

Approved January 29, 1991  
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE \_\_\_\_\_ COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION \_\_\_\_\_

The meeting was called to order by Representative Rick Bowden at  
Chairperson

~~3:30~~ ~~XXX~~ p.m. on January 24, 1991 in room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Rep. Reardon, Rep. Hensley - Excused

Committee staff present:

Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes Office  
Ben Barrett, Legislative Research  
Carolyn Rampey, Legislative Research  
Dale Dennis, State Department of Education  
Donna Luttjohann, Secretary to the Committee  
Conferees appearing before the committee:

Ben Barrett, Legislative Services

The meeting began with Chairman Bowden asking Rep. JoAnn Pottorff to Chair a portion of the Committee meeting. Rep. Pottorff asked Ben Barrett of Legislative Services to present the briefing on Public Area Vocational Schools In Kansas, An Introduction to Funding of Area Vocation and Area Vocational Technical Schools. He spoke of the two types of vocational schools, where they're located, the enrollment pattern, programs, sources of funding and state aid. (Attachment 1) Questions were answered afterward by Mr. Barrett.

After the briefing, Chairman Bowden resumed chairing the meeting and asked permission of the Committee to introduce HB 2041 as a committee bill. The bill would allow each school district to extend the school year. A Motion to allow this introduction was made by Rep. Blumenthal and seconded by Rep. Pottorff. The Motion carried.

Discussion took place among the Committee as Chairman Bowden spoke of his desire to hold Subcommittees/Task Forces in the areas of Teacher Education/Preparation, Education Governance, Funding Incentives, Outcomes Based Education and Pupil Weighting. Each committee member was given a survey of their interests and asked to respond in regard to their interest in participation with a subcommittee. (Attachment 2)

Rep. Blumenthal made a Motion to have subcommittees in the above areas. Rep. Reinhardt seconded the Motion. The Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:42 p.m with the next meeting scheduled for January 28, 1991, at 3:30 p.m. in room 519-S.



**PUBLIC AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN KANSAS**

**An Introduction to Funding of Area Vocational  
and Area Vocational-Technical Schools**

**Prepared for House Committee on Education**

**Prepared by Kansas Legislative Research Department and  
Division of Financial Services, State  
Department of Education**

**January 24, 1991**

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## INTRODUCTION

Enabling legislation for creation of a system of area vocational and vocational-technical schools\* was passed in 1963. Pursuant to that legislation and subsequent amendments, there presently are 16 vocational schools which provide specific occupational training for secondary and postsecondary students. Most programs are organized on a semester-oriented basis. These programs normally do not exceed one year in duration; however, there are some exceptions.

This presentation focuses mostly on 14 of these schools. Two of the schools (Cowley County and Pratt) are operated by community college boards. These schools receive most of their funding under community college finance laws, as was explained previously by Dr. Merle Hill.

Secondary students who attend vocational schools pay no tuition for their attendance. Postsecondary students pay tuition at rates which vary among the institutions. Both secondary and postsecondary students are responsible for the payment of fees associated with the programs in which they are enrolled.

While they are locally governed, the vocational schools are subject to supervision by the State Board of Education. The State Board has authority to establish standards for all vocational courses and programs these schools offer.

There are three main programs of state aid to the vocational schools. Two of the programs are viewed as providing aid for general operations. The other program targets capital expenditures. During the last three years, state aid for operations has equated to between 55 percent to 60 percent of total operating expenditures of these schools and in the range of 40 percent of all expenditures. As will be noted later, the percentage of state support varies considerably among the individual institutions.

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\* Throughout most of this presentation, the term "vocational schools" is used to refer to both the area vocational schools and the area vocational-technical schools.

## THE TWO TYPES OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

The Kansas law recognizes two types of vocational schools. The difference between them is the way in which their local governance structure is established. Of the 16 schools, 11 are Type I "area vocational schools" and five are Type II "area vocational-technical schools."

The Type I area vocational schools are governed and operated by a single school district board (nine schools) or a community college board (two schools). The five Type II area vocational-technical schools are identified specifically in the statutes. The governing body of these schools, known as the board of control, is constituted by agreement of the governing boards of the public education agencies that participate in the operation of the school. Most of the participating boards are school districts, but some are community colleges. The membership of the governing board of these schools may change from time to time.

The following Table 1 identifies these schools and their governing boards.

TABLE 1

## TYPE I – AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

	Name	Governing Board
1	Cowley County Community College and AVTS	Cowley County Community College Board of Trustees
2	Northeast Kansas AVTS	Atchison (USD 309)
3	Southwest Kansas AVTS	Dodge City (USD 443)
4	Flint Hills AVTS	Emporia (USD 253)
5	Kansas City AVTS	Kansas City (USD 500)
6	Liberal AVTS	Liberal (USD 480)
7	Manhattan AVTS	Manhattan (USD 383)
8	Pratt Community College/AVTS	Pratt Community College Board of Trustees
9	Salina AVTS	Salina (USD 305)
10	Kaw AVTS	Topeka (USD 501)
11	Wichita AVTS	Wichita (USD 259)

## TYPE II -- AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

	Name	Governing Board
1	North Central Kansas AVTS	Beloit (USD 273); Cawker City (USD 272); and Hays (USD 489)*
2	Central Kansas AVTS	Newton (USD 373); Hutchinson (USD 308); Nickerson (USD 309); Haven (USD 312); Buhler (USD 313); Peabody (USD 398); Marion (USD 408); Hillsboro (USD 410); McPherson (USD 418); Moundridge (USD 423); Sedgwick (USD 439); Halstead (USD 440); Little River (USD 444); Inman (USD 448); Hesston (USD 460); and Hutchinson Community College**
3	Southeast Kansas AVTS	Coffeyville (USD 445); Caney (USD 436); Independence (USD 446); Cherryvale (USD 447); Columbus (USD 493); Coffeyville Community College; and Independence Community College***
4	Northwest Kansas AVTS	Goodland (USD 352); Cheylin (USD 103); Tribune (USD 200); Lenora (USD 213); Sharon Springs (USD 241); Weskan (USD 242); Oakley (USD 274); Winona (USD 275); Morland (USD 280); Hill City (USD 281); Grinnell (USD 291); Grainfield (USD 292); Quinter (USD 293); Oberlin (USD 294); St. Francis (USD 297); Utica (USD 301); Brewster (USD 314); Colby (USD 315); Rexford (USD 316); Atwood (USD 318); Hoxie (USD 412); Scott City (USD 466); Leoti (USD 467); and Syracuse (USD 494)****
5	Johnson County AVTS	Olathe (USD 233); Blue Valley (USD 229); Spring Hill (USD 230); Gardner (USD 231); DeSoto (USD 232); Shawnee Mission (USD 512); and Johnson County Community College*****

\* The governing board consists of two representatives from each school district. Representatives are appointed annually by the local board of education.

\*\* The governing board consists of eight representatives. Three school districts (Hutchinson, Newton, and McPherson) and Hutchinson Community College always have a representative on the board of control. The area school has 15 contracting/sending school districts located in four counties (Harvey, Marion, McPherson, and Reno). There is always one board member from one of the school districts in each of these counties other than from the permanent members -- Hutchinson, Newton, and McPherson.

\*\*\* The governing board consists of one representative from each school district and community college. Representatives are appointed annually by the local board of education/trustees.

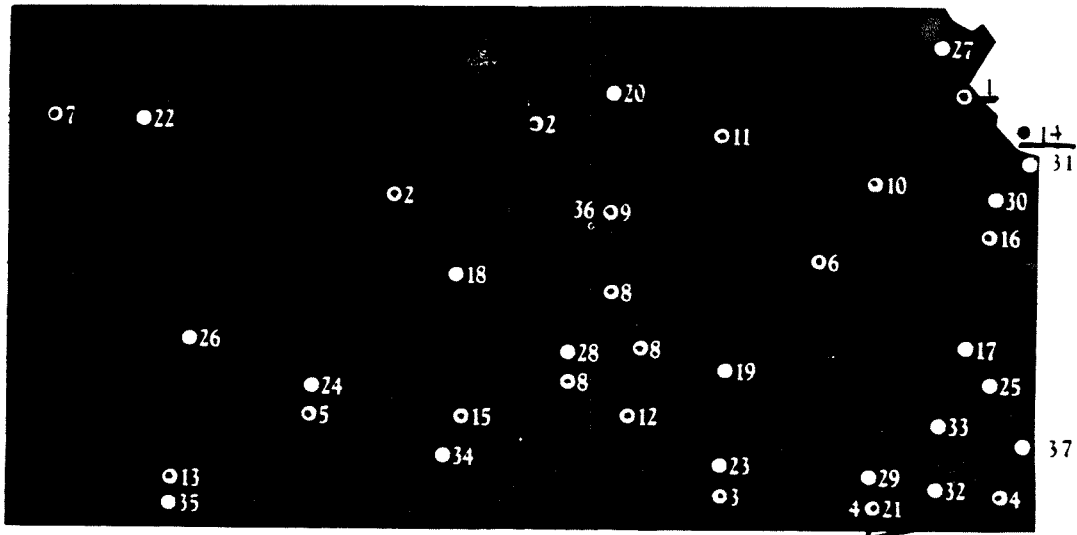
\*\*\*\* The governing board consists of one representative from each school district. Representatives are appointed annually by the local board of education.

\*\*\*\*\* The governing board consists of one representative from each school district and the community college. Representatives are appointed annually by the local board of education/trustees.



**WHERE THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS ARE LOCATED**

Below is shown the location throughout the state of the vocational schools.



**Vocational Schools**

1. Northeast Kansas AVTS – Atchison
2. North Central Kansas AVTS – Beloit, Hays
3. Cowley County AVTS – Arkansas City
4. Southeast Kansas AVTS – Coffeyville, Columbus
5. Southwest Kansas AVTS – Dodge City
6. Flint Hills AVTS – Emporia
7. Northwest Kansas AVTS – Goodland
8. Central Kansas AVTS – Hutchinson, Newton, McPherson
9. Salina AVTS – Salina
10. Kaw AVTS – Topeka
11. Manhattan AVTS – Manhattan
12. Wichita AVTS – Wichita
13. Liberal AVTS – Liberal
14. Kansas City AVTS – Kansas City
15. Pratt AVTS – Pratt
16. Johnson County AVTS – Olathe

**Community Colleges**

17. Allen County Community College – Iola
18. Barton County Community College – Great Bend
19. Butler County Community College – El Dorado

**Community Colleges (continued)**

20. Cloud County Community College – Concordia
21. Coffeyville Community College – Coffeyville
22. Colby Community College – Colby
23. Cowley County Community College – Arkansas City
24. Dodge City Community College – Dodge City
25. Ft. Scott Community College – Ft. Scott
26. Garden City Community College – Garden City
27. Highland Community College – Highland
28. Hutchinson Community College – Hutchinson
29. Independence Community College – Independence
30. Johnson County Community College – Overland Park
31. Kansas City Kansas Community College – Kansas City
32. Labette Community College – Parsons
33. Neosho County Community College – Chanute
34. Pratt Community College – Pratt
35. Seward County Community College – Liberal

**Vocational-Technical Institutes**

36. Kansas College of Technology – Salina
37. Pittsburg State University – Pittsburg

## THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PATTERN

The following Table 2 shows the full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 14 vocational schools for the 1987-88, 1988-89, and 1989-90 school years. Note that the number and percentage of secondary and postsecondary students are shown for each institution.

Generally speaking, one FTE secondary student reflects the enrollment of two persons. This is because most secondary students, due to their dual enrollment in high school and in the vocational school, are able to attend the vocational school for only one-half a school day.

In recent years, as data on Table 2 suggest, the trend has been toward a larger percentage of postsecondary enrollment in the vocational schools. Observers cite increased high school graduation requirements as a contributing factor. The contention is that it has become more difficult for some secondary students to find enough time to enroll in both academic and vocational programs.

TABLE 2

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT ENROLLMENT (FTE):  
SCHOOLS YEARS 1987-88 - 1989-90

Name of School	1987-88					1988-89					1989-90				
	Secondary		Postsecondary		Total	Secondary		Postsecondary		Total	Secondary		Postsecondary		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	FTE	No.	%	No.	%	FTE	No.	%	No.	%	FTE
Northeast Kansas (Atchison)	60.1	27.1	161.6	72.9	221.7	68.3	27.3	182.2	72.7	250.5	57.2	25.4	167.7	74.6	224.9
North Central Kansas (Beloit)	22.7	5.8	370.8	94.2	393.5	26.3	6.3	394.2	93.7	420.5	21.3	4.6	437.6	95.4	458.9
Southeast Kansas (Coffeyville)	119.4	35.6	215.7	64.4	335.1	116.2	38.6	184.5	61.4	300.7	105.0	39.4	161.8	60.6	266.8
Southwest Kansas (Dodge City)	115.6	49.7	117.2	50.3	232.8	97.7	96.4	3.6	3.6	101.3	79.2	96.4	3.0	3.6	82.2
Flint Hills (Emporia)	62.3	27.6	163.6	72.4	225.9	62.5	25.1	186.8	74.9	249.3	57.4	23.2	189.8	76.8	247.2
Northwest Kansas (Goodland)	6.5	1.5	423.5	98.5	430.0	6.8	1.6	424.3	98.4	431.1	1.2	0.3	424.8	99.7	426.0
Kansas City	355.2	47.1	399.2	52.9	754.4	339.5	44.0	431.7	56.0	771.2	327.3	44.6	407.3	55.4	734.6
Liberal	123.3	41.9	171.1	58.5	294.4	132.7	39.1	206.7	60.9	339.4	124.9	39.9	188.1	60.1	313.0
Manhattan	5.9	1.6	352.9	98.4	358.8	11.9	3.2	365.6	96.8	377.5	10.3	2.8	361.5	97.2	371.8
Central Kansas (Newton)	433.5	81.9	95.7	18.1	529.2	484.5	82.1	105.8	17.9	590.3	498.4	81.8	111.2	18.2	609.6
Johnson County (Olathe)	637.6	97.8	14.2	2.2	651.8	702.9	97.8	15.6	2.2	718.5	722.4	97.1	21.3	2.9	743.7
Salina	90.1	24.5	277.6	75.5	367.7	77.7	22.2	272.7	77.8	350.4	69.3	17.4	329.6	82.6	398.9
Kaw (Topeka)	210.7	37.5	351.3	62.5	562.0	206.4	34.5	391.8	65.5	598.2	192.1	30.1	446.0	69.1	638.1
Wichita	809.8	40.8	1,174.9	59.2	1,984.7	784.1	37.7	1,293.4	62.3	2,077.5	843.1	40.4	1,241.7	59.6	2,084.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,052.7</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>4,289.3</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>7,342.0</b>	<b>3,117.5</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>4,458.9</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>7,576.4</b>	<b>3,109.1</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>4,491.4</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>7,600.5</b>

Source of Data: State Department of Education. Headcount figures are much larger due to the number of part-time secondary students and the number of persons enrolled in short-term offerings that do not lead to a certificate of completion.

**PROGRAMS PROVIDED BY THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS**

The matrix (Table 3) shown below provides a quick "snapshot" of the programs currently being provided by the 16 vocational schools.

TABLE 3

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS AVAILABLE IN KANSAS VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

CAREER AREAS	AVTS CENTERS															
	JOHNSON CO.	CENTRAL IS.	ARKANSAS CITY	EMPORIA	KANSAS CITY	TOPEKA	LIBERAL	MANHATTAN	SELWYNS	ARCHBURN	GOCKLAND	SALINA	COPPERVILLE	DOSSIE CITY	WICHITA	PAFFT
<b>BUSINESS OCCUPATIONS</b>																
Accounting/Bookkeeping	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	H	X	X
Business Law														H		
Clerical			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	H	X	X	
Computer Operator			X	X	X	X		X	X		X		P	H	P	
Computer Systems Technology	P															
Data Entry	X		X	X		X			X	X		X				
Data Processing/Computer Pgm	X		X	X			X	X	X	X		X			P	X
Executive Secretary			X	X			X	X	X	X		X				
Legal Secretary	P						X	X	X	X					P	X
Medical Records Technology	P															
Medical Secretary							X	X		X						
Paralegal	P														P	X
Secretarial	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	H	X	X
Word Processing	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	H	X	X	
<b>DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS</b>																
Marketing and Distributive Ed.	X	H	P	X	H			X	X	H		H	X		H	X
Business Management	P		P													
<b>HEALTH OCCUPATIONS</b>																
Certified Medication Aide	P															
Certified Med. Aide Update	P															
Dental Assistant				P							P					P
Dental Hygienist	P															
Health Careers	H															
Assistant (coop)					H											
Home Health Aide	P															
Medical Assistant				P			X									
Medical Lab. Tech. (Certified)																P
Emergency Medical Science	P															
Mental Health Technician	P		P													
Medical Secretary	P				X										P	X
Nursing Assistant (Aide)	X	X	P	P		X	X					P		P	P	X
Nursing Home Aide/Home Health	X		P	P							P	P				
Practical Nurse (Vocational)	P	P		P	P	X		P	P	P					P	P
Respiratory Health Occupations	X															
Surgical Technician														H		
A.D. Nursing	P														P	
EMCT	P															
EMT	P		P													
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>																
Civil Engineering Technology	P			X		X					X					
Electronics Technology	P		P	X		X	X		X	X					P	
Wastewater Treatment																
Computer Repair				X			X	X	X		X					

CAREER AREAS	AVTS CENTERS															
	JOHNSON CO.	CENTRAL IS.	ARKANSAS CITY	EMPORIA	KANSAS CITY	TOPEKA	LIBERAL	MANHATTAN	SELWYNS	ARCHBURN	GOCKLAND	SALINA	COPPERVILLE	DOSSIE CITY	WICHITA	PAFFT
<b>TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS</b>																
Air Conditioning & Refrigeration	P				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X
Aircraft Instrument Maintenance																P
Aircraft Maintenance Technology	P															
Airframe or Powerplant	P															X
Auto Body Repair	X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Automotive Machine Shop							X									
Mechanics/Auto or Truck	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	X
Automotive Parts Management					X		X		X							
Avionics																P
Biomedical Equip. Technology	P															
Building & Grounds Maintenance	H	X		P	X								X			
Building Mechanics	X	X		X		X										
Cabinet Making				X				X			X			H	X	
Carpentry	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	X
Commercial Art	P				X							X				
Commercial/Technical Art	H															
Commercial Photography	P			X		X										
Cosmetology	P		P		X						X					
Custodial Service Cert				P								P				
Coop. Ind. Training	H	H		X	H	X									H	
Diesel Mechanic						X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Drafting Technology	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Electricity/Electrician			X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
Electrical Lineman								X								P
Electronic Occupations	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Fire Science	P															
Graphic Arts	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			X		X	
Heavy Equipment Operator									P							
Industrial Electrician				X	P			X	X	X	X	X	X			
Industrial Equipment Mechanics					P											
Law Enforcement Training	P		P													
Litho-Offset Printing	X	X		X	X	X		X		X		X	X		X	
Machine Shop/P.O.T.		X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	H	X		
Machine Tool & Die			X	X												
Manufacturing/Engineer Tech	P		P													P
Masonry/Bricklaying									X	X			X			
Metal Fabrication	P															
Motorcycle Mech./Small Engine									X					X	X	
Multi-Occupations	H															
Industrial Mechanics/Machine Shop/Welding				P										H		

CAREER AREAS	AVTS CENTERS															
	JOHNSON CO.	CENTRAL IS.	ARKANSAS CITY	EMPORIA	KANSAS CITY	TOPEKA	LIBERAL	MANHATTAN	SELWYNS	ARCHBURN	GOCKLAND	SALINA	COPPERVILLE	DOSSIE CITY	WICHITA	PAFFT
<b>HOME ECONOMICS AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS</b>																
Heating, Ventilation & Air Cond. Tech	P			P						X						
Radio & TV Repair				X		X	X		X		X	X		X	X	
Sheetmetal Fabrication				X		X	X								P	
Small Engine/Marine Repair	H					X								X	H	X
Telephone Communication Tech	P			X							X					
Truck Driving				P												
Typewriting - Computerized		X		X	X			X								P
Upholstery																P
Warehousing/Distribution	H					X	X									
Welding	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	X
<b>AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION</b>																
Agriculture/Farm Mechanics		H					X		X		X					X
Agriculture Production		H	P						X					H	H	X
Agribusiness Supplies/Service			P											H	H	X
Commercial Horticulture														P		
Equine Studies		P														
Farm Business Analysis																P
Farm & Ranch Management															H	X
Ornamental Horticulture		H				X									X	X

X = for high school and post high  
P = for post high  
H = for high school students only

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## SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

In summary, most of the financial support for the vocational schools is from the following sources.

### Local Revenue

Under the law, school districts have the responsibility for paying vocational school tuition on behalf of secondary students. These expenditures are made from the school district's vocational education fund. Revenue for this fund comes mostly from transfers by the school district board from the school district's general fund and from interest or other miscellaneous revenue that is deposited to the district's vocational fund. Since 1977, school districts have not had authority to levy a property tax specifically for vocational education.

There is considerable variation in terms of how the vocational education financial obligation of any school district may be determined. Perhaps the most common approach of assessing costs for a student's attendance at a vocational school is a charge for tuition of an amount per student that roughly equates to the "local cost" of providing the school's services. That is, a per student cost calculation is derived by dividing the estimated operating budget, less state vocational school program aid, by the number of students enrolled. Or, in some cases, the enrollment is based on the number of hours of instruction. Another approach is one in which a participating school district pays to the sponsoring district a set number of dollars in exchange for a guaranteed number of vocational program student slots. There have been some instances in which the agreement has called for an amount equal to some mill levy equivalency of the district's assessed valuation. Using this latter method, it sometimes is possible for the sponsoring district to obtain funds to help keep equipment up-to-date and maintain facilities.

School districts also are authorized to make expenditures from the capital outlay fund for vocational school facilities and equipment.

Whatever the arrangement for the sharing of costs by school district vocational school users, the purpose is to generate revenue sufficient to operate the school after taking into account the other available revenue sources.

### State Revenue

**Operating Funds.** There are two state aid programs that provide operating revenue for vocational schools. One program is based partially on equalization features designed to direct larger amounts of aid to areas in which there is greater economic need and partially on enrollment. The other program is designed to pay a portion (85 percent) of the "local" costs of the enrollment of postsecondary students. These programs are explained in greater detail below.

**Capital Improvements and Equipment.** There also is a state aid program designed to assist vocational schools in meeting their capital outlay needs. Based on available appropriations and applications submitted by the vocational schools, the State Board of Education determines annually the awards made to each school. This program also is described in greater detail below.

Legislation was enacted in 1985 to create a state pool of instructional equipment to be used by the vocational schools. This program never has been funded. In 1988, legislation was passed authorizing the Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation (K-TEC) to distribute instructional equipment aid to community colleges and vocational schools. This statutory program has not been funded. However, K-TEC occasionally does provide grants to postsecondary institutions to purchase state-of-the-art equipment used to train students and industrial employees in hands-on technical operations. A private sector match equal to the K-TEC grants is required. In FY 1990, the actual K-TEC expenditure for this purpose was \$179,517. The estimate for FY 1991 is \$150,000. These state grants are from the Economic Development Initiatives Fund (EDIF).

### **Federal Aid**

The principal federal program for vocational education program funding is the Carl Perkins Act. Funding provided under this program is in a transition stage. The Congress revised this law in 1990. Funding under the "new" provisions of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act will begin in FY 1992. The prior law emphasized program quality and set-asides for participation by various special needs groups. The new law requires states to emphasize program improvement and to integrate academic and vocational education. The law targets localities with a high concentration of special populations, such as poor and disabled students. It also addresses coherent sequences of courses in an effort to promote occupational proficiency.

While the federal aid is very helpful to the vocational schools, it is targeted to special projects and, thus, is not designed to serve as a stable, ongoing base of support for regular program operations.

On an intermittent basis, funding from other federal job training programs is used to purchase vocational school services.

### **Other Revenue**

Vocational schools also receive revenue in the form of reimbursement for certain services provided and for various materials and projects, student fees, interest earnings, gifts or donations, etc.

## STATE AID

Each year the State Board of Education submits recommendations to the Governor for increases in the three vocational school state aid programs discussed below. The Governor then presents recommendations to the Legislature. These two sets of figures serve as the basis for initial consideration by the Legislature.

### Area Vocational-Technical School Program Aid

The formula used to distribute this aid was developed under the auspices of the State Board of Education. The State Board continues to review the formula and can change it as the Board sees fit. In other words, this is not a statutory formula, and it is not, in effect, mandated by federal law. However, the formula initially was developed in response to requirements of the federal vocational education law that were replaced by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984. Annual funding for this program is from State General Fund appropriations.

### Summary Description of Formula

1. Divide the total fiscal year appropriation into two amounts, based upon the proportion of the state total FTE of (a) postsecondary students and (b) secondary students.
2. For each school, divide the school's FTE postsecondary enrollment by the state total postsecondary FTE enrollment and apply the resultant percentage to the state total categorical aid allocation for postsecondary students. The result is the school's entitlement to program aid based on postsecondary enrollments.
3. For each school, determine the entitlement of the state categorical aid allocated for secondary enrollments. This is done by computing the number of points "earned" by the school and multiplying these points by the dollar amount allocated for each point. (The per point dollar allocation is determined by dividing the total categorical aid amount for secondary FTE enrollment by the total number of points earned by all of the vocational schools.)

The formula used to generate these points is composed of a scale of 1-10 for each of three factors which then are weighted, as follows:

- 40 percent -- ability to pay (inversely to assessed valuation per pupil in the school district in which the center is located).
- 30 percent -- low income families (number of persons receiving aid to dependent families as a percent of the civilian work force in the county).



30 percent -- economically depressed area (percentage of unemployment in the county).

The sum of the three weighted factors is then multiplied by the school's secondary FTE enrollment to produce the total number of points for the school. This total, in turn, is multiplied by the per-point dollar amount to produce the categorical aid entitlement based on secondary enrollment.

4. For each school, the sum of the postsecondary and secondary aid entitlement is determined. This represents the school's portion of area vocational-technical school program aid.

(For an example of this computation, see Attachment I.)

### **Postsecondary Aid**

Prior to the 1974 enactment of the postsecondary aid program, school districts were responsible for paying the full cost of the enrollment of both secondary and postsecondary students. The 1974 legislation was designed to remove from school districts the burden of paying to vocational schools the cost of enrollments of adult residents of the school district who attended the vocational schools. The philosophy adopted at that time was that school districts would remain responsible for paying the vocational school costs for secondary students and that for postsecondary students, these costs would be borne by the state and the students themselves. The state's portion of this payment is from annual State General Fund appropriations for the postsecondary aid program.

The initial policy under the 1974 legislation was that the state paid 90 percent of operating costs per enrollment hour of postsecondary students and the student paid 10 percent of such costs in the form of student tuition. The percentages of postsecondary aid and student tuition were changed to 87.5 percent and 12.5 percent for the 1981-82 school year and to the current 85 percent and 15 percent rates beginning with the 1982-83 school year.

### **Summary of Description of Formula**

1. The State Board of Education approves an operating budget for each of the vocational schools for the ensuing school year. The law specifies that federal aid and amounts budgeted for acquisition or improvement of land and construction, reconstruction, or remodeling of buildings are excluded from the definition of "operating budget." State capital outlay aid and reimbursements also are excluded.

This "approved" budget is binding only for purposes of computing postsecondary aid entitlements. The area schools are not bound by the spending levels. In this regard, see Attachment II, Columns 2-4 of each of the three tables. Each spring, the schools submit to the State Board of Education their proposed operating

budgets for the next fiscal year. Staff of the State Board review these budgets, hold hearings on them, and make recommendations to the State Board on amounts that should be approved. These recommendations largely are based on the legislative appropriations for the next year for vocational school program and postsecondary state aid. These recommendations are submitted to the State Board in June and normally are acted on by the Board in June or July.

2. The "local cost" for each school is determined by subtracting from the school's operating budget the amount of state vocational education program aid the school will receive.
3. The "local cost per enrollment hour" is determined by dividing the local cost by the total number of enrollment hours of all students in the school year.
4. The postsecondary aid for each institution is calculated by multiplying by 85 percent the product of the school's total number of postsecondary enrollment hours and its local cost per enrollment hour.

The postsecondary student tuition amount is determined by multiplying by 15 percent the product of the school's total number of postsecondary enrollment hours and its local cost per enrollment hour (see Step 4 above). The law requires that the tuition rate for postsecondary students is fixed by each vocational school board, subject to approval of the State Board of Education.

The following Table 4 shows the calculation for the 1990-91 school year of the postsecondary state aid and student tuition rates for each school. The actual postsecondary state aid rate per instructional hour for the school year will vary somewhat from the amounts shown because these entitlements are based on actual current year enrollments (which are not finally known until the end of the school year).

TABLE 4

## VOCATIONAL SCHOOL TUITION

(School Year 1990-91)

	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
	State Board of Education Approved Budget	State Categorical Aid	Amount for Determining Tuition (Col. 1 minus Col. 2)	Estimated Instruction Hours	Local Cost Per Hour	Postsecondary State Aid Per Hour @ 85%	Postsecondary Student Tuition Per Hour @ 15%	<del>Public</del> Out-of-State Tuition
Northeast Kansas AVTS (Atchison)	\$ 1,361,080	\$ 275,180	\$ 1,085,900	244,080	\$4.45	\$3.78	\$0.67	\$5.58
North Central Kansas AVTS (Beloit)	2,500,000	436,865	2,063,135	449,240	4.59	3.90	0.69	5.57
Southeast Kansas AVTS (Coffeyville)	1,572,400	376,864	1,195,536	341,000	3.51	2.98	0.53	4.61
Southwest Kansas AVTS (Dodge City)	630,000	80,799	549,201	83,260	6.60	5.61	0.99	7.57
Flint Hills AVTS (Emporia)	1,372,250	252,679	1,119,571	240,768	4.65	3.95	0.70	5.70
Northwest Kansas AVTS (Goodland)	1,650,000	445,000	1,205,000	430,000	2.80	2.38	0.42	3.84
Central Kansas AVTS (Newton)	2,691,100	628,237	2,062,863	575,000	3.59	3.05	0.54	4.68
Salina AVTS	1,950,000	366,820	1,583,180	368,148	4.30	3.65	0.65	5.30
Kaw AVTS (Topeka)	2,894,500	588,643	2,305,857	581,000	3.96	3.37	0.59	4.98
Manhattan AVTS	1,743,500	396,102	1,347,398	402,208	3.35	2.85	0.50	4.33
Wichita AVTS	8,716,250	2,232,140	6,484,110	1,930,000	3.36	2.86	0.50	4.52
Liberal AVTS	1,543,047	362,537	1,180,510	340,205	3.47	2.95	0.52	4.54
Kansas City AVTS	3,845,800	924,081	2,921,719	811,750	3.60	3.06	0.54	4.74
Johnson County AVTS (Olathe)	3,995,762	406,516	3,589,246	819,908	4.38	3.72	0.66	4.87
Total State Approved	\$ 36,465,689	\$ 7,772,463	\$ 28,693,226	7,616,567				

Source of Data: State Department of Education

## Capital Outlay Aid

Legislation passed in 1977 created the vocational education capital outlay aid program which is funded by state level contributions. The enabling legislation provides that financial aid pursuant to this program is to be used for ". . . construction, reconstruction, repair, remodeling, additions to, furnishing and equipping of school buildings, architectural expenses incidental thereto, acquisition of buildings for school purposes and school building sites and acquisition of equipment."

All 16 of the vocational schools participate in this program. The State Board of Education determines how these funds are to be distributed to the schools. The statutory guideline is that the distribution be: ". . . on the basis of need and the condition of existing facilities and equipment . . ." In carrying out its responsibilities in this regard, the State Board has considered evidence of capital improvement need, advance project planning, local financial effort to assist capital outlay expenditures, financial support generated through participating school districts, projected enrollments, availability of outside funding, equipment required for instructional purposes, and capital outlay requests for new or existing programs. Routinely deleted from consideration are items not directly pertinent to instruction such as parking lots, student activity centers, recreational areas, automobiles, and administrative offices.

In March of each year, the Department of Education mails capital outlay aid applications to the vocational schools. Following conclusion of the legislative session, staff of the State Department of Education conduct hearings on these requests. After completion of these hearings the staff recommends to the State Board of Education a proposal for making capital outlay aid awards. These recommendations are presented to the State Board at its June meeting. The State Board normally takes action on this item at its June meeting. The fiscal year for which such funds have been appropriated commences on July 1 of that year.

The capital outlay aid program has not been funded in every year that the program has been in existence. When funding has been provided, it has not always been from the State General Fund. Also, it has been common over the years for the Legislature to add limitations in the appropriation legislation which, for a specific school year, impose constraints on access to and use of the capital outlay funds. The following Table 5 provides a history of the capital outlay funding program.

TABLE 5

## HISTORY OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OUTLAY AID

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*	1983-84*	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88*	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Arkansas City	\$ 100,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 45,000									
Atchison	43,077	125,000	200,000	85,000	35,000			\$ 50,000	\$ 230,000			\$ 50,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 40,000
Beloit	185,000	125,000	128,000	80,000	40,000			50,000	50,000			25,000	30,000	20,000
Coffeyville	300,000	200,000	225,000	100,400	60,000			40,000	100,000			65,000	80,000	37,500
Dodge City	185,055	130,000	138,202	120,000	55,000			50,000	157,000			45,000	38,600	30,000
Emporia	126,000	207,760	200,000	137,600	55,000			60,000	71,800			23,000	11,400	5,000
Goodland	226,400	125,000	99,843	150,000	50,000			50,000	60,000			60,000	60,000	30,000
Gas City	93,900	106,500	250,000	63,000	45,000			50,000	65,500			48,000	80,000	32,000
General	34,100	190,000	56,855	75,000	40,000			100,000	128,200			130,000	100,000	55,000
Manhattan	170,000	100,000	57,100	22,500	50,000			40,000	40,000			24,000	50,000	23,500
Newton	124,323	100,000	80,000	137,500	40,000			50,000	54,000			67,000	60,000	35,000
Salina	61,026	185,000	130,000	89,000	50,000			34,000	67,500			52,000	60,000	25,000
Topeka	116,119	75,740	85,000	90,000	50,000			50,000	70,000			52,000	70,000	22,000
Wichita	235,000	180,000	200,000	175,000	95,000			90,000	60,000			70,000	80,000	55,000
Ottawa**	0	0	0	20,000	7,000			200,000	180,000			175,000	130,000	105,000
Olathe***	0	0	0	80,000	33,000			0	0			0	0	0
Pratt	0	0	0	0	0			26,000	57,000			60,000	60,000	55,000
TOTAL	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,525,000	\$ 750,000			\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000			\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$ 600,000
State Board of Education Request	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,525,000	\$ 750,000	\$1,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Amount Appropriated	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,525,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$ 600,000

1-20

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83*	1983-84*	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87*	1987-88*	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
<b>EXHIBIT</b>														
Source of Appropriated Funds	FRS	FRS	FRS	FRS	FRS			SGF	SGF			SGF	SGF	EDIF
Appropriation Bill Provisos	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)			(b)	(b)			(b)	(c)	(b)

- \* No appropriation.
  - \*\* Not a vocational school. Received aid under a special provision of law in 1980-81 and 1981-82.
  - \*\*\* Received aid under a special provision of law in 1980-81 and 1981-82. Became the Johnson County Area Vocational-Technical School in 1984-85.
- FRS = Federal Revenue Sharing; SGF = State General Fund; EDIF = Economic Development Initiatives Fund.
- a) Expenditures cannot be made for capital improvements outside the county in which the school is located.
  - b) Expenditures may be made from grants pursuant to the appropriation for acquisition of instructional equipment, but a 50 percent matching requirement from nonstate aid sources is required.
- Expenditures may be made from grants pursuant to this appropriation for acquisition of instructional equipment and repair of school buildings, but a 50 percent matching requirement from nonstate aid sources is required.

Source of Data: State Department of Education

## SUMMARY OVERVIEW

In conclusion, the following information (Table 6) is presented to provide a condensed snapshot of vocational school programs, enrollments, and expenditures by major source.

TABLE 6

## VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: SUMMARY DATA

	Actual 1988-89	Actual 1989-90*	Estimated: 1990-91	State Board of Education Level C Recom- mendation 1991-92
Number of Schools**	14	14	14	14
Number of Programs	503	508	508	508
Number of Students (Headcount)	41,888	42,125	42,125	42,500
Number of Students (FTE)	7,576	7,442	7,442	7,542
Total Expenditures/Budget	\$ 50,692,303	\$ 52,542,764	\$ 52,540,000	\$ 57,005,900
Federal Funds***	3,517,099	2,826,107	2,800,000	2,954,000
State Fund				
Categorical Aid	7,388,999	7,758,449	8,003,811	8,553,691
Postsecondary Aid	12,326,250	14,214,765	13,755,000	17,053,263
Capital Outlay Aid	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	1,000,000
Other Funds	26,459,955	26,743,443	27,381,189	27,444,946

\* Unaudited.

\*\* Excludes Cowley and Pratt Community Colleges.

\*\*\* Primarily Carl Perkins Funds.

Source of Data: State Department of Education.

**ATTACHMENT I**

**ILLUSTRATION OF COMPUTATION OF AREA-VOCATIONAL  
TECHNICAL SCHOOL PROGRAM AID: FY 1990**

**Allocation of AVTS Categorical Aid Secondary/Postsecondary**

	<u>1988-89 FTE Enrollment</u>	<u>FTE Percent</u>	<u>Dollars Available</u>
Secondary	3,004.0	40.22604	\$3,120,911
Postsecondary	4,463.8	59.77396	4,637,523
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,467.8</b>	<b>100.00000</b>	<b>\$7,758,434</b>

**EXHIBIT: SECONDARY STUDENT FORMULA**

<u>Total Vocational School Earned Points</u>	<u>Dollar Amount Per Point</u>
17,260.1	\$180.8165074

Source: State Department of Education



**AVTS Categorical Aid Formula**

	<u>Factor</u>		<u>Weight</u>		<u>Funding Weight</u>
Economically Depressed Area	3	X	.3	=	0.90
Low Income Families	9	X	.3	=	2.70
Ability to Pay	7	X	.4	=	2.80
<b>TOTAL FUNDING WEIGHT</b>					6.40

**1989-90  
Secondary**

<u>Funding Weight</u>		<u>1988-89 Audited FTE</u>		<u>Funding Points</u>		<u>Dollars Per Funding Point</u>		<u>Entitlement</u>
6.40	X	132.2	=	846.080	X	\$180.8165074	=	\$152,985

**1989-90  
Postsecondary Categorical Aid**

<u>1988-89 Audited FTE</u>		<u>1988-89 State FTE</u>		<u>Dollars Available</u>		
201.7	+	4,463.8	X	\$4,637,523	=	\$209,549

**TOTAL ENTITLEMENT \$362,534**

**1989-90  
Economically Depressed Area**

School	1988 County Unemployed Rate (%)
Northeast Kansas (Atchison)	5.9
North Central Kansas (Beloit)	2.9
Southeast Kansas (Coffeyville)	6.3
Southwest Kansas (Dodge City)	3.5
Flint Hills (Emporia)	4.9
Northwest Kansas (Goodland)	3.7
Central Kansas (Newton)	3.9
Salina	5.1
Kaw (Topeka)	4.7
Manhattan	4.0
Wichita	5.2
Liberal	4.3
Kansas City	7.9
Johnson County (Olathe)	3.1

The following scale of percentage and points is used for the 1990 formula.

Percent Unemployed	Scale
10.1 and over	10
9.2-10.0	9
8.3-9.1	8
7.4-8.2	7
6.5-7.3	6
5.6-6.4	5
4.7-5.5	4
3.8-4.6	3
2.9-3.7	2
under 2.8	1

**1989-90  
Low Income Families**

School	1988 County Percentage of Civilian Work Force: Persons Receiving Aid to Dependent Families
Northeast Kansas (Atchison)	12.9
North Central Kansas (Beloit)	2.8
Southeast Kansas (Coffeyville)	12.3
Southwest Kansas (Dodge City)	8.7
Flint Hills (Emporia)	5.9
Northwest Kansas (Goodland)	8.2
Central Kansas (Newton)	5.5
Salina	6.2
Kaw (Topeka)	8.2
Manhattan	3.9
Wichita	8.9
Liberal	13.1
Kansas City	15.4
Johnson County (Olathe)	1.5

For vocational education formula purposes, the degree of poverty in each county has been determined by calculating the number of persons receiving aid to dependent families as a percentage of the civilian work force in the county.

The following scale of percentages and points is used for the 1990 formula.

Percent Poverty	Scale
14.4 and above	10
12.8-14.3	9
11.2-12.7	8
9.6-11.1	7
8.0-9.5	6
6.4-7.9	5
4.8-6.3	4
3.2-4.7	3
1.6-3.1	2
1.5 or less	1

**1989-90  
Ability to Pay**

<u>School</u>	<u>1988 School District Assessed Valuation Per Pupil</u>
Northeast Kansas (Atchison)	19,426
North Central Kansas (Beloit)	32,251
Southeast Kansas (Coffeyville)	18,667
Southwest Kansas (Dodge City)	21,682
Flint Hills (Emporia)	18,487
Northwest Kansas (Goodland)	28,856
Central Kansas (Newton)	16,501
Salina	19,870
Kaw (Topeka)	23,434
Manhattan	22,096
Wichita	25,757
Liberal	25,296
Kansas City	14,964
Johnson County (Olathe)	18,088

The following scale of assessed valuation and points per pupil is used for the FY 1990 formula.

<u>Local Ability to Pay</u>	<u>Scale</u>
13,999 and below	10
14,000-17,999	9
18,000-21,999	8
22,000-25,999	7
26,000-29,999	6
30,000-33,999	5
34,000-37,999	4
38,000-41,999	3
42,000-45,999	2
46,000 and above	1

Based on 1988 assessed valuation per pupil.

91-12a/BFB

ATTACHMENT II

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: SELECTED DATA

1989-90

AVTS	Col. 1 FTE Enrollment	Col. 2 Operating Expenditures*	Col. 3 State Board of Education Approved Operating Expenditures	Col. 4 (Col. 3 minus Col. 2) Difference	Col. 5 State Vocational School Categorical Aid	Col. 6 Postsecondary Aid	Col. 7 (Col. 5 plus Col. 6) Total State Aid	% Total (Col. 2)	Col. 8 Postsecondary Tuition	% of Total (Col. 2)	Col. 9 Local Funding/Secondary Tuition	% of Total (Col. 2)	Col. 10 <u>Exhibit</u> Total Vocational School Expenditures
Northeast Kansas (Atchison)	224.9	\$ 1,235,929	\$ 1,361,080	\$ 125,151	\$ 254,366	\$ 621,677	\$ 876,043	70.9	\$ 109,788	8.9	\$ 250,096	20.2	\$ 1,617,218
North Central Kansas (Beloit)	459.0	2,506,019	2,500,000	(6,019)	424,111	1,682,409	2,106,520	84.1	296,907	11.8	102,592	4.1	4,177,222
Southeast Kansas (Coffeyville)	266.8	1,560,257	1,572,400	12,143	337,926	625,253	963,179	61.7	111,221	7.1	485,857	31.2	2,409,287
Southwest Kansas (Dodge City)	82.2	581,834	630,000	48,166	90,518	15,333	105,851	18.1	2,706	0.5	473,277	81.4	656,402
Flint Hills (Emporia)	247.2	1,550,284	1,372,250	(178,034)	252,679	728,958	981,637	63.3	128,912	8.3	439,735	28.3	2,038,967
Northwest Kansas (Goodland)	426.0	1,651,351	1,650,000	(1,351)	444,636	1,020,281	1,464,917	88.7	180,310	10.9	6,124	0.4	2,863,523
Kansas City	734.6	4,480,982	3,845,800	(635,182)	924,081	1,357,385	2,281,466	50.9	242,996	5.4	1,936,520	43.7	6,115,733
Liberal	313.0	1,538,472	1,543,047	4,575	362,537	576,818	939,355	61.0	106,017	6.9	493,100	32.1	2,272,445
Manhattan	371.9	1,698,764	1,743,500	44,736	387,940	1,071,013	1,458,953	85.9	191,170	11.3	48,641	2.8	1,932,995
Central Kansas (Newton)	609.7	2,841,571	2,691,100	(150,471)	628,237	319,123	947,360	33.3	56,461	2.0	1,837,750	64.7	4,329,058
Johnson County (Olathe)	743.7	3,822,611	3,998,653	176,042	523,555	78,868	602,423	15.8	14,174	0.4	3,206,014	83.8	4,206,325
Salina	398.9	1,946,241	2,012,800	66,559	376,124	1,097,072	1,473,196	75.7	194,614	10.0	278,431	14.3	2,445,217
Kaw (Topeka)	638.0	3,533,138	2,894,500	(638,638)	587,974	1,366,872	1,954,846	55.3	241,819	6.9	1,336,473	37.8	8,771,875
Wichita	2,084.8	9,613,300	8,716,250	(897,050)	2,163,765	3,313,144	5,476,909	57.0	585,395	6.1	3,550,996	36.9	9,976,017
<b>TOTAL</b>		\$ 38,560,753	\$ 36,531,380	\$ (2,029,373)			\$ 21,632,655	56.1					\$ 53,812,284

Source of Data: State Department of Education

\* Operating expenditures excludes construction, capital outlay state aid, school district capital outlay fund revenue, contracts with community colleges or state institutions, federal aids, and reimbursables.

## VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: SELECTED DATA

1988-89

AVTS	Col. 1 FTE Enrollment	Col. 2 Operating Expenditures*	Col. 3 State Board of Education Approved Operating Expenditures	Col. 4 (Col. 3 minus Col. 2) Difference	Col. 5 State Vocational School Categorical Aid	Col. 6 Postsecondary Aid	Col. 7 (Col. 5 plus Col. 6) Total State Aid	% Total (Col. 2)	Col. 8 Postsecondary Tuition	% of Total (Col. 2)	Col. 9 Local Funding/ Secondary Tuition	% of Total (Col. 2)	Col. 10 <u>Exhibit</u> Total Vocational School Expenditures
Northeast Kansas (Atchison)	250.6	\$ 1,163,709	\$ 1,307,000	\$ 143,291	\$ 248,333	\$ 562,002	\$ 810,335	69.6	\$ 99,850	8.6	\$ 253,524	21.8	\$ 1,497,215
North Central Kansas (Beloit)	420.5	2,405,503	2,345,100	(60,403)	403,097	1,546,496	1,949,593	81.0	273,105	11.4	182,805	7.6	3,962,710
Southeast Kansas (Coffeyville)	300.6	1,553,134	1,456,000	(97,134)	383,966	557,378	941,344	60.6	98,665	6.4	513,125	33.0	2,011,610
Southwest Kansas (Dodge City)	101.3	602,599	600,000	(2,599)	126,027	14,295	140,322	23.3	2,523	0.4	459,754	76.3	680,273
Flint Hills (Emporia)	249.3	1,264,695	1,288,500	23,805	231,091	657,590	888,681	70.3	116,152	9.2	259,862	20.5	1,774,301
Northwest Kansas (Goodland)	431.1	1,559,103	1,549,400	(9,703)	451,175	915,299	1,366,474	87.6	162,133	10.4	30,496	2.0	2,558,569
Kansas City	771.2	3,824,270	3,544,500	(279,770)	895,499	1,251,595	2,147,094	56.1	222,421	5.8	1,454,755	38.1	6,380,356
Liberal	339.4	1,476,941	1,476,600	(341)	291,626	599,005	890,631	60.3	108,243	7.3	478,067	32.4	2,110,804
Manhattan	377.5	1,595,679	1,660,500	64,821	377,880	997,753	1,375,633	86.2	176,906	11.1	43,140	2.7	1,908,684
Central Kansas (Newton)	590.2	2,542,581	2,491,800	(50,781)	535,137	297,490	832,627	32.7	52,605	2.1	1,657,349	65.2	4,079,504
Johnson County (Olathe)	718.5	3,522,254	2,280,000	(1,242,254)	425,853	33,970	459,823	13.1	4,043	0.1	3,058,388	86.8	3,895,042
Salina	350.4	1,922,254	1,924,000	1,746	385,928	1,010,007	1,395,935	72.6	179,375	9.3	346,944	18.1	2,366,425
Kaw (Topeka)	598.2	2,976,776	2,705,200	(271,576)	556,864	1,187,355	1,744,219	58.6	211,073	7.1	1,021,484	34.3	5,052,356
Wichita	2,077.2	9,499,299	7,970,050	(1,529,249)	2,076,523	3,109,178	5,185,701	54.6	549,533	5.8	3,764,065	39.6	12,414,454
<b>TOTAL</b>		\$ 35,908,797	\$ 32,598,650	\$ (3,310,147)			\$ 20,128,412	56.1					\$ 50,692,303

Source of Data: State Department of Education

- \* Operating expenditures excludes construction, capital outlay state aid, school district capital outlay fund revenue, contracts with community colleges or state institutions, federal aids, and reimbursables.

## VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS: SELECTED DATA

1987-88

AVTS	Col. 1 FTE Enrollment	Col. 2 Operating Expenditures*	Col. 3 State Board of Education Approved Operating Expenditures	Col. 4 (Col. 3 minus Col. 2) Difference	Col. 5 State Vocational School Categorical Aid	Col. 6 Postsecondary Aid	Col. 7 (Col. 5 plus Col. 6) Total State Aid	% Total (Col. 2)	Col. 8 Postsecondary Tuition	% of Total (Col. 2)	Col. 9 Local Funding/ Secondary Tuition	% of Total (Col. 2)	Col. 10 Exhibit Total Vocational School Expenditures
Northeast Kansas (Atchison)	221.7	\$ 1,206,385	\$ 1,262,416	\$ 56,031	\$ 220,470	\$ 609,332	\$ 829,802	68.8	\$ 107,805	8.9	\$ 268,778	22.3	\$ 1,523,763
North Central Kansas (Beloit)	393.4	2,266,360	2,249,500	(16,860)	359,531	1,485,038	1,844,569	81.4	262,065	11.6	159,726	7.0	4,166,509
Southeast Kansas (Coffeyville)	335.1	1,520,600	1,400,000	(120,600)	373,033	561,835	934,868	61.5	99,147	6.5	486,585	32.0	2,276,382
Southwest Kansas (Dodge City)	232.8	1,123,693	1,005,500	(118,193)	234,464	329,743	564,207	50.2	58,231	5.2	501,255	44.6	1,429,664
Flint Hills (Emporia)	225.9	1,194,058	1,288,500	94,442	216,038	601,994	818,032	68.5	106,234	8.9	269,792	22.6	1,617,299
Northwest Kansas (Goodland)	430.0	1,477,263	1,475,600	(1,663)	411,572	888,506	1,300,078	88.0	157,191	10.6	19,994	1.4	2,616,966
Kansas City	754.3	3,717,510	3,400,000	(317,510)	800,183	1,161,934	1,962,117	52.8	206,366	5.5	1,549,027	41.7	5,841,990
Liberal	294.3	1,442,594	1,447,700	5,106	274,302	557,121	831,423	57.6	101,849	7.1	509,322	35.3	1,878,285
Manhattan	358.8	1,606,564	1,610,000	3,436	356,287	1,045,224	1,401,511	87.2	184,451	11.5	20,602	1.3	1,806,947
Central Kansas (Newton)	529.3	2,297,577	2,390,300	92,723	527,541	270,112	797,653	34.7	48,015	2.1	1,451,909	63.2	3,641,293
Johnson County (Olathe)	651.8	2,956,061	2,171,500	(784,561)	350,909	33,722	384,631	13.0	5,951	0.2	2,563,479	86.8	3,427,014
Salina	367.7	1,836,384	1,850,000	13,616	397,865	919,252	1,317,117	71.7	162,913	8.9	356,354	19.4	2,177,503
Kaw (Topeka)	562.0	2,828,448	2,595,000	(233,448)	573,848	1,070,310	1,644,158	58.1	189,518	6.7	994,772	35.2	3,840,610
Wichita	1,984.6	8,733,715	7,581,800	(1,151,915)	2,107,942	2,738,285	4,846,227	55.5	486,064	5.6	3,401,424	38.9	9,415,414
TOTAL		\$ 34,207,212	\$ 31,727,816	\$ (2,479,396)			\$ 19,476,393	56.9					\$ 45,659,639

Source of Data: State Department of Education

\* Operating expenditures excludes construction, capital outlay state aid, school district capital outlay fund revenue, contracts with community colleges or state institutions, federal aids, and reimbursables.

91-12b\BFB

1 *Provided*, That expenditures from this account shall not be made for  
2 any limited English proficient pupil who has been in a bilingual  
3 education program for more than three years.

4 School food assistance ..... 2,510,486  
5 Area vocational-technical school program — state ..... 7,900,000\*  
6 Human sexuality/AIDS education program aid ..... 2,000,000  
7 Special education services aid ..... 114,143,000

8 *Provided*, That any unencumbered balance in excess of \$100 as of  
9 June 30, 1990, is hereby reappropriated for fiscal year 1991: *Pro-*  
10 *vided, however*, That expenditures from such reappropriated balance  
11 shall not exceed \$1,000,000 except upon approval of the state finance  
12 council: *Provided further*, That expenditures shall not be made from  
13 this account for the provision of instruction for any homebound or  
14 hospitalized child unless the categorization of such child as excep-  
15 tional is conjoined with the categorization of the child within one  
16 or more of the other categories of exceptionality.

17 Post-secondary aid for vocational education ..... 14,000,000 \*  
18 Adult basic education ..... 332,249  
19 Kansas foundation for agriculture project grant ..... 30,000

20 *Provided*, That expenditures from this account shall be used for  
21 agriculture in the classroom programs to supplement existing ele-  
22 mentary and secondary curricula with agriculture information: *Pro-*  
23 *vided further*, That expenditures from this account shall be made  
24 only if private funding sources are available to match such state  
25 grants on a 60% state, 40% private basis.

26 Community college credit hour state aid ..... 30,200,745  
27 Ancillary credit hour state aid ..... 3,342,861

28 *Provided*, That moneys from this account shall be distributed to  
29 community colleges in the same proportion as community college  
30 credit hour state aid.

31 Community college out-district state aid entitlement ..... 8,788,033  
32 Community college general state aid ..... 400,000  
33 Municipal university fund ..... 3,926,397  
34 Municipal university out-district state aid ..... 769,176  
35 Municipal university operating grant ..... 1,503,022  
36 Inservice education aid ..... 950,000  
37 Vocational education capital outlay aid ..... 250,000 \*

38 *Provided*, That expenditures may be made from this account for  
39 grants to area vocational schools and to area vocational-technical  
40 schools for acquisition of instructional equipment and for repair of  
41 school buildings: *Provided further*, That expenditures from this ac-  
42 count for each such grant shall be matched by the area vocational  
43 school or the area vocational-technical school in an amount which is

1 equal to 50% of the grant and which was obtained from sources  
2 other than state revenues.

3 Parent as teachers ..... 1,000,000

4 *Provided*, That expenditures from this account for each such grant  
5 shall be matched from the general fund of the school district in an  
6 amount which is equal to not less than 50% of the grant.

7 Educable deaf-blind and severely handicapped children's programs  
8 aid ..... 85,000

9 Grant to the Kansas cultural heritage and arts center, Dodge City,  
10 Kansas ..... 25,000

11 At risk pupil and innovative program assistance ..... 2,450,000

12 *Provided*, That expenditures from this account for each such grant  
13 shall be matched from the general fund of the school district in an  
14 amount which is equal to not less than 50% of the grant.

15 At risk academy ..... 50,000

16  
17 Total ..... \$790,513,430

18 (b) There is appropriated for the above agency from the following  
19 special revenue funds all moneys now or hereafter lawfully credited  
20 to and available in such funds, except that expenditures other than  
21 refunds authorized by law and transfers to other state agencies shall  
22 not exceed the following:

23 School district income tax fund ..... No limit  
24 Conversion of materials and equipment fund ..... \$20,000  
25 State safety fund ..... 1,507,125

26 *Provided*, That expenditures from this fund for state operations shall  
27 not exceed \$107,125.

28 GED credentials processing fees fund ..... 37,134  
29 Motorcycle safety fund ..... 88,500  
30 Certificate fee fund ..... 372,407  
31 Proprietary school fee fund ..... 57,803  
32 Adult basic education — federal fund ..... No limit

33 *Provided*, That expenditures from this fund for state operations shall  
34 not exceed \$56,273.

35 Food assistance — federal fund ..... No limit

36 *Provided*, That expenditures from this fund for state operations shall  
37 not exceed \$1,031,820.

38 State operations fund — federal ..... 1,314,519  
39 Elementary and secondary school aid — federal fund ..... No limit  
40 Education of handicapped children fund — federal ..... No limit

41 *Provided*, That expenditures from this fund for state operations shall  
42 not exceed \$846,308.

43 Vocational education amendments of 1968 — federal fund ..... No limit



RICK BOWDEN  
REPRESENTATIVE, NINETY-THIRD DISTRICT  
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GODDARD, KANSAS 67052



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER: EDUCATION  
MEMBER: GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
RULES AND JOURNAL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEMBERS SURVEY

Subcommittee/Task Force Group

Teacher Education/Preparation

Undertake a review of various programs being developed and under consideration by various States or Departments of Education that will enhance the quality of teacher preparation and/or the quality of on-going teacher education programs.

Education Governance

Examine various proposals for improving the educational governance systems found at local and state levels.

Funding Incentives

Review possible methods of bringing about various education reforms or improvements in education through the use of financial incentives.

Outcomes Based Education and Pupil Weighting

Monitor and follow the efforts by the State to develop a system of outcomes education and a pupil weighting system for funding.

Unable to serve on a subcommittee/task force.

Representative \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature