programs and services.

1. Career Education Coordinator U.S.D. # 489, Hays	\$ 6,336
2. Job Placement Counselor Central Kansas AVTS	\$ 10,087
3. Career Education Development for Secondary Counselors Central Kansas AVTS	\$ 19,995
4. Implementation of Vocational Guidance Service Labette Co. CJC	\$ 13,236
5. Career Development for Non-College Bound Pittsburg State University	\$ 6,840
6. Two County Career Education Cooperative Two County Career Education Cooperative	\$ 11,229
UNCOMMITTED FUNDS	<u>\$146,575</u>
	\$214,298

Local Education Agencies are in the process of submitting proposals for the funds available in this category and identified as a priority area in the State Plan for Vocational Education.

RESEARCH COORDINATING UNIT (Improvement & Supportive Serv.)

\$254,305.00

Funds available for program improvement are to be utilized in the areas of Research, Exemplary, Innovative and Curriculum development. Before final approval can be granted to use these funds it will be necessary for the state to establish a Research Coordinating unit which will be responsible for a coordinated effort of program activities utilizing the funds. Each activity must be able to demonstrate reasonable probability that such activities will result in improved teaching techniques or curriculum materials that will be used in a substantial number of classrooms or other learning situations within a five year period.

Tentative commitments have been made for the following groups of activities:

Research

- 1. Minimum Work Behavioral Expectations
Kansas State University \$ 1,296.00
- 2. Occupational Survey of Vocational Level Job Demand
Pittsburg State University \$ 12,725.48

Exemplary Programs

- 1. Innovations in Health Occupations
Southwest Kansas AVTS \$ 20,500.00
- 2. Developmental Career Education Program
Southwest Kansas AVTS \$ 20,458.00
- 3. Career Development Program
Central Kansas AVTS \$ 15,000.00
- 4. ABC/EE Project
Wichita AVTS \$ 49,500.00

Curriculum

- 1. Horticultural Core Curriculum
Kansas State University \$ 9,838.00
- 2. Intra-State Curriculum Center
Pittsburg State University \$ 31,715.00
- 3. Kansas Vocational Food Service Supervision Program
Wichita AVTS \$ 4,995.00

UNCOMMITTED \$ 88,277.37

A portion of the research funds available through the Research Coordinating Unit will be identified for a statewide study of the needs for Vocational Education programming. It will also include a feasibility study of the need for additional area vocational technical schools in the state.

Personnel development activities may be used to support pre-service and in-service Teacher Education Programs. The funds committed under this section have been allocated to three Teacher Education Institutions which are responsible for preparing vocational teachers and providing in-service activities to upgrade the teachers in the field.

In each case the Teacher Education Institution is supporting the program at a 50% level with institutions funds.

In-Service Teacher Education

Kansas State University	66,291.78
Emporia State University	50,252.37
Pittsburg State University	68,900.00
	<u>\$185,444.15</u>

SEX BIAS PROJECTS

\$20,000

Twenty thousand dollars has been set aside to carry on special projects and activities which may lead to a decrease in sex discrimination and sex bias in programs of Vocational Education.

The funds will not be committed until the contracted position identified by the Federal legislation is filled.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED (Categorical Aid) \$207,060.00

It is the intent that monies available under this portion of the Act will be used to provide special programs to assist persons in high concentrations of Youth Unemployment or school dropouts, to succeed in Vocational Education Programs.

Projects

First Step Industries Habilitation Program Central Kansas AVTS	\$33,037.00
Work Experience Career Exploratory Program Wichita AVTS	47,089.00
Building Trades Program Allen County Educational Cooperative	16,200.00
Education Plus U.S.D. #508, Baxter Springs	11,998.80
Exploratory Program for Vocational Occupations Orientation U.S.D. #457, Garden City	5,000.00
Basic Skills Improvement Program U.S.D. #248, Girard	19,870.00
Expansion of Materials & Processes Program U.S.D. #506, Altamont	3,050.00
Bilingual Vocational Education Southwest Kansas AVTS	40,000.00
Bilingual Program Liberal AVTS	4,944.28
Cooperative Work Experience for Disadvantaged U.S.D. #250, Pittsburg	6,500.00
Uncommitted	<u>19,380.82</u>
	\$ 207,060.00

Local Education Agencies are in the process of submitting proposals for the funds available in this category and identified as a priority area in the State Plan for Vocational Education.

CONSUMER & HOMEMAKING

Funds available under Section 150 of the Act are to be used solely for programs of consumer and homemaking and their activities for the occupation of homemaking.

CONSUMER/HOMEMAKING (Categorial Aid)	\$424,412.00
Projects	
Education for Parenthood Program Wichita AVTS	29,613.43
Career Opportunity Center U.S.D. # 202, Turner	10,400.00
Food Service Supervision Southeast Kansas AVTS	1,076.05
Uncommitted for Special Projects in Economic Depressed Areas	100,372.00
Teacher Education	
a. Kansas State University	58,890.00
b. Emporia State University	12,486.61
Student Organization - F.H.A.	26,701.77
Curriculum Development	52,195.73
Reimbursement to Schools	132,667.89
	<hr/>
	\$424,412.00

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

REIMBURSEMENT FORMULA

PUBLIC LAW 94-482

"The State shall, in determining the amount of funds available under this act which shall be made available to those applicants approved for funding, base such distributions on economic, social and demographic factors relating to the need for vocational education among the various populations and various areas of the state, except that the state will use as the two most important factors in determining this distribution, the relative financial ability of such agencies to provide the resources necessary to meet the need for vocational education in the areas they service and the relative number or concentration of low income families or individuals within such agencies."

REIMBURSEMENT FORMULA

Base	15%
Poverty	10%
Unemployment	10%
Local Ability	<u>65%</u>
	100%

BASE- A guarantee of fifteen percent of the federal and state funds based upon the student FTE in relation to total student FTE for all institutions of the same type.

POVERTY- Funds allocated to each institution based upon (a) the poverty level of the county in which the institution is located in relation to all remaining counties in the state (b) the total vocational teacher FTE for the institution and level of instruction in relation to total vocational teacher FTE for that level of instruction in all institutions of the same type.

UNEMPLOYMENT- Funds available to each institution based upon (a) unemployment level of the county in which the institution is located in relation to all other counties in the state (b) the total vocational teacher FTE for the institution and level of instruction in relation to total teacher FTE for that level of instruction in all institutions of the same type.

LOCAL ABILITY - A formula to provide funds to an institution of a particular type based upon the relationship of the total teacher and student FTE for that institution compared to institutions of a similar type with the same levels of instruction. Assessed valuation per pupil is used as a measure of local ability and is incorporated into the formula.

WEALTH PER PUPIL= Assessed valuation of the district \div number of students in the district

WEALTH PER PUPIL for Area Vocational Technical schools is determined by:

- (A) Type 1 schools- Average assessed valuation per pupil for the unified school district serving as the Board of Control for the AVTS.
- (B) Other area vocational technical schools- Average assessed valuation per pupil for all districts in the county in which the area school is located. *(The majority)*

Tent

VOCATIONAL AID - FEDERAL

44% OF ALL VOCATIONAL STUDENTS IN SECONDARY PROGRAMS (FTE) = \$ 981,002

56% OF ALL VOCATIONAL STUDENTS IN POSTSECONDARY PROGRAMS (FTE) = 1,248,548

\$ 2,229,550

* BASED ON PRIOR YEARS DATA

SECONDARY PROGRAMS \$981,002

U.S.D. - 26% of FTE Students	\$ 255,061
AVTS - 74% of FTE Students	725,941
	<hr/>
	\$ 981,002

POSTSECONDARY PROGRAMS \$1,248,528

CJC - 11% of FTE Students	\$ 137,340
AVTS - 89% of FTE Students	1,111,208
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,248,528

UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Base	\$38,259.15
Poverty	\$25,506.10
Unemployment	\$25,506.10
Local Ability	<u>\$165,789.65</u>
	\$255,061.00

AREA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Secondary

Base	\$108,891.15
Poverty	\$ 72,594.10
Unemployment	\$ 72,594.10
Local Ability	<u>\$471,861.65</u>
	\$725,941.00

Postsecondary

Base	\$166,681.20
Poverty	\$111,120.80
Unemployment	\$111,120.80
Local Ability	<u>\$722,285.20</u>
	\$1,111,208.00

COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGES

Base	\$ 20,601.00
Poverty	\$ 13,734.00
Unemployment	\$ 13,734.00
Local Ability	<u>\$ 89,271.00</u>
	\$137,340.00

FORMULA

Federal
BASE

F	1.	Number of Secondary F.T.E. Students		
		<u>43</u> X <u>\$ 43.00</u>	=	<u>\$ 1,849.00</u>
F	2.	Number of Postsecondary F.T.E. Students		
		<u>217</u> X <u>\$ 37.55</u>	=	<u>\$ 8,148.00</u>
F	3.	Total Base Aid (Federal)	=	<u>\$ 9,997.00</u>

POVERTY

F	4.	Number of Secondary Classroom Instructors		
		(F.T.E.) <u>6.1</u> X Poverty Factor <u>6</u> X <u>\$ 86.99</u>	=	<u>\$ 3,184.00</u>
F	5.	Number of Postsecondary Classroom Instructors		
		(F.T.E.) <u>30.0</u> X Poverty Factor <u>6</u> X <u>\$ 70.04</u>	=	<u>\$12,607.00</u>
F	6.	Total Poverty Aid (Federal) Line 4 + 5	=	<u>\$15,791.00</u>

UNEMPLOYMENT

F	7.	Number of Secondary F.T.E. Classroom Instructors		
		(F.T.E.) <u>6.1</u> X Unemployment Factor <u>7</u> X <u>\$ 70.15</u>	=	<u>\$ 2,995.00</u>
F	8.	Number of Postsecondary F.T.E. Classroom Instructors		
		(F.T.E.) <u>30.0</u> X Unemployment Factor <u>7</u> X <u>\$ 60.45</u>	=	<u>\$12,694.00</u>
F	9.	Total Unemployment Aid - Line 7 + 8	=	<u>\$15,689.00</u>

LOCAL ABILITY

F	10.	Number of Secondary Classroom Instructors and Students		
		(F.T.E.) <u>49.1</u> X Local Ability Factor <u>.91</u> X <u>\$196.02</u>	=	<u>\$ 8,758.00</u>
F	11.	Number of Postsecondary Classroom Instructors and Students		
		(F.T.E.) <u>247</u> X Local Ability Factor <u>.91</u> X <u>\$172.82</u>	=	<u>\$38,844.00</u>
F	12.	Total Local Ability (Federal) Line 10 + 11	=	<u>\$47,602.00</u>
F	13.	Total Federal Aid - Lines 3 + 6 + 9 + 12	=	<u>\$89,079.00</u>

State

BASE

S	1.	Number Secondary F.T.E. Students			
		<u>43</u> X <u>\$89.87</u>	=		<u>\$ 3,865.00</u>
S	2.	Number Postsecondary F.T.E. Students			
		<u>217</u> X <u>\$91.15</u>	=		<u>\$ 19,781.00</u>
S	3.	Total State Base Money			<u>\$ 23,646.00</u>

POVERTY

S	4.	Number Secondary F.T.E. Classroom Instructors			
		(F.T.E.) <u>6.1</u> X Poverty Factor <u>6</u> X <u>\$181.81</u>	=		<u>\$ 6,655.00</u>
S	5.	Number Postsecondary F.T.E. Classroom Instructors			
		(F.T.E.) <u>30.0</u> X Poverty Factor <u>6</u> X <u>\$170.01</u>	=		<u>\$ 30,601.00</u>
S	6.	Total State Poverty			<u>\$ 37,256.00</u>

UNEMPLOYMENT

S	7.	Number Secondary F.T.E. Classroom Instructors			
		(F.T.E.) <u>6.1</u> X Unemployment Factor <u>7</u> X <u>\$146.60</u>	=		<u>\$ 6,260.00</u>
S	8.	Number Postsecondary F.T.E. Classroom Instructors			
		(F.T.E.) <u>30.0</u> X Unemployment Factor <u>7</u> X <u>\$146.73</u>	=		<u>\$ 30,814</u>
S	9.	Total State Unemployment Money			<u>\$ 37,074</u>

LOCAL ABILITY

S	10.	Number Secondary Classroom Instructors and Students			
		(F.T.E.) <u>49.1</u> X Local Ability Factor <u>.91</u> X <u>\$409.64</u>	=		<u>\$ 18,305.00</u>
S	11.	Number Postsecondary Classroom Instructors and Students			
		(F.T.E.) <u>247</u> X Local Ability Factor <u>.91</u> X <u>\$419.46</u>	=		<u>\$ 94,282</u>
S	12.	Total Local Ability (State) Line 10 + 11			<u>\$112,587</u>
S	13.	Total State Aid - Lines 3 + 6 + 9 + 12			<u>\$210,563</u>

ESTIMATED STATE AND FEDERAL VOCATIONAL AID

1.	1976-77 Regular Federal Aid (Formula)	=	<u>\$114,907.00</u>
2.	1976-77 Regular State Aid (Formula)	=	<u>\$209,355.00</u>
3.	Total - Lines 1 + 2	=	<u>\$324,262.00</u>
4.	Minimum Guarantee - 90% of Line 3	=	<u>\$291,835.00</u>
5.	Maximum Guarantee - 110% of Line 3	=	<u>\$356,688.00</u>
6.	Estimated State and Federal Aid - Lines S 13 + F 13	=	<u>\$299,642.00</u>
7.	Final Estimate - State and Federal Aid (Line 6, provided it is not less than Line 4 nor more than Line 5)	=	<u>\$299,642.00</u>

UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEDULE

ALLEN	256 Marmaton Valley 257 Iowa 258 Humboldt	+ .1	DONIPHAN	406 Wathena 425 Highland 429 Troy Public Schools 433 Midway 486 Elwood	-1.5
ANDERSON	365 Garnett 479 Crest	- .8	DOUGLAS	348 Baldwin City 491 Eudora 497 Lawrence	- .5
ATCHISON	377 Atchison County Community School 409 Atchison Public Schools	+2.6	EDWARDS	347 Kingsley-Oliver 502 Lewis	-1.4
BARBER	254 Barber County North 255 South Barber County	-2.3	ELK	282 West Elk 283 Elk Valley	+1.3
BARTON	354 Clifton 355 Ellinwood Public Schools 428 Great Bend 431 Hoisington	-1.5	ELLIS	388 Ellis 432 Victoria 489 Hays	-2.0
BOURBON	234 Fort Scott 235 Uniontown	- .5	ELLSWORTH	327 Ellsworth 328 Lorraine	-1.9
BROWN	415 Hiawatha 430 Brown County 510 Powhattan	- .5	FINNEY	363 Holcomb 457 Garden City	-1.7
BUTLER	205 Leon 206 Remington-Whitewater 375 Circle 385 Andover 394 Rose Hill Public Schools 396 Douglass 402 Augusta 490 El Dorado 492 Flint Hills	+ .5	FORD	381 Spearville-Windhorst 443 Dodge City 459 Bucklin	-2.2
CHASE	284 Chase County	- .6	FRANKLIN	287 West Franklin 288 Central Heights 289 Wellsville 290 Ottawa	+1.1
CHAUTAUQUA	285 Cedar Vale 286 Chautauqua County	-1.7	GLARY	475 Junction City	+1.2
CHEROKEE	404 Riverton 493 Columbus 499 Galena 508 Baxter Springs	+1.4	GOVE	291 Grinnell Public Schools 292 Grainfield 293 Quinter Public Schools	-1.9
CHEYENNE	103 Cheylin 297 St. Francis Community Schools	-2.8	GRAHAM	280 West Graham 281 Hill City	-1.8
CLARK	219 Minneola 220 Ashland	-1.9	GRANT	214 Ulysses	-1.9
CLAY	379 Clay Center	-2.1	GRAY	102 Cimarron-Ensign 371 Montezuma 476 Copeland 477 Ingalls	-2.7
CLOUD	333 Concordia 334 Southern Cloud	-1.9	GHEELEY	200 Greeley County	-1.7
COFFEY	243 Lebo-Waverly 244 Burlington 245 Leroy-Gridley	+ .1	GREENWOOD	386 Madison-Virgil 389 Eureka 390 Hamilton	- .7
COMANCHE	300 Comanche County	-2.8	HAMILTON	494 Syracuse	-2.6
COWLEY	462 Central 463 Udall 465 Winfield 470 Arkansas City 471 Dexter	- .4	HARPER	361 Anthony-Harper 511 Altica	-2.6
CRAWFORD	246 Northeast 247 Cherokee 248 Girard 249 Frontenac 250 Pittsburg	+2.2	HARVEY	369 Burrton 373 Newton 439 Sedgwick Public Schools 440 Halstead 460 Hesston	- .9
DELAWARE	294 Oberlin 295 Prairie Heights	-2.5	HASKELL	374 Sublette 507 Satanta	-1.5
DICKINSON	393 Solomon 435 Abilene 473 Chapman 481 Rural Vista 487 Herington	-1.3	HODGEMAN	227 Jetmore 228 Hanston	-1.6
			JACKSON	335 North Jackson 336 Holton 337 Mayetta	- .1

UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEDULE

JEFFERSON	338 Valley Falls 339 Jefferson County North 340 Jefferson West 341 Oskaloosa 342 McLouth 343 Perry	-1.9	MIAMI	387 Osawatonia 388 Paola 416 Louisburg	- .9
JEWELL	276 Esbon 277 Burr Oak 278 Mankato 279 Jewell	-2.3	MITCHELL	272 Wacanda 273 Beloit	-2.7
JOHNSON	229 Southeast Johnson County 230 Spring Hill 231 Gardner-Edgerton-Antioch 232 DeSoto 233 Olathe 512 Shawnee Mission Kansas State School for the Deaf	+ .5	MONTGOMERY	438 Caney Valley 446 Coffeyville 448 Independence 447 Cherryvale	+ .2
KEARNY	215 Lakin 216 Deerfield	-1.8	MORRIS	417 Morris County	- .4
KINGMAN	331 Kingman 332 Cunningham	-1.0	MORTON	217 Rolla 218 Elkhart	-1.8
KIOWA	422 Greensburg 424 Mullinville 474 Haviland Public Schools	-2.7	NEMAHA	441 Sabetha 442 Nemaha Valley Schools 451 B & B	-1.2
LABETTE	503 Parsons 504 Oswego 505 Chetopa 506 Labette County	+3.7	NEOSHO	101 Erie-St. Paul 413 Chanute Public Schools	- .1
LANE	468 Healy Public Schools 482 Dighton	-2.4	NESS	301 Nes Tre La Go 302 Smoky Hill 303 Ness City 304 Bazina	-2.2
LEAVENWORTH	207 Fort Leavenworth 449 Easton 453 Leavenworth 458 Basehor-Linwood 464 Tonganoxie 469 Lansing	+1.1	NORTON	211 Norton Community Schools 212 Northern Valley 213 West Solomon Valley School	-2.9
LINCOLN	298 Lincoln 299 Sylvan Grove	-2.1	OSAGE	420 Osage City 421 Lyndon 434 Santa Fe Trail 454 Burlingame Public Schools 456 Marais Des Cygne Valley	+1.6
LINN	344 Pleasanton 346 Jayhawk 362 Prairie View	-1.5	OSBORNE	392 Osborne County	-2.4
LOGAN	274 Oakley 275 Triplains	-2.3	OTTAWA	239 North Ottawa County 240 Twin Valley	-2.2
LYON	251 North Lyon County 252 Southern Lyon County 253 Emporia	- .4	PAWNEE	495 Ft. Larned 496 Pawnee Heights	-2.6
MARION	397 Centre 398 Peabody-Burns 408 Marion 410 Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh 411 Goessel	-2.3	PHILLIPS	324 Eastern Heights 325 Phillipsburg 326 Logan	-2.4
MARSHALL	364 Marysville 380 Vermillion 488 Axtell 498 Valley Heights	-1.2	POTTAWATOMIE	320 Wamego 321 Kaw Valley 322 Onaga 323 Westmoreland	-1.6
MCPHERSON	400 Lindsborg 418 McPherson 419 Canton-Galva 423 Moundridge 448 Inman	-2.0	PRATT	382 Pratt 438 Skyline Schools	-1.9
MEADE	225 Fowler 226 Meade	-1.5	RAWLINS	317 Herndon 318 Atwood	-2.1
			RENO	308 Hutchinson Public Schools 309 Nickerson 310 Fairfield 311 Pretty Prairie 312 Haven Public Schools 313 Buhler	+ .3
			REPUBLIC	426 Pike Valley 427 Belleville 455 Cuba	-2.3
			RICE	376 Sterling 401 Chase 405 Lyons 444 Little River	-1.6

UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEDULE

RILEY	378 Riley County 383 Manhattan 384 Blue Valley	<u>- .7</u>	STAFFORD	349 Stafford 350 St. John-Hudson 351 Macksville	<u>-2.5</u>
ROOKS	269 Palco 270 Plainville 271 Stockton	<u>-2.4</u>	STANTON	452 Stanton County	<u>-1.6</u>
RUSH	395 LaCrosse 403 Otis-Bison	<u>-1.2</u>	STEVENS	209 Moscow 210 Hugoton Public Schools	<u>-2.4</u>
RUSSELL	399 Paradise 407 Russell County	<u>-2.3</u>	SUMNER	353 Wellington 356 Conway Springs 357 Belle Plaine 358 Oxford 359 Argonia Public Schools 360 Caldwell 509 South Haven	<u>- .3</u>
SALINE	305 Salina 306 Southeast of Saline 307 Ell-Saline	<u>- .7</u>	THOMAS	314 Brewster 315 Colby Public Schools 316 Golden Plains	<u>-2.7</u>
SCOTT	466 Scott County	<u>-2.4</u>	TREGO	208 WaKeeney	<u>-2.5</u>
SEDERGICK	259 Wichita 260 Derby 261 Haysville 262 Valley Center 263 Mulvane 264 Clearwater 265 Goddard 266 Maize 267 Renwick 268 Cheney	<u>+1.2</u>	WABAUNSEE	329 Alma 330 Wabaunsee East	<u>+ .1</u>
SEWARD	480 Liberal 483 Kismet-Plains	<u>-2.4</u>	WALLACE	241 Wallace County Schools 242 Weskan	<u>-1.8</u>
SHAWNEE	345 Seaman 372 Silver Lake 437 Auburn Washburn 450 Shawnee Heights 501 Topeka	<u>+ .7</u>	WASHINGTON	221 North Central 222 Washington 223 Barnes 224 Republic Valley	<u>-2.4</u>
SHERIDAN	412 Hoxie Community Schools	<u>-2.0</u>	WICHITA	467 Leoli	<u>-1.7</u>
SHERMAN	352 Goodland	<u>-1.7</u>	WILSON	387 Altoona-Midway 461 Neodesha 484 Fredonia	<u>.0</u>
SMITH	236 Lebanon Public Schools 237 Smith Center 238 West Smith County	<u>-2.6</u>	WOODSON	366 Woodson	<u>- .1</u>
			WYANDOTTE	202 Turner 203 Piper 204 Bonner Springs 500 Kansas City Kansas State School for Visually Handicapped	<u>+2.8</u>

Average 1976 Civilian Labor Force (Topeka, Kansas, Department of Human Resources, Kansas Employment Security Division, February 5, 1977)

POVERTY SCHEDULE

ALLEN	256 Marmaton Valley 257 Iola 258 Humboldt	+2.6	DONIPHAN	406 Wathena 425 Highland 428 Troy Public Schools 433 Midway 486 Elwood	+3.8
ANDERSON	365 Garnett 479 Crest	+4.3	DOUGLAS	348 Baldwin City 491 Eudora 497 Lawrence	+0.6
ATCHISON	377 Atchison County Community School 409 Atchison Public Schools	+3.0	EDWARDS	347 Kinsley-Offerte 502 Lewis	-7.5
BARBER	254 Barber County North 255 South Barber County	-6.0	ELK	282 West Elk 283 Elk Valley	+2.0
BARTON	354 Claffin 355 Ellinwood Public Schools 428 Great Bend 431 Hoisington	-5.4	ELLIS	388 Ellis 432 Victoria 489 Hays	+0.1
BOURBON	234 Fort Scott 235 Uniontown	+5.0	ELLSWORTH	327 Ellsworth 328 Lorraine	+3.0
BROWN	415 Hiawatha 430 Brown County 510 Powhattan	+6.7	FINNEY	363 Holcomb 457 Garden City	-3.2
BUTLER	205 Leon 206 Remington-Whitewater 375 Circle 385 Andover 394 Rose Hill Public Schools 396 Douglass 402 Augusta 490 El Dorado 492 Flint Hills	-3.8	FORD	381 Spearville-Windhorst 443 Dodge City 459 Bucklin	-5.2
CHASE	284 Chase County	+3.0	FRANKLIN	287 West Franklin 288 Central Heights 289 Wellsville 290 Ottawa	+0.7
CHAUTAUQUA	285 Cedar Vale 286 Chautauqua County	+11.9	GEARY	475 Junction City	-1.2
CHEROKEE	404 Riverton 493 Columbus 499 Gaiena 508 Baxter Springs	+8.3	GOVE	291 Grinnell Public Schools 292 Grainfield 293 Quinter Public Schools	+4.5
CHEYENNE	103 Cheylin 297 St. Francis Community Schools	-0.2	GRAHAM	280 West Graham 281 Hill City	-2.2
CLARK	219 Minneola 220 Ashland	-9.1	GRANT	214 Ulysses	-2.4
CLAY	379 Clay Center	+1.6	GRAY	102 Cimarron-Ensign 371 Montezuma 476 Copeland 477 Ingalls	-4.4
CLOUD	333 Concordia 334 Southern Cloud	-1.1	GREELEY	200 Greeley County	+3.6
COFFEY	243 Lebo-Waverly 244 Burlington 245 Leroy-Gridley	+4.6	GREENWOOD	386 Madison-Virgil 389 Eureka 390 Hamilton	+3.8
COMANCHE	300 Comanche County	-2.2	HAMILTON	494 Syracuse	-1.3
COWLEY	462 Central 463 Udall 465 Winfield 470 Arkansas City 471 Dexter	-2.7	HARPER	361 Anthony-Harper 511 Attica	-2.1
CRAWFORD	246 Northeast 247 Cherokee 248 Girard 249 Frontenac 250 Pittsburg	+6.2	HARVEY	369 Burrton 373 Newton 439 Sedgwick Public Schools 440 Halstead 460 Hesston	-5.7
DECATUR	294 Oberlin 295 Prairie Heights	+4.0	HASKELL	374 Sublette 507 Satanta	-2.9
DICKINSON	393 Solomon 435 Abilene 473 Chapman 481 Rural Vista 487 Herington	-2.5	HODGEMAN	227 Jetmore 228 Hanston	+8.8
			JACKSON	335 North Jackson 336 Holton 337 Mayetta	-0.5

POVERTY SCHEDULE

JEFFERSON	338 Valley Falls 339 Jefferson County North 340 Jefferson West 341 Oskaloosa 342 McLouth 343 Perry	-3.3	MIAMI	367 Osawatomie 368 Paola 416 Louisburg	-1.7
JEWELL	276 Esbon 277 Burr Oak 278 Mankato 279 Jewell	-0.3	MITCHELL	272 Wacanda 273 Bollet	+3.2
JOHNSON	229 Southeast Johnson County 230 Spring Hill 231 Gardner-Edgerton-Antioch 232 DeSoto 233 Olathe 512 Shawnee Mission Kansas State School for the Deaf	-11.5	MONTGOMERY	436 Caney Valley 445 Coffeyville 446 Independence 447 Cherryvale	+3.1
KEARNY	215 Lakin 216 Deerfield	-1.2	MORRIS	417 Morris County	+2.3
KINGMAN	331 Kingman 332 Cunningham	+2.3	MORTON	217 Rolla 218 Elkhart	-3.8
KIOWA	422 Greensburg 424 Mullinville 474 Haviland Public Schools	-5.4	NEMAHA	441 Sabatha 442 Nemaha Valley Schools 451 B & B	+7.5
LABETTE	503 Parsons 504 Oswego 505 Chetopa 506 Labette County	+2.5	NEOSHO	101 Erie-St. Paul 413 Chanute Public Schools	+0.4
LANE	468 Healy Public Schools 482 Dighton	-1.4	NESS	301 Nes Tre La Go 302 Smoky Hill 303 Ness City 304 Bazine	+6.7
LEAVENWORTH	207 Fort Leavenworth 449 Easton 453 Leavenworth 458 Basehor-Linwood 464 Tonganoxie 469 Lansing	-3.0	NORTON	211 Norton Community Schools 212 Northern Valley 213 West Solomon Valley School	-2.1
LINCOLN	298 Lincoln 299 Sylvan Grove	+0.2	OSAGE	420 Osage City 421 Lyndon 434 Santa Fe Trail 454 Burlingame Public Schools 456 Marais Des Cygne Valley	-0.2
LINN	344 Pleasanton 346 Jayhawk 362 Prairie View	+2.7	OSBORNE	392 Osborne County	+0.5
LOGAN	274 Oakley 275 Triplains	-2.4	OTTAWA	239 North Ottawa County 240 Twin Valley	-3.1
LYON	251 North Lyon County 252 Southern Lyon County 253 Emporia	+4.3	PAWNEE	495 Ft. Larned 496 Pawnee Heights	-2.7
MARION	397 Centre 398 Peabody-Burns 408 Marion 410 Durham Hillsboro-Letigh 411 Goessel	-0.8	PHILLIPS	324 Eastern Heights 325 Phillipsburg 326 Logan	+4.3
MARSHALL	364 Marysville 380 Vermillion 488 Axtell 498 Valley Heights	+1.4	POTTAWATOMIE	320 Wamego 321 Kaw Valley 322 Onaga 323 Westmoreland	-0.4
MCPHERSON	400 Lindsborg 418 McPherson 419 Canton-Galva 423 Moundridge 448 Inman	-4.8	PRATT	382 Pratt 438 Skyline Schools	-6.7
MEADE	225 Fowler 226 Meade	+2.9	RAWLINS	317 Herndon 318 Atwood	+4.9
			RENO	308 Hutchinson Public Schools 309 Nickerson 310 Fairfield 311 Pretty Prairie 312 Haven Public Schools 313 Buhler	-4.2
			REPUBLIC	426 Pike Valley 427 Belleville 455 Cuba	+2.4
			RICE	376 Starling 401 Chase 405 Lyons 444 Little River	-3.5

POVERTY SCHEDULE

378 Riley County		STAFFORD	349 Stafford	
383 Manhattan			350 St. John-Hudson	
384 Blue Valley	+1.6		351 Macksville	-4.8
		STANTON	452 Stanton County	+5.2
269 Palco		STEVENS	209 Moscow	
270 Plainville			210 Hugoton Public Schools	-3.5
271 Stockton	-1.2	SUMNER	353 Wellington	
			356 Conway Springs	
395 LaCrosse			357 Belle Plaine	
403 Otis-Bison	+0.6		358 Oxford	
			359 Argonia Public Schools	
399 Paradise			360 Caldwell	
407 Russell County	-1.7		509 South Haven	-3.6
		THOMAS	314 Brewster	
305 Salina			315 Colby Public Schools	
306 Southeast of Salina	+1.4		316 Golden Plains	-1.9
307 Ell-Salina		TREGO	208 WaKeeney	+2.0
		WABAUNSEE	329 Alma	
466 Scott County	-3.6		330 Wabaunsee East	+1.5
		WALLACE	241 Wallace County Schools	
259 Wichita			242 Weskan	-4.9
260 Derby		WASHINGTON	221 North Central	
261 Haysville			222 Washington	
262 Valley Center			223 Barnes	+7.2
263 Mulvane			224 Republic Valley	
264 Clearwater		WICHITA	467 Leoti	+3.5
265 Goddard			387 Altoona-Midway	
266 Maize		WILSON	461 Neodesha	+5.5
267 Renwick			484 Fredonia	
268 Cheney	-4.8	WOODSON	366 Woodson	+8.5
		WYANDOTTE	202 Turner	
480 Liberal			203 Piper	
483 Kismet-Plains	-5.0		204 Bonner Springs	
			500 Kansas City	
345 Seaman			Kansas State School for	
372 Silver Lake			Visually Handicapped	-1.8
437 Auburn Washburn				
450 Shawnee Heights				
501 Topeka	-5.8			
412 Hoxie Community Schools	+11.6			
352 Goodland	+1.3			
236 Lebanon Public Schools				
237 Smith Center				
238 West Smith County	+0.6			

U.S. Bureau of Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Final Report PC (1) C18 Kansas

POVERTY SCALE

+9.0	-	Above	+	8 points
+5.0	-	+8.9	+	7 points
+1.1	-	+4.9	+	6 point
(0	-	+1.0)		5 points
()		
(0	-	-1.0)		
-1.1	-	-4.9	-	4 point
-5.0	-	-8.9	-	3 points
-9.0	-	below	-	2 points

UNEMPLOYMENT SCALE

+2.9	-	above	+	8 points
+2.1	-	+2.8	+	7 points
+1.1	-	+2.0	+	6 point
(0	-	+1.0)		5 points
()		
(0	-	-1.0)		
-1.1	-	-2.0	-	4 point
-2.1	-	-2.8	-	3 points
-2.9	-	below	-	2 points

WEALTH ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

100%	Under \$5,000.00		
.99	5,000 - 5,999	.49	55,000 - 55,999
.98	6,000 - 6,999	.48	56,000 - 56,999
.97	7,000 - 7,999	.47	57,000 - 57,999
.96	8,000 - 8,999	.46	58,000 - 58,999
.95	9,000 - 9,999	.45	59,000 - 59,999
.94	10,000 - 10,999	.44	60,000 - 60,999
.93	11,000 - 11,999	.43	61,000 - 61,999
.92	12,000 - 12,999	.42	62,000 - 62,999
.91	13,000 - 13,999	.41	63,000 - 63,999
.90	14,000 - 14,999	.40	64,000 - 64,999
.89	15,000 - 15,999	.39	65,000 - 65,999
.88	16,000 - 16,999	.38	66,000 - 66,999
.87	17,000 - 17,999	.37	67,000 - 67,999
.86	18,000 - 18,999	.36	68,000 - 68,999
.85	19,000 - 19,999	.35	69,000 - 69,999
.84	20,000 - 20,999	.34	70,000 - 70,999
.83	21,000 - 21,999	.33	71,000 - 71,999
.82	22,000 - 22,999	.32	72,000 - 72,999
.81	23,000 - 23,999	.31	73,000 - 73,999
.80	24,000 - 24,999	.30	74,000 - 74,999
.79	25,000 - 25,999	.29	75,000 - 75,999
.78	26,000 - 26,999	.28	76,000 - 76,999
.77	27,000 - 27,999	.27	77,000 - 77,999
.76	28,000 - 28,999	.26	78,000 - 78,999
.75	29,000 - 29,999	.25	79,000 - 79,999
.74	30,000 - 30,999	.24	80,000 - 80,999
.73	31,000 - 31,999	.23	81,000 - 81,999
.72	32,000 - 32,999	.22	82,000 - 82,999
.71	33,000 - 33,999	.21	83,000 - 83,999
.70	34,000 - 34,999	.20	84,000 - 84,999
.69	35,000 - 35,999	.19	85,000 - 85,999
.68	36,000 - 36,999	.18	86,000 - 86,999
.67	37,000 - 37,999	.17	87,000 - 87,999
.66	38,000 - 38,999	.16	88,000 - 88,999
.65	39,000 - 39,999	.15	89,000 - 89,999
.64	40,000 - 40,999	.14	90,000 - 90,999
.63	41,000 - 41,999	.13	91,000 - 91,999
.62	42,000 - 42,999	.12	92,000 - 92,999
.61	43,000 - 43,999	.11	93,000 - 93,999
.60	44,000 - 44,999	.10	94,000 - 94,999
.59	45,000 - 45,999	.09	95,000 - 95,999
.58	46,000 - 46,999	.08	96,000 - 96,999
.57	47,000 - 47,999	.07	97,000 - 97,999
.56	48,000 - 48,999	.06	98,000 - 98,999
.55	49,000 - 49,999	.05	99,000 - 99,999
.54	50,000 - 50,999	.04	100,000 - 100,999
.53	51,000 - 51,999	.03	101,000 - 101,999
.52	52,000 - 52,999	.02	102,000 - 102,999
.51	53,000 - 53,999	.01	103,000 - and above
.50	54,000 - 54,999		

MEMORANDUM

October 12, 1977

TO: Special Committee on Ways and Means-B

FROM: Kansas Legislative Research Department

RE: Proposal No. 76 - Vocational Education-Possible Alternative
State Aid Distribution Methods for Area Vocational
Schools

At its September meeting, the Committee expressed an interest in reviewing some alternative approaches for providing state funds to area vocational schools. This memorandum has been prepared to suggest some of the possibilities that might be explored, given the existing organization and governance of the area schools. Before the Committee endorses any new approach, it is important that calculations be made so that the effects thereof can be determined in advance.

Current estimates of FY 1978 area vocational school funding for operating purposes are:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount in Millions</u>
Postsecondary State Aid	\$ 5.4
State Categorical Aid	4.2
Federal Aid	2.3
Student Tuition (Postsecondary)	.6
Local Resources	6.5
	<u>\$19.0</u>

When considering a new funding configuration for the area schools, at least insofar as state aid is concerned, there are certain constraints that must be considered. For example, federal law and regulations require that a specific percentage of available federal funds must be directed toward handicapped and disadvantaged students. Certain levels of effort must be maintained for secondary and postsecondary students and basic grant distributions must specifically take into account factors such as poverty and local ability. There would seem to be little choice but to develop some type of formula for the distribution of federal funds in order to meet the various federal program requirements. However, it is not incumbent upon the state to distribute state aid on the same basis as the federal funds. Another constraint relates to the availability of local resources. Presently, the community junior colleges and school districts which sponsor or support area schools have two main ways of generating resources for the support of area schools. They are authorized by law to levy not more than 2.0 mills for vocational education and they have authority to transfer funds from the general fund to the vocational education fund.

The listing of possible alternative approaches for the state funding component of the area schools does not contemplate major changes in the federal or local vocational education funding mechanisms. In some cases, changes in postsecondary student tuition would be required, but none of the approaches assume payment of tuition by secondary students.

The following listing should not be considered a recitation of all possibilities or combinations of possibilities. However, a number of different approaches are suggested.

Summary of Alternatives

1. Distribute all state aid on the basis of an equal amount per contact hour or per full-time equivalent student. This would be similar to the present system of distributing credit hour state aid to community junior colleges. A variation would be to provide a differential for secondary and postsecondary students, although this would be difficult to defend in some cases.

2. Distribute all state aid through the formula (formula could be modified) now being used for categorical aid. The formula funds could be divided in favor of either secondary or postsecondary students. Postsecondary student tuition could be set at any appropriate level.

3. Fund area school budgets at a fixed percentage of the approved operating budget. In the elementary and secondary school sector, many legislators and some interest groups have, in recent years, proposed state aid at a 40 percent to 50 percent level. Such a level of support might be fixed by statute or it might be an articulated general legislative policy.

4. Distribute state aid weighted to reflect varying program costs. Statewide average expenditures for similar programs might be used as the basis for determining program aid for individual institutions. Or, arbitrary weighting ratios could be established for each type or category of program.

5. Distribute state aid on the basis of a fixed percentage of the statewide average cost per full-time equivalent student.

6. Guarantee full funding of an approved budget for each area vocational school, the amount of state aid to be determined after taking into account federal aid, postsecondary student tuition and local effort. (Some measure of local effort would have to be devised. This is a rather difficult problem under the present system of organization and governance of area schools.)

7. Distribute to each area school a single lump-sum amount and provide additional aid on the basis of full-time equivalent students, teachers, or percent of program costs.

*Double dip
CERA (federal)*

relationship

8. Retain the postsecondary aid program and distribute additional aid:

- (a) through the categorical aid formula, but for secondary students only,
- (b) through a fixed amount per secondary student.

9. Distribute state aid at a fixed amount per secondary pupil and establish a student aid program for postsecondary students. The postsecondary student tuition policy might require a single rate statewide or it could be variable, but state aid would flow for postsecondary students in relation to the financial need of the student as determined by some uniform needs analysis program.

10. Devise a state distribution formula to take into account such variables as state policymakers believe to be most significant. Possible factors include area employment demand, local financial ability, area poverty, successful program completion, placement rates, student level (secondary or postsecondary), population, area unemployment, program costs, etc.

PROPOSAL NO. 77 - STATE BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

- A PROPOSAL -

- I. Statutorily abolish the Division of Architectural Services of the Department of Administration.
- II. Create a new agency - State Building Commission.
 - A. Provide for a five to seven-member Commission, appointed by the Governor with confirmation by the Senate. Terms would be staggered. Qualifications for membership statutorily prescribed.
 - B. The Commission would appoint the agency director. All professional and technical staff would be appointed by the agency director and would be within the unclassified service.
- III. Statutorily re-assign to the Secretary of Administration the following duties and responsibilities:
 - A. To direct and oversee the maintenance and custodial service of the Capitol Building, State Office Building, 503 Kansas Avenue, 535 Kansas Avenue, Forbes Field properties, Supreme Court Building, and the Executive Mansion.
 - B. Responsibility for care of the grounds for the above buildings where applicable.
 - C. To receive gifts in behalf of the state.
 - D. To maintain an accounting of rents of agencies housed in state-owned buildings.
 - E. To maintain an accounting of parking lot revenues.
 - F. To account for income and pay interest and principal on Fifth and Kansas Avenue Building Bonds.
 - G. Administration of the Recreation Vehicle Certification Law.
 - H. Assignment of office space in Topeka area office buildings. (Present provisions authorizing Legislative Coordinating Council to assign space in the State House remains unchanged.)

IV. Statutory duties of the State Building Commission (Miscellaneous).

- A. To approve all plans for schools for compliance with the Uniform Building Code.
- B. To act as the agent for the state in the acquisition of real property.
- C. To review and approve easements granted to cross any state-owned land.
- D. Review and comment on capital improvement budget requests of state agencies.
- E. Enforcement of the law to make buildings and facilities accessible to and usable by the handicapped.
- F. Responsible for development of plans and specifications for restoration of the Capitol Building.
- G. Nomination of architectural firms to the Architectural Negotiating Committee.
- H. Maintain current data on construction costs, including materials and labor, and the status of the construction industry in the state.

V. Architectural Negotiating Committee.

- A. Present role of the State Architect would be assumed by the Director, State Building Commission.
- B. Negotiate fees based on estimated project cost.
- C. Require associate architects to carry professional liability insurance of a prescribed amount (in relation to project cost).
- D. Clarify the statutory language regarding construction administration to make the associate architect responsible for all aspects, including inspection.
- E. Revise the division of the architectural fee between the three phases increasing preliminary design to 25 percent of the fee and reducing the working drawings phase from 65 percent to 55 percent of the fee.

- F. (Associate architect contract should be revised to contain more specifics on liability and responsibility of the associate architect.)

VI. Project Development (When Associate Architect Employed)

- A. Contracting agent is the State Building Commission.
- B. Require agency and Building Commission approval of preliminary design and working drawings.
- C. Associate architect is responsible for preparation of all bid documents.
- D. Building Commission review limited to ensuring compliance with the approved program statement and adequacy of bid documents.
- E. Associate architect should be clearly held to be responsible for all errors and omissions.

VII. Construction Bidding

- A. Statutorily authorize discretion as to single general contract versus multi-prime contracts. Final authority rests with the State Building Commission with the advice of the associate architect and the agency. Bids could also be solicited both ways.
- B. Associate architect is responsible for tabulation of bids and a recommendation on awarding of contracts.

VIII. Project Construction

- A. All shop drawings must be approved by associate architect, with the advice of the agency and State Building Commission.
- B. All change orders must be initiated by associate architect and approved by the State Building Commission.
- C. Construction inspection is the principal responsibility of the associate architect. Periodic review made by agency and State Building Commission.

- D. Final inspection conducted by associate architect, agency, and State Building Commission.
- E. Acceptance of the building is the responsibility of the Secretary of Administration, upon recommendation of the associate architect, agency, and State Building Commission.
- F. Authorization for periodic payments would be made by the agency upon direction of the associate architect.

IX. Legal Recourse

- A. Clarify the statutes to provide that preparation of documentation to support instituting litigation against the associate architect or a contractor is the responsibility of the State Building Commission.
- B. Responsibility for filing suit rests with Attorney General.
- C. Principal responsibility for initiating legal action rests with agency and State Building Commission.

X. Smaller Projects (No Associate Architect)

- A. Design and preparation of specifications would be the responsibility of the State Building Commission. (State Building Commission should be empowered to authorize agencies to assume this responsibility where expertise is available within the agency or to employ an associate architect in lieu of designing the project in-house.)
- B. Inspection would be periodically performed by the agency and the State Building Commission (could again be delegated solely to certain agencies).
- C. Acceptance of the project would be by the Secretary of Administration upon recommendation of the agency and the State Building Commission.

- XI. Establish a Joint Legislative Oversight Committee (seven-member) with following authorities
- A. Review and comment on project program statements presented in support of appropriations requests. Make recommendations to Ways and Means Committee on all capital improvement requests.
 - B. Receive and review all change orders in excess of \$25,000 in lieu of Legislative Budget Committee.
 - C. Continual monitoring of the progress of building construction.
 - D. Prepare an annual report to the Legislature.