

KACCT

Kansas Association of Community College Trustees

19 Colleges- One System

2021 Legislative Priorities & Positions

Support to fully fund Excel in CTE (SB 155). (See additional handout for further program details).

Senate Bill 155 (now known as Excel in CTE) was passed into law on July 1, 2012 to stimulate growth in Career & Technical Education at both the secondary and post-secondary level in Kansas to meet the increasing demands of employers for a more highly-technical and skilled worker. Since its inception the program has grown every year and is achieving its mission of producing more people who will enter the workforce as highly skilled and with credentials that are in high demand. As one can see from the table below Excel in CTE has been significantly successful in increasing the number of students who have gained both skills and credentials that are desperately needed to fuel the Kansas workforce. The reach of this program is vast, with over 100 school districts enrolling students in Excel in CTE classes.

PARTICIPATION

	AY 2011	AY 2012	AY 2013	AY 2014	AY 2015	AY 2016	AY 2017	AY 2018	AY 2019
Headcount	3,475	3,870	6,101	8,440	10,275	10,023	10,600	11,690	13,675
College Credit	28,000	28,161	44,087	62,195	76,756	79,488	85,150	92,092	105,084
Credentials	--	548	711	1,419	1,682	1,224	1,459	1,420	1,803

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2019; KSDE Credential Production

RESULTS

- Approximately 30% of participants complete a college-level certificate/degree in high school
- Nearly two-thirds of Excel in CTE students enroll in college and go on to earn more credits/degrees than traditional CTE students
- Excel in CTE credits lead to higher employment and higher wages of approximately \$3,500 per year
- Excel in CTE give high school students a “head start” on college
- Excel in CTE provides talent for Kansas businesses

Source: Donna K. Ginther, Director, Center for Science, Technology & Economic Policy at the Institute for Policy & Social Research (2016)

During 2020 Legislative session the Legislature appropriated a \$8.5 million request to fully fund SB 155 expenses incurred in FY 2021. However, this amount was allotted by the Governor and removed from the budget this spring. The state is urged to uphold its promise of paying for SB 155 courses already delivered and fully fund SB 155.

Protect Tiered and Non-Tiered funding for Community Colleges from Cuts. There is a funding formula (cost model) which is used to fund community colleges. It is termed tiered (which covers the technical education classes) and non-tiered (which covers general education classes). Both formulas are meant to account for the state’s contribution to funding education of community college students. Local tax dollars generated also support costs within this model. However, the cost model has been underfunded for a number of years which has led to a “gap” between what the state should be paying and what they are. The total gap is \$27.4 million. The community college system understands that closing the gap this year isn’t realistic given the funding situation in the state. However, because of COVID-19 enrollment decreases the “gap” will be lowered and likely to increase again when enrollments rebound.

Revenue Source Breakdown for overall funding of the Kansas Community College System	
<i>Source</i>	<i>% of Revenue</i>
Local Taxpayers/Private Funds	36%
State Funds (Tiered, Non-Tiered, Excel in CTE- SB 155)	20%
Tuition & Fees	17%
Federal Funds	14%
Auxiliary & Education Activities Sales	7%
Other Revenue	6%
TOTAL	100%

Kansas Promise Scholarship Act

The Kansas Promise Scholarship Act is not just another scholarship program but will be a new innovative economic development tool addressing the most pressing challenge facing Kansas businesses, a skilled workforce shortage. The Kansas Promise Scholarship Act will be a “last dollar” program. It targets to the most in-demand occupation fields in the state increasing access to community and technical college education for Kansas high school graduates. Additionally, this Act is a targeted economic development tool focusing these scholarship dollars on jobs within the Kansas economy which are in the highest demand to help companies meet the talent needs they have today and in the future. Of critical importance is the requirement that the student reside in Kansas two years post certificate or associates degree completion. Kansas Community Colleges believe the residency portion of the bill will not only help retain population in the state of Kansas but will provide Kansas companies the best chance at hiring this top-quality talent. The Kansas Promise Act will be an extremely effective rural revitalization tool.

As a last dollar program this Act may not be as expensive as one may think. This program would only kick-in after all other scholarship and Pell grant dollars are applied to the student’s tuition, fees, and textbook/material obligations. For example, the average Pell award for Kansas Community College students per semester is \$3,500. The average Kansas Community College resident tuition and fees per semester is \$1,700. Even if you add another \$500 per semester for books/materials that would be \$2,200 per semester in student costs. Therefore, tuition, fees, books/materials would be paid by the Pell grant and they would have funds remaining to be applied to housing. In this example, the student would not utilize the Kansas Promise Act because their other financial aid covered all their tuition, fee, book/material costs. Over, 44% of Kansas Community College students receive Pell grants. The Kansas Promise Act will help the lower middle-class students whose parents make a little too much to qualify for Pell but are unable to pay for their child’s education requiring them to take on student loans.

The bill as passed last year, prior to veto, directed the Kansas Board of Regents to work with the Department of Commerce and business and industry to determine which fields in the Kansas economy are most in demand. Just as our 19 community colleges have different programs to meet the needs of local employers, we encourage careful attention to this provision of the bill to ensure that both statewide needs as well as regional workforce demand needs are taken into consideration when determining eligible program areas. The workforce needs in Southwest Kansas differ from the needs of Northeast Kansas. To ensure the continued viability of the workforce in all areas of our state, which programs are determined as high demand is a critical piece of this act. Kansas Community Colleges believe that Section 2(b)3 relating to transfer and articulation is critical to ensure students are guaranteed transfer of their program toward their baccalaureate degree.

While this great idea may be new to Kansas it is not a new concept across the United States. At least 16 other states have programs with some similar components (Tennessee, Florida, Maryland, New York, Hawaii, Oregon, Rhode Island, Montana, Minnesota, Kentucky, Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia, Indiana, and Washington.) Kansas Community Colleges stand ready to assist in any way possible in implementing this bill and delivering the workforce training/education needed to ensure Kansas businesses have the talent they need to be successful. Other states having similar programs provides them an advantage in terms of workforce development over the state of Kansas. This act will ensure that the talent pool we are producing will allow Kansas companies to expand and companies outside of Kansas to be attracted to the state to begin operations.

Local Control and Mergers and Acquisitions. All community college trustees are locally elected and through that election entrusted by voters to make decisions related to how to manage the community college most efficiently and effectively. We strongly oppose any effort to reduce the control of Boards of Trustees at each community college. Decisions relating to local funding, policy, and operations of the college should rest solely within each locally elected board. The Kansas Community Colleges also see no reason for additional legislation related to mergers and acquisitions. Kansas Community College Boards of Trustees value the partnership that exists with the Kansas legislature. If a Community College wishes to pursue a merger or affiliation it is strongly believed that the Kansas legislature should be required to approve the final new structure and codify in statute how any taxing authority vested with the Community College Board of Trustees will be handled in the future.

Transfer Credits-Program to Program Articulation: Quicker Baccalaureate degree, increasing affordability.

Currently, Kansas Community College students are losing credits toward degree completion when transferring from a Kansas Community College to a Kansas Regents University. On average 45 of the 60 credits towards the community college associates degree are transferring directly into the students degree pathway program of study. Of the credits not being applied toward the program of study pathway they do transfer, but are counted toward elective credits. Generally, most students do not need additional elective credits so these credits essentially don’t count toward the number of hours needed for Bachelor’s Degree completion. However, transfer from the Kansas Community College system to the Kansas independent college system does not experience the same transfer difficulties. Generally, the Kansas independent colleges accept all 60 credits from the student’s associate’s degree directly into the Bachelor’s Degree pathway at their college.

Students who are unable to transfer any credits directly into their plan of study lengthens the time it will take them to earn a degree and will also be very costly by essentially lengthening the time it takes to get their Bachelor’s Degree by at least one semester. A

number of other states have taken steps to ensure community college students are not required to retake general education classes if they have finished an Associate's Degree. For example, in Florida they have a statewide articulation agreement which requires that every associate in arts graduate will have *met all general education* requirements and must be granted admission to the upper division of a state university or Florida College System institution. In Louisiana, the Board of Regents has a statewide articulation agreement that guarantees students who earned an AA or AS and transfer to a four-year institution are deemed to have *met all general education and other core curriculum requirements* and must be admitted to the upper division of the four-year. In Wisconsin, a student who has earned an associate degree containing those system-wide requirements from an institution in the University of Wisconsin System and transfers to another institution in the system will be considered as having *fulfilled the general education distribution or breadth requirements* of the university. Texas also passed SB 25 last year which was aimed at helping students avoid losing course credits when they transfer from community colleges to four-year colleges and universities. The bill was designed to help college students and parents, as well as the state, avoid wasting money on courses that students take at the community college level but that don't end up counting toward their majors. It was estimated in FY 2017 in Texas students and parents spent \$45 million on course credits that would be lost when the students transferred and the state spent \$15 million on those same courses.

KACCT believes that focus on ensuring transfer of courses to ensure students do not have to re-take classes or have classes not transfer into their major at Kansas Regents colleges would increase the number of students transferring to those institutions and help ensure students are able to graduate on-time with less cost to the student and others funding higher education.

Concurrent Enrollment. The Kansas Community College system strongly supports the ability for students to take classes for community college credit while in high school. Each school handles the tuition and fees for these courses differently because each institution is unique in its situation and budgetary needs. The system stands ready to work with the Legislature should they wish to create a program and fund a certain number of these courses to be available for Kansas community college students.

High Wage High Demand. The idea has recently surfaced that money funding education in Kansas should be redirected to focus on training for high wage high demand occupations only. The community colleges have discussed this notion of directing or redirecting of funds and are unified in opposition to this approach. The two year sector provides the vast majority of technical training in the state. Each college works with their local communities and receives input through elected trustees and/or advisory committees to ensure they are delivering the training needed to meet the workforce demands in their communities, region, and the entire state.

The community colleges are opposed to redirecting funding toward high wage, high demand jobs for a variety of reasons. First, there is no consensus of what a high wage high demand job is. Job demands and wages vary greatly throughout the state. Adopting a policy with such wide implications, which is unable to account for geographic or emerging workforce demand differences, will likely result in a decline in programs that are needed to fuel many industries and communities. For example, welding technology is not listed as high wage, but is in extreme demand and can pay very high wages. Additionally, many of the fundamental jobs in Kansas communities would not meet the high wage, high demand criteria. Jobs like police, fire, EMT's, early childhood education, certified nurse assistants, certified medication assistants, and practical nurses would not qualify as high wage and high demand jobs. However, they are jobs which require a high level of skills and are also high demand. All of these jobs are critical to the successful functioning of the Kansas economic ecosystem and require a high level of skill and training to perform properly.

Second, there are many programs that train students for entry level positions that create a career ladder which lead to higher professional positions. For example, a certified nurse assistant is the first step (and a prerequisite for) advancing up the nursing career ladder. Similarly, emergency medical technicians are often seen as a stepping stone to becoming a paramedic. One priority of technical training is to help those without resources enter the job market with a skill that will lead to a lifetime of learning, opportunities for advancement, and the ability to increase the economic viability of a person's family. In order for Kansas to prosper skilled workers are needed at all levels of the economic spectrum. To limit funding for certain types of workforce training is to limit the options for many Kansans and will create unintended consequences for families, businesses, and weaken job retention and attraction efforts.

Unfunded Mandates. We oppose any unfunded mandates from either the legislature or the Board of Regents. If the state government seeks to promote particular policy objectives, such mandates should be accompanied by an appropriate level of funding.

FASFA Completion. We strongly support efforts to ensure all Kansas high school students complete the FASFA which helps them understand the federal pell grant funds they are eligible for which will enable them to pay for higher education. Frequently, community college students have their entire costs of tuition, fees, and book costs are covered by federal pell grants. The more students that complete the FAFSFA the more students who will be able to understand their options to pursue the higher education they need to be a successful part of the Kansas workforce.

Please don't hesitate to contact Heather Morgan, Executive Director of the Kansas Community College Trustees Association at hmorgan@kacct.org or 785-221-2828 (Cell) with any questions.

Senate Bill 155 (now known as Excel in CTE) was passed into law on July 1, 2012 to stimulate growth in Career & Technical Education at both the secondary and post-secondary level in Kansas to meet the increasing demands of employers for a more highly-technical and skilled worker. Since its inception the program has grown every year and is achieving its mission of producing more people who will enter the workforce as highly skilled and with credentials that are in high demand. As one can see from the table below Excel in CTE has been significantly successful in increasing the number of students who have gained both skills and credentials that are desperately needed to fuel the Kansas workforce. The reach of this program is vast, with over 100 USD's enrolling students in Excel in CTE classes.

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Source: Donna K. Ginther, Director, Center for Science, Technology & Economic Policy at the Institute for Policy & Social Research (2016)

In order to qualify as Excel in CTE eligible the course must meet the following criteria:

- The occupation must have an industry credential (certification or license) available to high school students, and the credential must be attainable within 6 months of high school graduation or before.
- Wages for the occupation must be at least 70% of the average annual wage in Kansas unless the credential is a stackable and required for the next level of occupation which does meet the wage criteria.
- The occupation must require at least a high school diploma and the overall demand score for the occupation must be between 10 and 30 which is a metric developed by the Kansas Department of Labor based on job vacancy, short-term job projections, long-term job projections, and wage data.

Participating high school students are earning the current credentials/certifications as a result of participating in the Excel in CTE program: **ASE**- Automobile Service Technician, ASE Auto or NATEF Auto BR, EI/EI, EP, S/S, ASE - Maintenance & Light Repair, ASE - Maintenance & Light Repair, ASE - Mechanical & Electrical, ASE - Non- Structural Analysis & Damage Repair, ASE – Painting & Refinishing, ASE - Student Certification (4 areas), ASE – Student Certification Diesel (4 areas), **AWS** 1F, 2F, & 1G, AWS certification, AWS SENSE Certification, Certified Nurse Aide (CNA), Commercial Driver's License (CDL), CompTIA A+, Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), EMT Basic National Registry, **Fire Fighter** Level 1, **I-CAR** – Refinish Technician ProLevel 1, **ICE** Core & Commercial Refrigeration, Kansas **Agriculture Skills** and Competencies Certificate, **Microsoft** Technology Associate – MTA, **NCCER**: Core-Carpentry Level I-Electrical Level I-HVAC I & II, Plumbing & Pipefitting Level I-Plumbing I, **NIMA** Machining Level 1, **Pesticide Applicator** Certification-Personal or Commercial, **Pro-Start**, ServSafe-Manager, **ServSafe**, Food Protection Manager.

Each community or technical college which delivers qualifying coursework is reimbursed after the training has been delivered. Therefore, significant cash flow is required shoulder these expenses until the State provides reimbursement. The program's growth has exceeded funding in a number of previous years. When the number of students has outpaced reimbursed funding, colleges have had to absorb financial loss because the colleges have not been reimbursed for the services delivered. As you will see in the accompanying letter outlining the funding which will be needed for Excel in CTE in both FY 20 and FY 21 there are significant concerns about delivering programs when funding levels are insufficient to cover the demand. The attached letter outlines (a) the best estimate for necessary funds to provide Excel in CTE opportunities to Kansas students, (b) the concern related to a recent focus on high wage high demand occupations being tied to funding, and (c) the complete budget request from the community college system. The amounts requested are not for new programs but for costs that have already been incurred to provide services to students. Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact Heather Morgan, Executive Director of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees at 785-221-2828 or hmorgan@kacct.org. Please review the attached letter for further details related to the needs of the community college system.

KACCT

Kansas Association of Community College Trustees

19 Colleges— One Voice

House Higher Education Budget and Senate Education Committee Overview

Heather Morgan

Executive Director

Kansas Association of Community College Trustees

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Enrollment Summary by Headcount

Academic Years 2015 - 2020

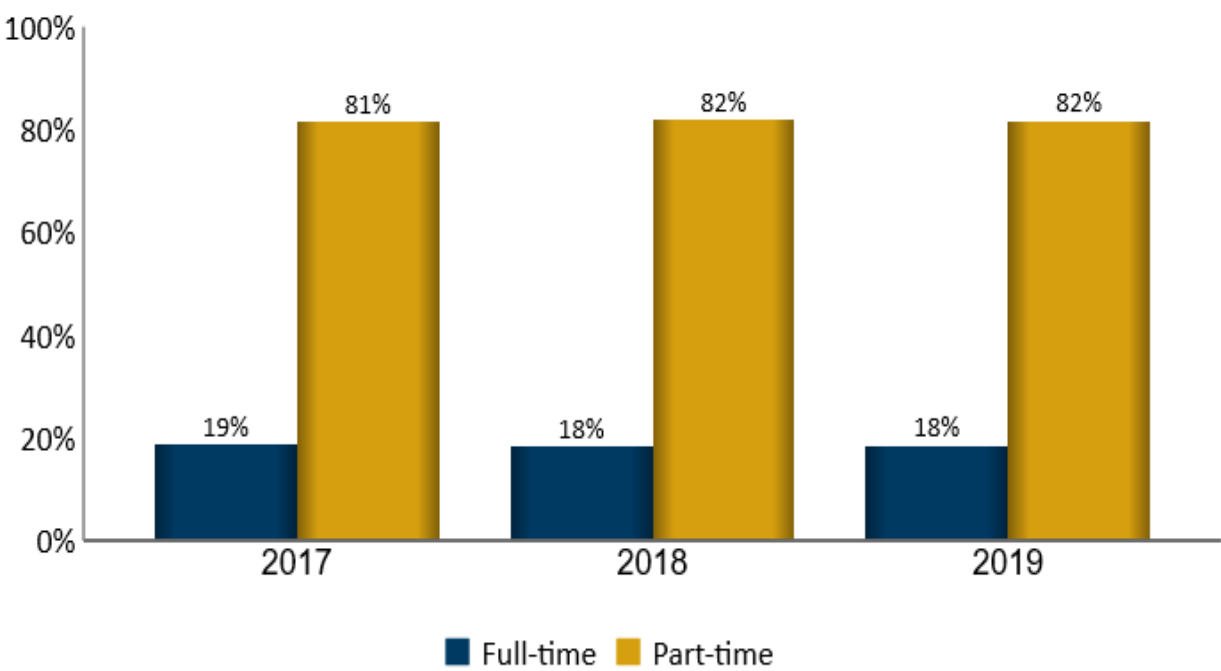
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Allen Community College	4,031	4,046	4,078	3,947	3,736
Barton Community College	16,049	14,736	14,441	13,503	13,226
Butler Community College	13,055	12,895	12,849	12,033	11,258
Cloud County Community College	3,437	3,089	2,845	2,711	2,622
Coffeyville Community College	2,331	2,329	2,382	2,476	2,273
Colby Community College	2,137	2,239	2,383	2,459	2,369
Cowley Community College	4,461	3,876	3,863	3,859	3,762
Dodge City Community College	2,635	2,564	2,446	2,157	2,022
Fort Scott Community College	2,784	2,710	2,662	2,608	2,593
Garden City Community College	3,086	2,933	3,173	2,644	2,591
Highland Community College	5,283	5,127	4,792	4,629	4,089
Hutchinson Community College	8,740	8,914	8,771	8,235	7,871
Independence Community College	1,303	1,444	1,234	1,308	1,164
Johnson County Community College	29,430	29,661	29,178	28,620	27,877
Kansas City Kansas Community College	8,464	8,338	8,373	8,460	8,351
Labette Community College	2,235	2,281	2,894	2,950	2,394
Neosho County Community College	2,877	2,837	2,672	2,560	2,413
Pratt Community College	1,640	1,641	1,640	1,751	1,727
Seward County Community College	2,692	2,587	2,506	2,492	2,499
Total	116,670	114,247	113,182	109,402	104,837
Flint Hills Technical College	1,379	1,432	1,668	2,181	2,407
Manhattan Area Technical College	1,293	1,260	1,321	1,086	1,194
North Central Kansas Technical College	1,259	1,275	1,240	1,219	1,240
Northwest Kansas Technical College	870	905	1,046	908	805
Salina Area Technical College	893	923	1,094	1,270	1,243
Washburn Institute of Technology	2,000	2,074	2,075	2,180	2,065
Wichita State University Campus of	5,476	6,173	7,298	8,498	8,253
Total	13,170	14,042	15,742	17,342	17,207

Enrollment Summary by Full-time Equivalency

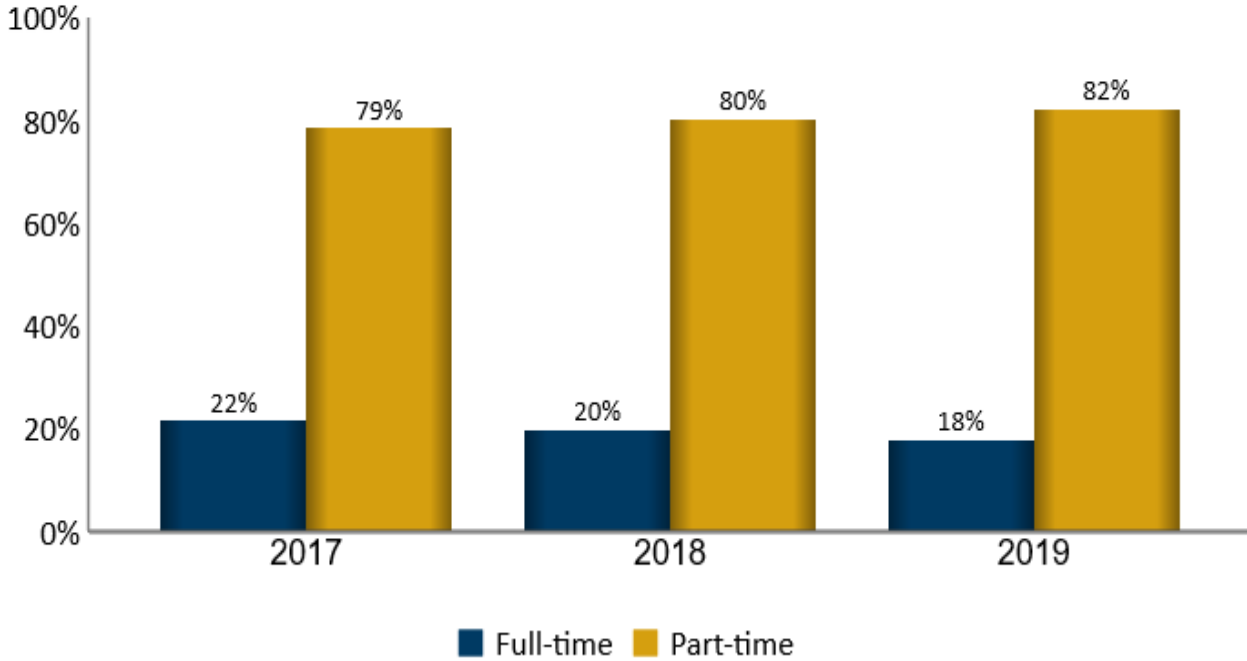
Academic Years 2015 - 2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Allen Community College	1,630	1,579	1,542	1,498	1,453
Barton Community College	4,252	3,849	3,812	3,767	3,750
Butler Community College	6,053	6,049	5,855	5,483	5,071
Cloud County Community College	1,344	1,321	1,276	1,229	1,199
Coffeyville Community College	1,279	1,288	1,296	1,427	1,286
Colby Community College	1,009	980	1,058	1,054	1,021
Cowley Community College	2,361	2,026	2,002	2,006	1,921
Dodge City Community College	1,337	1,337	1,312	1,174	1,061
Fort Scott Community College	1,326	1,295	1,280	1,292	1,276
Garden City Community College	1,625	1,613	1,669	1,515	1,468
Highland Community College	2,161	2,088	1,970	1,916	1,699
Hutchinson Community College	3,750	3,913	3,896	3,583	3,434
Independence Community College	761	826	710	701	672
Johnson County Community College	11,179	11,180	10,965	10,624	10,500
Kansas City Kansas Community	3,619	3,593	3,660	3,659	3,587
Labette Community College	997	1,037	1,159	1,160	1,029
Neosho County Community College	1,295	1,325	1,262	1,217	1,161
Pratt Community College	881	895	872	895	867
Seward County Community College	1,306	1,262	1,180	1,175	1,171
Total	48,165	47,456	46,776	45,375	43,626
Flint Hills Technical College	568	536	561	614	652
Manhattan Area Technical College	596	534	544	494	526
North Central Kansas Technical College	689	706	678	616	633
Northwest Kansas Technical College	620	606	674	639	639
Salina Area Technical College	346	367	380	464	478
Washburn Institute of Technology	1,180	1,190	1,219	1,270	1,263
Wichita State University Campus of Applied Sciences and Technology	2,198	2,555	3,047	3,425	3,306
Total	6,197	6,494	7,103	7,522	7,497

**Kansas Board of Regents
Enrollment by Full-time/Part-time Status
Community Colleges**



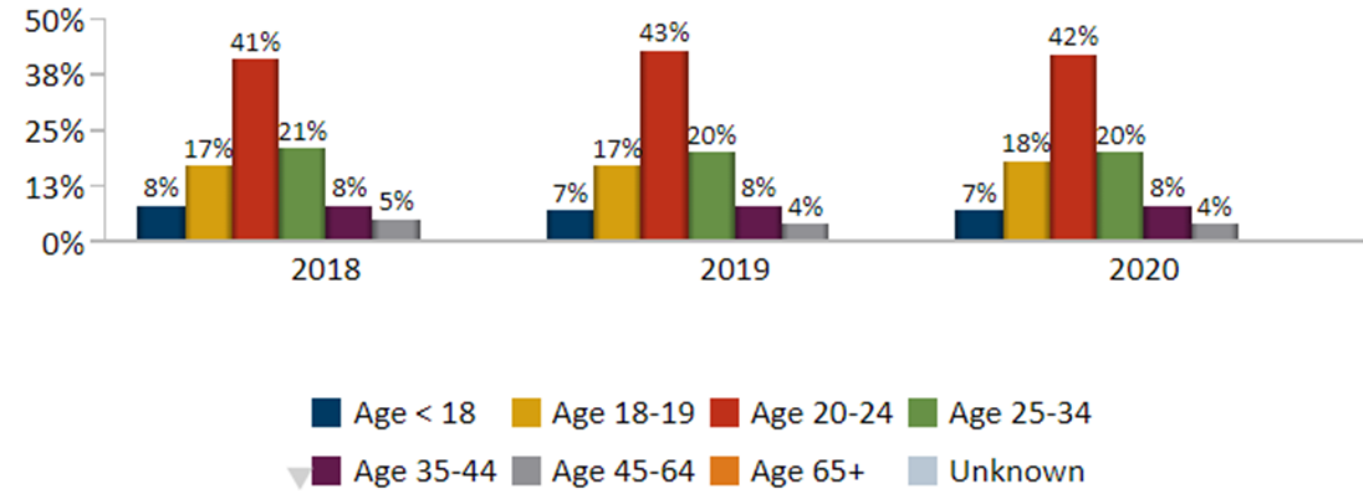
**Kansas Board of Regents
Enrollment by Full-time/Part-time Status
Technical Colleges**



Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Community College Resident Status and Age Breakdown

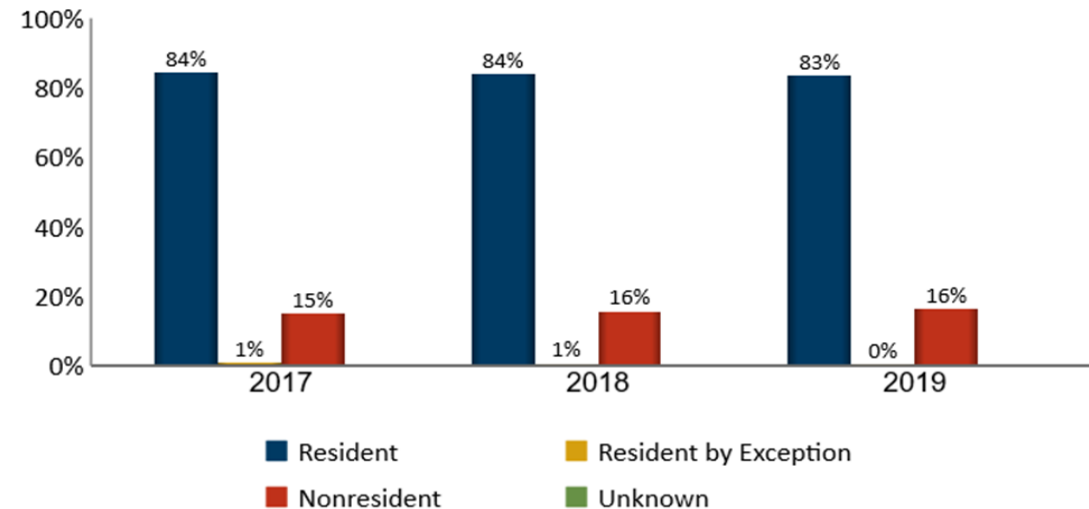
Percentage of Credentials by Age Group
Academic Years 2018 - 2020
All Community Colleges



Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

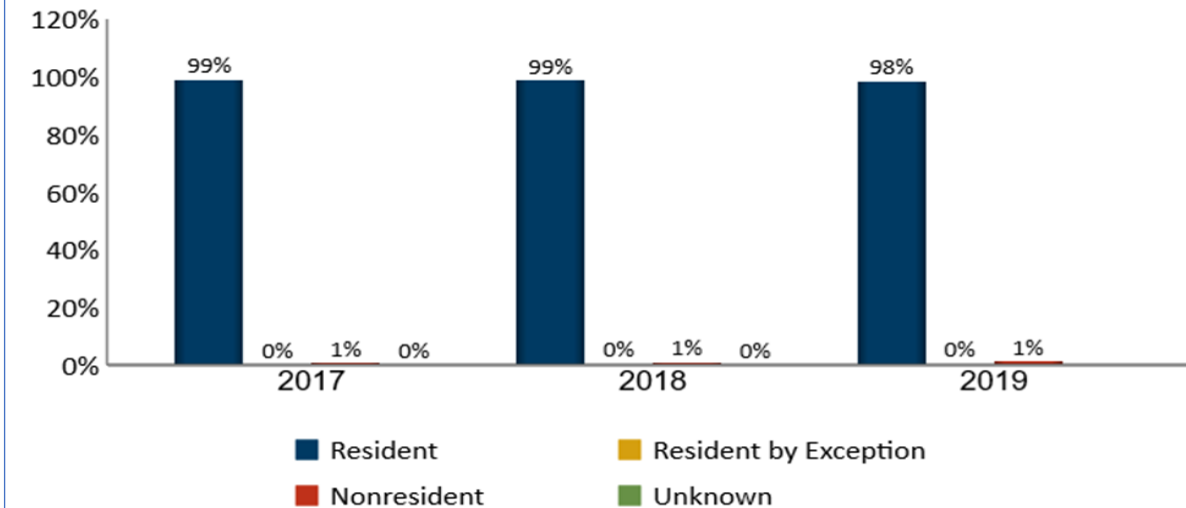
Enrollment by Residency
Community Colleges

Five plus schools on the border



Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Enrollment by Residency
Technical Colleges



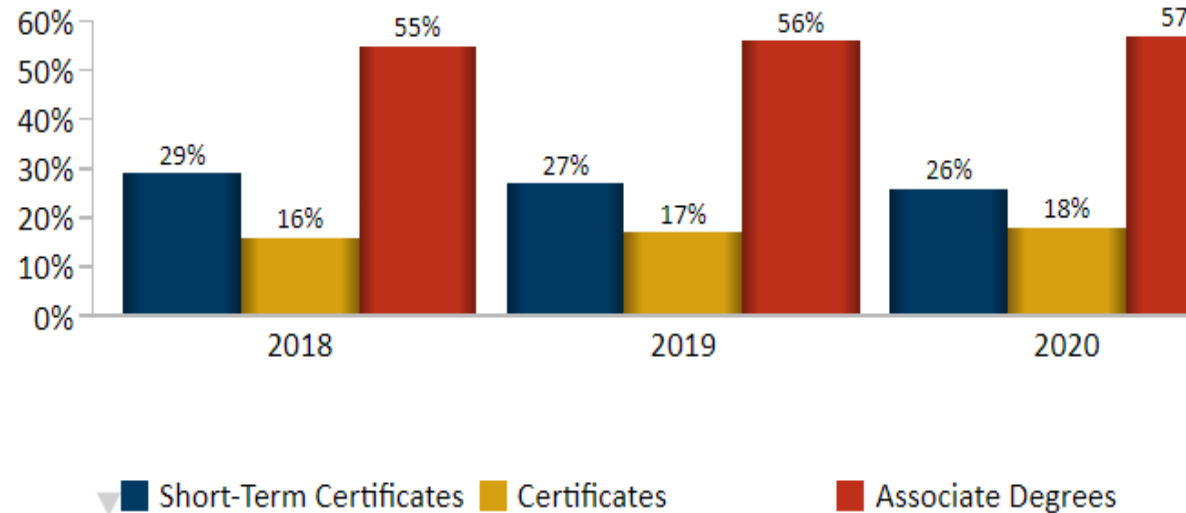
Source: KHEDS Academic Year Collection

Returning Adults with College Credit by Institution Type, Age Group, and Academic Year									
Institution Type, Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
State Universities									
aged 25 up to 34	739	834	1,001	992	950	937	875	901	953
aged 35 up to 44	121	173	172	179	182	209	216	249	284
aged 45 up to 64	56	74	86	86	88	86	78	87	114
State Universities Totals	916	1,081	1,259	1,257	1,220	1,232	1,169	1,237	1,351
Institution Type, Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Municipal University									
aged 25 up to 34	100	122	137	127	125	116	105	106	112
aged 35 up to 44	22	28	30	23	30	24	34	39	41
aged 45 up to 64	10	18	11	15	11	19	10	12	19
Municipal University Totals	132	168	178	165	166	159	149	157	172
Institution Type, Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Community Colleges									
aged 25 up to 34	2,007	2,142	2,580	2,292	2,125	2,218	2,142	2,113	2,158
aged 35 up to 44	581	548	713	614	556	618	585	667	756
aged 45 up to 64	407	414	495	433	423	304	323	308	366
Community Colleges Totals	2,995	3,104	3,788	3,339	3,104	3,140	3,050	3,088	3,280
Institution Type, Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Technical Colleges									
aged 25 up to 34	205	214	202	313	277	320	304	260	374
aged 35 up to 44	59	60	51	83	75	69	102	92	115
aged 45 up to 64	33	36	32	42	48	45	43	46	55
Technical Colleges Totals	297	310	285	438	400	434	449	398	544
Systemwide Totals	4,340	4,663	5,510	5,199	4,890	4,965	4,817	4,880	5,347

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection

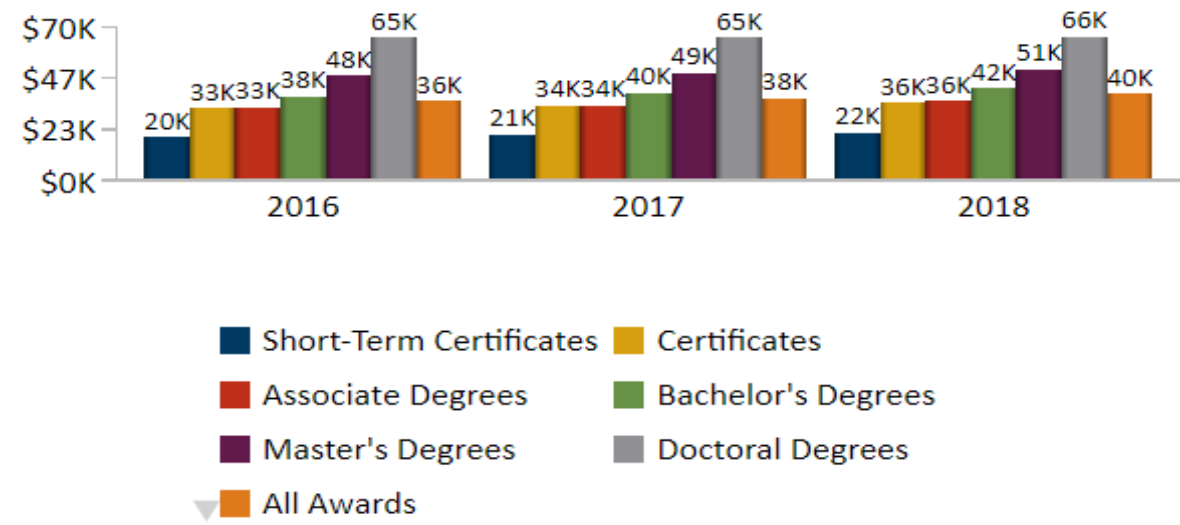
Community College Degree Type and Wage Expectations after 1 Year

Percentage of Credentials by Award Type
Academic Years 2018 - 2020
All Community Colleges



Source: KHEDS Academic Year

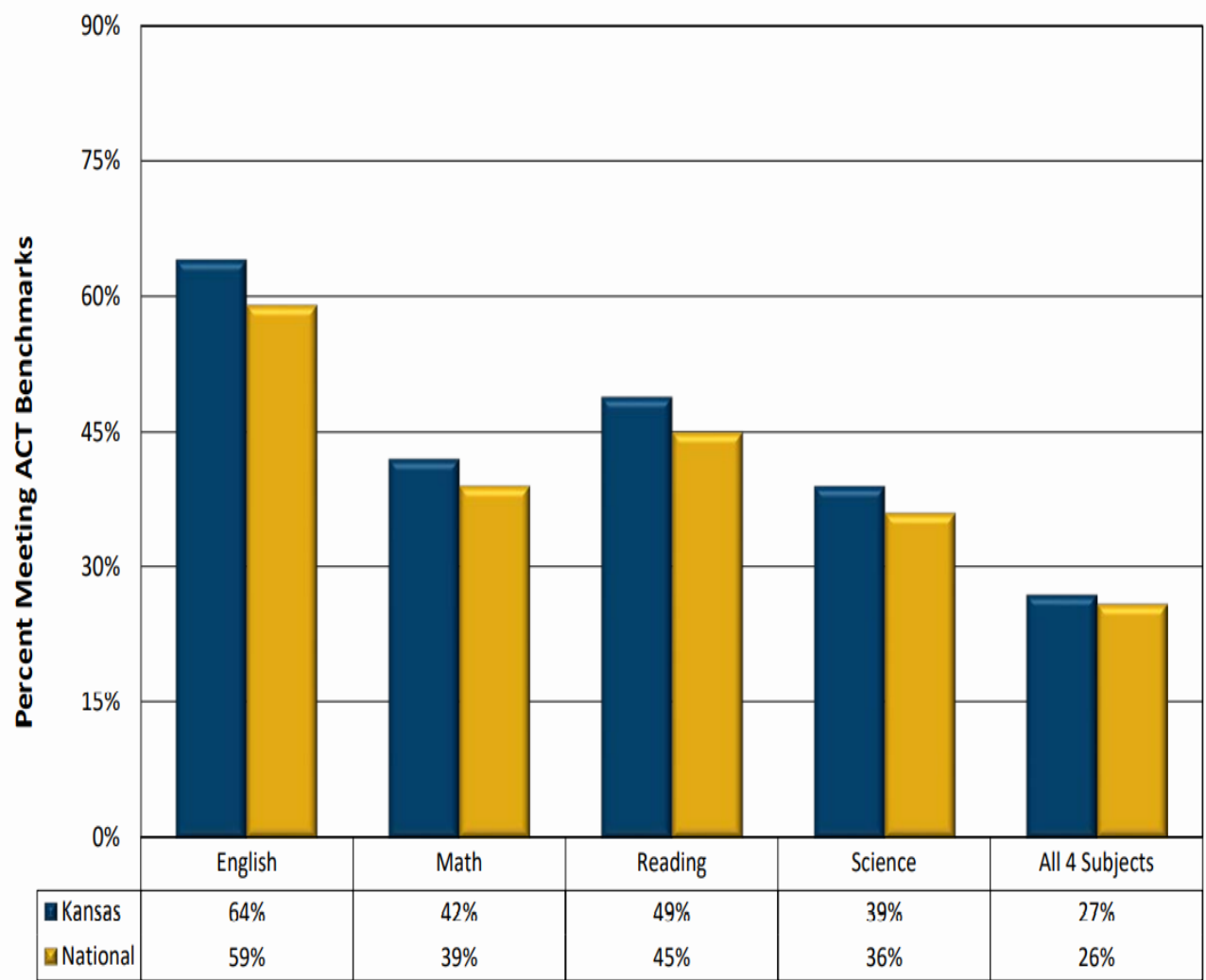
Median Wages of Graduates Employed in Kansas
Completion Years: 2016 - 2018
After 1 Year from Completion
Systemwide Summary



Sources: KHEDS Academic Year Collection, K

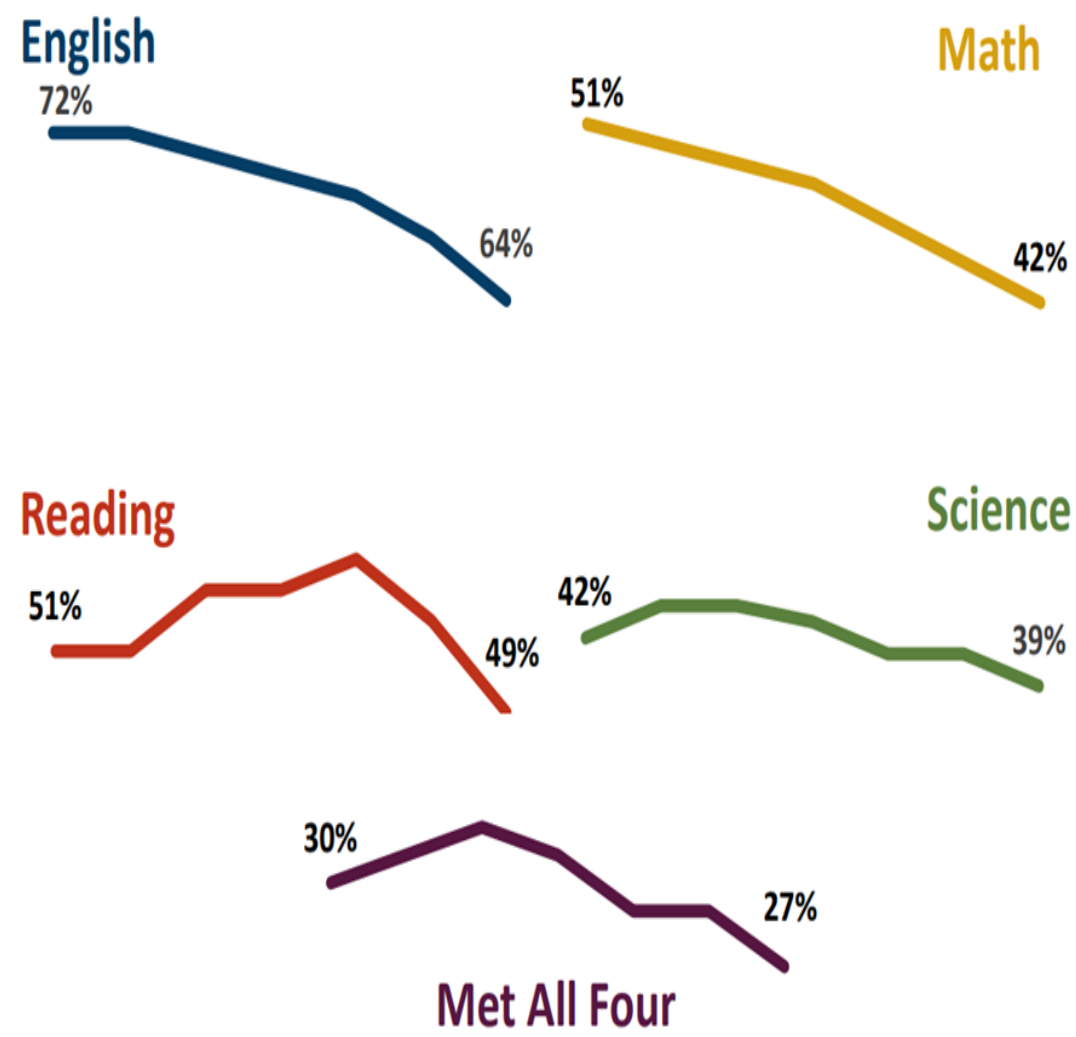
Student Academic Profile for ALL Kansas K-12 Students

Percent Meeting ACT Benchmarks 2019



Source: ACT Kansas College and Career Readiness Report 2019

Percent Meeting ACT Benchmarks 2013 Vs. 2019



Source: ACT Kansas College and Career Readiness Report 2019

Developmental Education

Percent of Students Enrolled in Developmental Education

Institution Type	Math, English, or Reading	Math	English/Reading
State Universities	7.5%	6.9%	1.4%
Community Colleges	34.3%	27.9%	17.1%
Unduplicated	21.9%	18.2%	9.8%

2019-2020				
Kansas Community Colleges	#Pell Grant Recipients	Pell Grant Funds Awarded (FISAP Part II, Sec. E, Line 23)	Average Pell Grant Awarded (Auto calcs Col B/Col A)	# Receiving Maximum Pell-Zero EFC that received some Pell Funds
Allen County	519	\$1,994,648	\$3,843	323
Barton County	1,056	\$3,628,983	\$3,437	559
Butler County	2,990	\$9,728,434	\$3,254	1,887
Cloud County	526	\$2,099,728	\$3,992	314
Coffeyville	674	\$3,042,107	\$4,514	451
Colby	390	\$1,556,473	\$3,991	160
Cowley County	1,069	\$3,950,901	\$3,696	676
Dodge City	491	\$1,937,067	\$3,945	273
Fort Scott	697	\$2,820,791	\$4,047	454
Garden City	745	\$3,077,671	\$4,131	459
Highland	723	\$2,674,447	\$3,699	452
Hutchinson	1,712	\$6,396,562	\$3,736	1,078
Independence	475	\$1,945,833	\$4,096	319
Johnson County	3,524	\$11,848,009	\$3,362	2,015
Kansas City	2,248	\$7,388,281	\$3,287	1,496
Labette	563	\$2,122,872	\$3,771	228
Neosho County	492	\$1,862,462	\$3,785	283
Pratt	337	\$1,331,279	\$3,950	196
Seward County	492	\$1,991,621	\$4,048	296
Total	19,723	71,398,169	\$3,620	11,919

2018-2019

Percent of FTE students receiving Pell	44%	20,731		
ZERO family contribution	61%	12,557		

The Federal Pell grant is a need-based grant available to undergraduate students. Eligibility and award amount is determined each year by the FAFSA. The Pell grant ranges from \$300 to over \$3,000 per semester. Awards for Federal Pell grants are prorated based on your enrollment status. Full-time students (12 or more credits) are eligible for the full amount of the semester award.

Technical Education Hours Delivered AY 2019

- Community College Technical Education Hours= 237,099
 - Technical College Technical Education Hours= 103,144
- TOTAL Technical Education Hours Delivered= 340,243**

***Community Colleges are providing 70% of
the technical education hours in Kansas!***

**All Community Colleges are providing
some level of technical education.**

CC's who merged with Technical Colleges Receive Vocational Education Capital Outlay

- Coffeyville Community College
- Cowley Community College
- Dodge City Community College
- Highland Community College
- Hutchinson Community College
- Johnson County Community College
- Kansas City Kansas Community College
- Pratt Community College
- Seward County Community College

Community College Certification/Credentials Awarded

		Academic Year					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sector	Program Type						
Community Colleges	Agriculture, Agriculture Operations and Related Science	153	194	172	154	171	208
	Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Se	381	350	346	296	296	332
	Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs	^	^	^	^	^	^
	Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Ser	49	60	74	68	71	83
	Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	171	215	230	221	225	206
	Construction Trades	201	200	205	238	303	337
	Engineering	^	^	6	^	^	^
	Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields	205	189	165	171	191	220
	Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	140	113	108	84	84	61
	Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics	27	29	27	31	26	36
	Health Professions and Related Programs	6,715	6,481	6,184	6,228	6,102	5,442
	Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and R	208	142	132	114	164	158
	Legal Professions and Studies	73	51	53	44	40	72
	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humaniti	6,026	6,043	5,838	6,305	6,686	6,224
	Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians	403	370	416	466	454	478
	Military Technologies	5	9	^	^	^	^
	Multi/interdisciplinary Studies	5	^	10	14	10	13
	Personal and Culinary Services	335	282	259	334	351	329
	Precision Production	323	361	451	444	552	469
	Science Technologies/Technicians	51	42	65	41	40	32
	Transportation and Materials Moving	325	254	115	99	104	77
	Visual and Performing Arts	80	98	94	79	99	121
	Unknown	34	30	20	23	35	^
Total		15,916	15,520	14,974	15,456	16,008	14,900

Number of Credentials by Program Type
Academic Years 2015 - 2020
State Universities Summary

Sector	Program Type	Academic Year					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
State Universities	Agriculture, Agriculture Operations and Related Science	699	725	741	751	770	921
	Architecture and Related Services	257	243	227	247	253	248
	Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender, and Group Studies	71	70	72	83	62	63
	Biological and Biomedical Sciences	655	728	733	847	856	877
	Business, Management, Marketing, and Related Support Se	3,663	3,813	3,934	4,036	4,328	4,421
	Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs	798	901	902	825	833	765
	Communications Technologies/Technicians and Support Ser	39	46	51	34	29	43
	Computer and Information Sciences and Support Services	417	413	394	489	493	532
	Education	2,846	2,974	3,126	3,326	3,293	3,438
	Engineering	1,417	1,521	1,528	1,582	1,534	1,648
	Engineering Technologies and Engineering-Related Fields	385	386	455	421	385	456
	English Language and Literature/Letters	296	302	245	252	260	348
	Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	465	469	406	350	295	290
	Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics	230	198	184	186	176	153
	Health Professions and Related Programs	2,268	2,360	2,383	2,431	2,430	2,541
	History	169	181	179	170	140	171
	Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting, and R	216	205	222	210	185	219
	Interpersonal and Social Skills	72	^	^	^	^	^
	Legal Professions and Studies	141	111	123	127	111	118
	Liberal Arts and Sciences, General Studies and Humaniti	829	899	769	873	832	726
	Library and Information Science	125	141	146	125	142	151
	Mathematics and Statistics	181	182	203	222	231	236
	Mechanic and Repair Technologies/Technicians	27	^	30	23	26	43
	Multi/interdisciplinary Studies	393	367	457	470	468	534
	Natural Resources and Conservation	63	45	68	72	84	94
	Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies	487	544	584	435	430	443
	Philosophy and Religious Studies	54	42	43	68	48	46
	Physical Sciences	370	343	382	329	340	318
	Psychology	740	796	785	865	897	875
	Public Administration and Social Service Professionals	583	590	558	564	522	563
	Science Technologies/Technicians	^	^	^	^	^	^
	Social Sciences	993	914	859	969	998	921
	Transportation and Materials Moving	45	62	49	53	45	31
	Visual and Performing Arts	706	724	648	650	641	684
	Unknown	152	156	157	149	160	^
	Total	20,852	21,488	21,643	22,234	22,297	22,919

Robust Business and Industry Partnerships



JOB PLACEMENT AND EARNINGS

The data presented on the following chart summarizes the number of enrolled program majors and concentrators, number of students returning to pursue additional education/training, number of graduates, number of graduates who left postsecondary education and are employed, and the number and salaries (average and median) of employed program graduates within each Academic Discipline/Program Area.

Academic Discipline	Award	Total # Declared Majors	Total # Concentrators	Total # Pursuing Additional Education	Total # Graduates	Total # Graduates Exiting	Total # Graduates Exiting and Employed	Average Wage Graduates Exiting and Employed	Median Wage Graduates Exiting and Employed
Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources	Assoc/Cert	825	490	417	199	129	118	\$36,780	\$37,440
Architecture & Construction	Assoc/Cert	2,843	1,937	1,287	879	644	580	\$35,125	\$33,539
Arts, Audio/Video Technology & Communications	Assoc/Cert	1,067	567	655	163	92	73	\$26,574	\$23,643
Business Management & Administration	Assoc/Cert	2,239	635	1,078	277	145	124	\$28,629	\$27,330
Education & Training	Assoc/Cert	87	37	50	25	12	9	\$23,025	\$17,376
Finance	Assoc/Cert	670	200	394	61	36	29	\$36,275	\$34,559
Health Science	Assoc/Cert	8,406	4,440	4,376	2,511	1,549	1,455	\$43,408	\$42,609
	Short-Term	6,906	6,102	4,007	6,102	2,337	1,950	\$21,404	\$20,710
Hospitality & Tourism	Assoc/Cert	710	387	361	140	98	89	\$28,617	\$22,477
Human Services	Assoc/Cert	1,318	702	536	322	259	239	\$23,646	\$21,459
	Short-Term	52	37	19	37	21	17	\$24,898	\$18,267
Information Technology	Assoc/Cert	2,196	1,084	1,200	320	199	170	\$31,792	\$29,142
	Short-Term	*	*	*	*	*	*	NR	NR
Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security	Assoc/Cert	1,352	455	499	162	120	113	\$43,168	\$42,000
	Short-Term	28	14	9	14	7	*	\$31,864	\$38,358
Manufacturing	Assoc/Cert	4,061	2,972	1,560	1,618	1,247	1,120	\$36,465	\$35,383
	Short-Term	105	59	11	59	50	25	\$48,247	\$46,343
Marketing	Assoc/Cert	431	120	250	36	13	10	\$28,364	\$25,623
Transportation, Distribution & Logistics	Assoc/Cert	2,330	1,781	1,064	738	569	501	\$36,673	\$34,255
	Short-Term	147	88	15	88	75	72	\$42,763	\$42,897
Grand Total		35,773-35,777	22,107-22,111	17,788-17,792	13,751-13,755	7,602-7,606	6,693-6,697	\$32,612	\$30,544

PARTICIPATION

Excel in CTE AKA SB 155

	AY 2011	AY 2012	AY 2013	AY 2014	AY 2015	AY 2016	AY 2017	AY 2018	AY 2019
Headcount	3,475	3,870	6,101	8,440	10,275	10,023	10,600	11,690	13,675
College Credit	28,000	28,161	44,087	62,195	76,756	79,488	85,150	92,092	105,084
Credentials	--	548	711	1,419	1,682	1,224	1,459	1,420	1,803

Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2019; KSDE Credential Production

RESULTS

- Approximately 30% of participants complete a college-level certificate/degree in high school
- Nearly two-thirds of Excel in CTE students enroll in college and go on to earn more credits/degrees than traditional CTE students
- Excel in CTE credits lead to higher employment and higher wages of approximately \$3,500 per year
- Excel in CTE gives high school students a “head start” on college
- Excel in CTE provides talent for Kansas businesses

Source: Donna K. Ginther, Director, Center for Science, Technology & Economic Policy at the Institute for Policy & Social Research (2016)

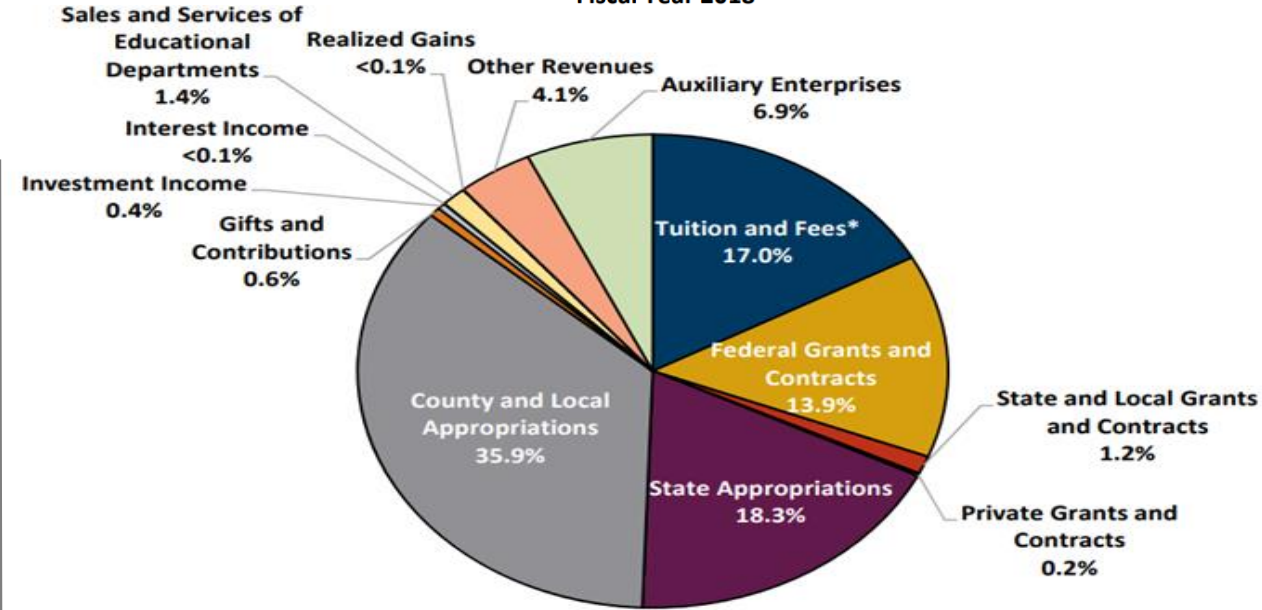
Due to Increased participation-

- Funding shortfall in the last fiscal year left an approximately 1% unpaid bill at each college.
- Legislature included an additional \$8.5 million last year but it was allotted.
- Urge fully funding SB 155. This is not a grant program but is payment for services already rendered.

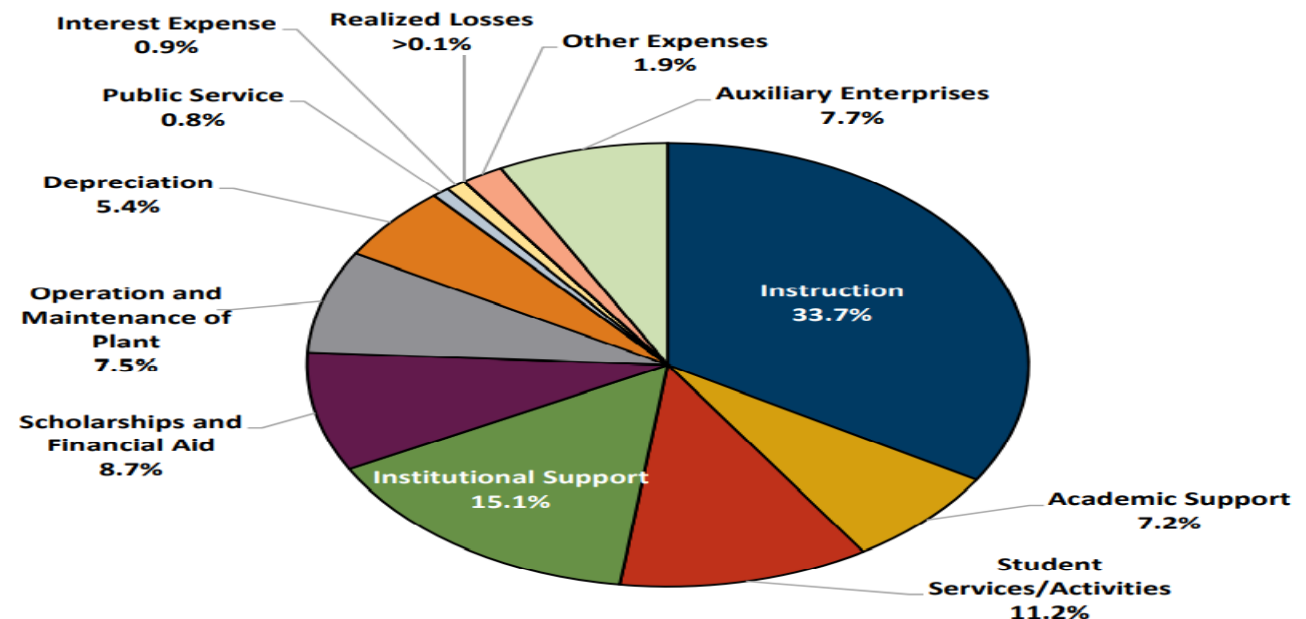
Category	Total Revenues by Category
Tuition and Fees*	\$125,571,291
Federal Grants and Contracts	\$102,128,911
State and Local Grants and Contracts	\$9,025,415
Private Grants and Contracts	\$1,325,491
State Appropriations	\$134,588,153
County and Local Appropriations	\$264,503,443
Gifts and Contributions	\$4,633,345
Investment Income	\$3,116,067
Interest Income	\$174,371
Sales and Services of Educational Departments	\$10,071,069
Realized Gains	\$81,006
Unrealized Gains	\$0
Other Revenues	\$30,583,564
Subtotal All Funds - Revenues	\$685,802,125
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$51,190,943
Grand Total Revenues	\$736,993,069

Category	Total Expenses by Category
Instruction	\$235,209,223
Academic Support	\$50,535,327
Student Services/Activities	\$78,454,027
Institutional Support	\$105,440,647
Scholarships and Financial Aid	\$60,618,557
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	\$52,166,697
Depreciation	\$37,899,956
Public Service	\$5,363,126
Interest Expense	\$6,321,980
Realized Losses	\$39,121
Unrealized Losses	\$0
Other Expenses	\$13,174,252
Subtotal All Funds - Expenses	\$645,222,916
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$53,487,083
Grand Total - Expenses	\$698,709,998

**Grand Total All Funds Audited Revenues
Fiscal Year 2018**



**Grand Total All Funds Audited Expenses
Fiscal Year 2018**



Community College, State and Private University Tuition and Fees Combined In-State Comparison

	AY 15 Cost Per Credit Hour	AY 15 Per 15 Credit Hours a Semester	AY 20 Cost Per Credit Hour	AY 20 Per 15 Credit Hours a Semester	Tuition & Fee \$ Change AY 15-20 Per Credit Hour	Tuition & Fee \$ Change AY 15-20 Per 15 Hours a Semester
Community College System Average In-District	\$86.03	\$1,290.45	\$105.32	\$1,579.80	\$19.29	\$289.35
Community College System Average Resident	\$86.55	\$1,298.29	\$114.11	\$1,711.65	\$27.56	\$413.36
Washburn Technical College	\$103.00	\$1,545.00	\$163.00	\$2,445.00	\$60.00	\$900.00
Salina Technical College	\$122.00	\$1,830.00	\$175.00	\$2,625.00	\$53.00	\$795.00
Fort Hays State University	\$148.95	\$2,234.25	\$175.80	\$2,637.00	\$26.85	\$402.75
Emporia State University	\$191.53	\$2,873.00	\$226.59	\$3,398.84	\$35.06	\$525.84
Pittsburg State University	\$207.67	\$3,115.00	\$244.60	\$3,669.00	\$36.93	\$554.00
Wichita State University	\$242.20	\$3,633.00	\$276.65	\$4,149.73	\$34.45	\$516.73
Regent System Average Resident	\$246.23	\$3,693.41	\$280.11	\$4,201.69	\$33.89	\$508.28
Washburn University			\$303.67	\$4,555.00		
Kansas State University Polytechnic	\$283.84	\$4,257.65	\$316.95	\$4,754.32	\$33.11	\$496.67
Kansas State University	\$301.15	\$4,517.20	\$348.00	\$5,220.00	\$46.85	\$702.80
University of Kansas	\$348.25	\$5,223.79	\$372.20	\$5,582.95	\$23.94	\$359.16

Community College Cost of Attendance is the most affordable option for Kansas students.

COVID-19

- Community Colleges COVID-19 assistance
 - Liability Protection
 - Ventilators
 - Housing
 - Students fulfilling critical need jobs
 - Spring, Summer, Fall, Spring Returns to Campus
- Short-Term COVID-19 Challenges
 - Testing
 - Clinical Settings
 - Student's pursuing higher education
 - Remedial Education
 - Vaccinations
- Long-Term COVID-19 Impacts
 - Health Care Workforce Shortage
 - Remedial Education
 - Other's Unknown

FYI- Attached to this testimony is the Interim Legislative Budget Committee and Emergency Management Committee Testimony provided this summer/fall.

Community College COVID Relief Federal Funds

Community College	CARES 1- Institutional Relief (the half for students has been removed)	CARES 1- Strengthenin g Institutions	CARES 1- Developing Hispanic- serving Institutions (DHSI)	CARES 1- 18004 (a)(3) of the CARES Act	TOTAL CARES 1 FUNDING	SPARK Phase 1 Award from County	SPARK Phase 2 Award from State	Commerce SPARK Advanced Manufacturing	Commerce SPARK Food	TOTAL SPARK FUNDING	TOTAL CARES 1 AND SPARK	CARES 2 Insitutional Relief (the half for students has been removed)	TOTAL CARES 1, SPARK, and CARES 2 COVID RELATED FUNDS
Johnson	\$2,540,143	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,540,143	\$400,000	\$1,012,491	\$314,541	\$0	\$1,727,032	\$4,267,175	\$9,145,857	\$13,413,032
KCKCC	\$1,482,546	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,482,546	\$925,000	\$1,220,335	\$0	\$0	\$2,145,335	\$3,627,881	\$5,011,454	\$8,639,335
Butler	\$1,815,966	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,815,966	\$130,697	\$681,379	\$0	\$0	\$812,076	\$2,628,042	\$5,861,034	\$8,489,076
Hutch	\$1,152,268	\$115,424	\$0	\$0	\$1,267,692	\$872,150	\$845,832	\$0	\$0	\$1,717,982	\$2,985,674	\$3,771,732	\$6,757,406
Garden	\$641,003	\$0	\$82,339	\$0	\$723,342	619,644	\$376,309	\$235,000	\$100,000	\$1,330,953	\$2,054,295	\$1,844,997	\$3,899,292
Cowley	\$603,357	\$59,972	\$0	\$0	\$663,329	\$485,006	\$476,019	\$0	\$0	\$961,025	\$1,624,354	\$1,889,643	\$3,513,997
Barton	\$448,091	\$46,369	\$0	\$0	\$494,460	\$181,701	\$499,635	\$0	\$15,000	\$696,336	\$1,190,796	\$2,110,909	\$3,301,705
Dodge	\$474,632	\$0	\$61,322	\$0	\$535,954	\$1,065,200	\$318,657	\$0	\$0	\$1,383,857	\$1,919,811	\$1,376,368	\$3,296,179
Coffeyville	\$609,935	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$609,935	\$219,377	\$352,866	\$331,149	\$0	\$903,392	\$1,513,327	\$1,781,064	\$3,294,391
Highland	\$483,635	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$483,635	\$179,819	\$423,988	\$0	\$0	\$603,807	\$1,087,442	\$1,721,365	\$2,808,807
Fort Scott	\$510,763	\$50,237	\$0	\$0	\$561,000	\$308,717	\$334,400	\$0	\$0	\$643,117	\$1,204,117	\$1,601,237	\$2,805,354
Seward	\$367,280	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$367,280	\$229,392	\$537,094	\$310,237	\$0	\$1,076,723	\$1,444,003	\$1,138,720	\$2,582,723
Labette	\$406,120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$406,120	\$180,803	\$374,753	\$0	\$2,500	\$558,056	\$964,176	\$1,563,880	\$2,528,056
Neosho	\$403,169	\$40,467	\$0	\$0	\$443,636	\$2,310	\$547,855	\$0	\$0	\$550,165	\$993,801	\$1,321,831	\$2,315,632
Cloud	\$381,649	\$38,248	\$0	\$0	\$419,897	137,823	\$306,778	\$0	\$0	\$444,601	\$864,498	\$1,238,351	\$2,102,849
Indy	\$373,404	\$36,392	\$0	\$0	\$409,796	\$107,756	\$265,787	\$0	\$0	\$373,543	\$783,339	\$1,041,596	\$1,824,935
Allen	\$205,249	\$0	\$0	\$83,501	\$288,750	\$55,063	\$408,043	\$0	\$0	\$463,106	\$751,856	\$750,750	\$1,502,606
Pratt	\$259,182	\$25,632	\$0	\$0	\$284,814	\$206,234	\$263,333	\$0	\$0	\$469,567	\$754,381	\$744,818	\$1,499,199
Colby	\$234,724	\$0	\$0	\$30,552	\$265,276	52,205	\$349,392	\$0	\$0	\$401,597	\$666,873	\$757,276	\$1,424,149
TOTALS	\$13,396,118	\$409,872	\$143,676	\$114,053	\$13,663,775	\$6,358,895	\$9,594,945	\$1,190,927	\$117,500	\$17,262,268	\$30,926,043	\$44,672,882	\$75,598,925

Other Issues You May Hear About

- Program to Program Articulation- *Quicker Baccalaureate degree, increasing affordability!*
- High Wage, High Demand, Critical Need

*Thank you and for any questions please contact Heather Morgan,
Executive Director of Kansas Association of Community College Trustees
at hmorgan@kacct.org or 785-221-2828 (Cell).*



Kansas Community College Testimony in Support of the Kansas Promise Scholarship Act

Thank you for the opportunity today to testify in support of the Kansas Promise Scholarship Act. The Kansas Promise Scholarship Act is not just another scholarship program but will be a new innovative economic development tool addressing the most pressing challenge facing Kansas businesses as they recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, a skilled workforce shortage.

The Kansas Promise Scholarship Act will be a “last dollar” program. It targets to the most in-demand occupation fields in the state (Information Technology and Security, Physical and Mental Health Care, Advanced Manufacturing, and Building Trades) increasing access to community and technical college education for Kansas high school graduates and adults who have lived in Kansas at least three years and need to re-skill or up-skill. Additionally, this Act is a targeted economic development tool focusing these scholarship dollars on jobs within the Kansas economy which are in the highest demand to help companies meet the talent needs they have today and in the future. To help “repay the investment” students receive through these scholarships the student recipients will be required to reside and work in Kansas two years post certificate, Associate’s degree completion, or upon completion of a higher degree. Kansas Community Colleges believe the residency portion of the bill will not only help retain population in the state of Kansas but will provide Kansas companies the best chance at hiring this top-quality talent. The Kansas Promise Act will also be an extremely effective rural revitalization tool.

As a last dollar program this Act may not be as expensive as one may think. This program would only kick-in after all other scholarship and Pell grant dollars are applied to the student’s tuition, fees, and textbook/material obligations. For example, the average Pell award for Kansas Community College students per semester is \$3,620. The average Kansas Community College resident tuition and fees per semester is \$1,780. Even if you add another \$500 per semester for books/materials that would be \$2,280 per semester in student costs. Therefore, tuition, fees, books/materials would be paid in full by the Pell grant and the student would have funds remaining to be applied to housing. In this example, the student would not utilize the Kansas Promise Act because their other financial aid covered all their tuition, fee, book/material costs. Over, 44% of Kansas Community College students receive Pell grants. The Kansas Promise Act will help the lower middle-class students whose parents make a little too much to qualify for Pell but are unable to pay for their child’s education requiring them to take on student loans. Included in the bill is a provision which will allow for claw-back of the scholarship funds through either the state set-off program or collections companies to ensure students who receive this scholarship uphold the two-year living and working requirements.

A bill similar to this one passed the House and Senate with overwhelming majorities last session and was vetoed by the Governor. The reason stated in the veto message was because of the bills cost and the economic uncertainty that existed as the COVID-19 pandemic was beginning. While this great idea may be new to Kansas it is not a new concept across the United States. At least 16 other states have programs with some similar components (Tennessee, Florida, Maryland, New York, Hawaii, Oregon, Rhode Island, Montana, Minnesota, Kentucky, Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia, Indiana, and Washington.) Kansas Community Colleges stand ready to assist in any way possible in implementing this bill and delivering the workforce training/education needed to ensure Kansas businesses have the talent they need to be successful. Other states having similar programs provides them an advantage in terms of workforce development over the state of Kansas. This act will ensure that the talent pool we are producing will allow Kansas companies to expand and companies outside of Kansas to be attracted to the state to begin operations. There are many details to be worked out to successfully implement this program which will need to be established in rules and regulations by the Kansas Board of Regents. However, Kansas Community Colleges will work with the Technical Colleges, the Kansas Board of Regents, business and industry, and other key stakeholders to do what is needed to make this successful and overcome any administrative hurdles.

Presented by: Heather Morgan, Executive Director of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees, 785-221-2828, hmorgan@kacct.org.



Kansas Community College Testimony in Support of HB 2287 the Kansas Promise Scholarship Act Presented in Person by Heather Morgan

Thank you for the opportunity today to testify in support of HB 2287, the Kansas Promise Scholarship Act. This Act passed the House last session as HB 2510 by a vote of 110-3 in the House and also passed the Senate by a vote of 37-2. It was subsequently vetoed by the Governor. The Kansas Promise Scholarship Act is not just another scholarship program but will be a new innovative economic development tool addressing the most pressing challenge facing Kansas businesses, a skilled workforce shortage.

The Kansas Promise Scholarship Act will be a “last dollar” program. It targets to the most in-demand occupation fields in the state increasing access to community and technical college education for Kansas high school graduates. Additionally, this Act is a targeted economic development tool focusing these scholarship dollars on jobs within the Kansas economy which are in the highest demand to help companies meet the talent needs they have today and in the future. A crucial component of the bill is the requirement that the student reside in Kansas two years post certificate or associates degree completion. Kansas Community Colleges believe the working in Kansas portion of the bill will not only help retain population in the state of Kansas but will provide Kansas companies the best chance at hiring this top-quality talent. The Kansas Promise Scholarship Act will also be an extremely effective rural revitalization tool.

As a last dollar program this Act may not be as expensive as one may think. This program would only kick-in after all other scholarship and Pell grant dollars are applied to the student’s tuition, fees, and textbook/material obligations. For example, the average Pell award for Kansas Community College students per semester is \$3,620. The average Kansas Community College resident tuition and fees per semester is \$1,780. Even if you add another \$500 per semester for books/materials that would be \$2,280 per semester in student costs. Therefore, tuition, fees, books/materials would be paid in full by the Pell grant and the student would have funds remaining to be applied to housing. In this example, the student would not utilize the Kansas Promise Act because their other financial aid covered all their tuition, fee, book/material costs. Over, 44% of Kansas Community College students receive Pell grants. The Kansas Promise Act will help the lower middle-class students whose parents make a little too much to qualify for Pell but are unable to pay for their child’s education requiring them to take on student loans. Included in the bill is a provision which will allow for claw-back of the scholarship funds through either the state set-off program or collections companies to ensure students who receive this scholarship uphold the two-year working requirements.

The bill as introduced directs the Kansas Board of Regents to work with the Department of Commerce and business and industry to determine which fields in the Kansas economy are most in demand. Just as our 19 community colleges have different programs to meet the needs of local employers, we encourage careful attention to this provision of the bill to ensure that both statewide needs as well as regional workforce demand needs are taken into consideration when determining eligible program areas. The workforce needs in Southwest Kansas differ from the needs of Northeast Kansas. To ensure the continued viability of the workforce in all areas of our state, which programs are determined as high demand is a critical piece of this act. We believe allowing ten programs to be selected ensure that a variety of programs can be selected which will meet the unique needs of all parts of the state. Kansas Community Colleges believe that Section 2(b)3 relating to transfer and articulation is critical to ensure students are guaranteed transfer of their program toward their baccalaureate degree.

While this great idea may be new to Kansas it is not a new concept across the United States. At least 16 other states have programs with some similar components (Tennessee, Florida, Maryland, New York, Hawaii, Oregon, Rhode Island, Montana, Minnesota, Kentucky, Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia, Indiana, and Washington.) Kansas Community Colleges stand ready to assist in any way possible in implementing this bill and delivering the workforce training/education needed to ensure Kansas businesses have the talent they need to be successful. Other states having similar programs provides them an advantage in terms of workforce development over the state of Kansas. This act will ensure that the talent pool we are producing will allow Kansas companies to expand and companies outside of Kansas to be attracted to the state to begin operations. There are many details to be worked out to successfully implement this program. However, Kansas Community Colleges will work with the Technical Colleges, the Kansas Board of Regents, business and industry, and other key stakeholders to do what is needed to make this successful and overcome any administrative hurdles.

Presented by: Heather Morgan, Executive Director of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees, 785-221-2828, hmorgan@kacct.org.



Kansas Community College Testimony in Support of SB 32

Thank you for the opportunity today to testify in support of SB 32. Kansas Community Colleges support the K-12 system being able to both pay for students taking college classes and to transport students to properly accredited institutions of higher education such as Kansas Community Colleges. There are situations where students desire to take community college classes, but their parents lack of ability to afford tuition, fees, books, and transportation prohibit their enrollment.

This bill provides a critical access path to these students enabling them to take college classes while still in high school. The Unified School District (USD) is best equipped to understand the student's individual financial situation, and make decisions based on those needs, about whether the student needs assistance in funding enrollment in college classes. The USD also knows what resources they may have at their disposal which would be appropriate to fund such expenses. Allowing USD's to fund dual/concurrent classes for students ensures all students, regardless of their family's ability to pay, will have access to college classes while still in high school. Allowing the USD to provide transportation to the college is also a positive improvement for this bill. Transportation is also often a barrier for students to accessing classes. Having the ability for the school to transport the student ensures all students have access to higher education options regardless of any transportation barriers which may exist.

One thing to note is that the foster care youth who would have their tuition waived under the bill would be an unfunded mandate for the colleges. The foster care tuition waiver waives the fee for the student, but the college does not receive any tuition for that student from any source. It is estimated that up to 2000 foster kids would be in grades 9-12. It is unknown what portion of those may be juniors and seniors who are academically prepared to participate in these classes.

While supportive of the bill, Kansas Community Colleges suggest a few friendly amendments to the transferability of courses portion of the bill. This section is particularly important to ensure that the course will transfer. On page 3, line 27 a technical amendment maybe needed to indicate transferability to a in-state post-secondary institution. Our colleges would not know how the course may transfer at colleges outside the state. Also, on page 4, line 33-34 we believe this wording may have unintended consequences given some changes with how KBOR has been handling technical courses and programs in the last year. While we believe that this section is trying to carve out SB 155 classes there are technical education classes which the bill intends to exclude from payment, an amendment may need to be considered to clarify that no class that is covered through SB 155/Excel in CTE should be paid for rather than saying no technical education classes may be funded by the USD. There are technical education classes which a student may want to enroll in which are not eligible for SB 155/Excel in CTE payment. This is a very technical amendment, but clarification may avoid a situation where a USD unknowingly pays for a technical education class which is not SB 155/Excel in CTE eligible (USD's would not necessarily be aware that a course may be a technical education course but not eligible for SB 155/Excel in CTE funding eligible). If the bills intent is to ensure that the current SB 155/Excel in CTE process stays in place but all other courses could be funded by the bill a clarification is needed. If the intent of the bill is to prohibit USD's from paying for any technical education class than education will need to occur to ensure USD's understand for each course offered if it is classified as a technical education class or not under KBOR's framework.

Presented by: Heather Morgan, Executive Director of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees, 785-221-2828, hmorgan@kacct.org.



Kansas Community College Testimony in Support of SB 63

Thank you for the opportunity today to testify in support of SB 63. Kansas Community Colleges support the ability of all Kansas students, no matter who they receive their education from, (public school, private school, or home-school) to have the ability to take the ACT and ACT WorkKeys assessment without cost to the student. SB 63 will help ensure students who may be served by a nonaccredited private secondary school are aware of the ability to take the ACT and ACT WorkKeys Assessments without cost to the student.

The ACT and ACT WorkKeys assessments are valuable tools for both students and Kansas Community Colleges. The students benefit from the ability to get an ACT or ACT WorkKeys score which can help them with scholarship applications or job placement. The ACT and ACT WorkKeys Assessments help community colleges when students arrive for enrollment help. Often when students come to a community college the first challenge is placing them into courses that meet their current academic skill level. Careful attention is paid to ensure the course will be challenging but also allow the student to be successful on their quest to a certification or Associates Degree. Placing students into the correct course can be challenging without multiple measures to assess the student's achievement level. The ACT and ACT WorkKeys assessments are measures which can help colleges make accurate assessments. Usually our colleges will look at multiple measures which would include the ACT, student GPA, the student may take an Accuplacer exam, amongst other measures when helping the students find the courses that are right for them.

Research has shown that the use of multiple measures assessment is one of the best ways to improve student success and ensure students continue to persevere and complete the certification or degree. Having more students aware of the opportunity to take the ACT and ACT WorkKeys assessments without cost will ensure that no financial barrier exists to students being able to arrive at the college with these scores and will allow us to have another measure to help ensure students are placed in courses where they can find success.

Presented by: Heather Morgan, Executive Director of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees, 785-221-2828, hmorgan@kacct.org.



Kansas Community College Testimony in Support of HB 2315

Thank you for the opportunity today to testify in support of HB 2315 and request an amendment to include community colleges in the bill if it moves forward. As currently written, HB 2315 would allow taxpayers to claim the Higher Education Deferred Maintenance Tax Credit for contributions to a technical college for capital improvements, deferred maintenance, or the purchase of technology or equipment. This program was previously in effect for both community and technical colleges and was taken advantage of by various community colleges across the state to improve their campuses and equipment to ensure the technical education being provided meets the needs of Kansas businesses and stay current in terms of ensuring students are trained on the equipment and types of technologies they will need to be able to operate when they enter the workforce.

Kansas community colleges provide 70 percent of the technical education credit hours delivered in Kansas and nine community colleges (Coffeyville, Cowley, Dodge City, Highland, Hutchinson, Johnson County, Kansas City Kansas, Pratt and Seward) absorbed technical colleges decades ago. All Kansas Community Colleges offer some form of technical education. This bill would assist colleges in ensuring they have the very expensive state of the art equipment needed to train students. Companies and individuals would be able to donate funds to purchase the equipment and ensure it can be made operational within a building with these tax credits. While community colleges do have local property tax authority each college works extremely hard to keep the local mil as low as possible. Community Colleges are funded as outlined in the chart below.

Fiscal Year 2018 Audited Revenue Percentages	
County Appropriations	36%
State Appropriations	18%
Tuition and Fees	17%
Federal Grants and Contracts	12%
Other	10%
Auxiliary Enterprises	7%
Total	100%

This credit would allow property tax relief and/or avoidance for the 19 counties where community colleges are located by allowing businesses and individuals to receive this credit and help prevent the college from asking tax payers in 19 counties to fund improvements that will benefit not only their county but also the other 86 counties in Kansas.

The bill authorizes a 100.0 percent refundable income tax credit for qualifying contributions beginning in tax year 2021 and continuing through tax year 2025. As written, the bill would limit the total amount of tax credits that could be claimed to \$3.5 million in any tax year, including limits of \$500,000 for either a technical college or a taxpayer. Including the 19 community colleges under the same provisions would increase the bills cost by \$9.5 million in revenue loss for a total cost for both community and technical colleges of \$13.0 million in revenue loss.

Presented by: Heather Morgan, Executive Director of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees, 785-221-2828, hmorgan@kacct.org.

KACCT

Kansas Association of Community College Trustees

19 Colleges— One Voice

House Higher Education Budget and Senate Ways and Means Budget Testimony

Heather Morgan

Executive Director

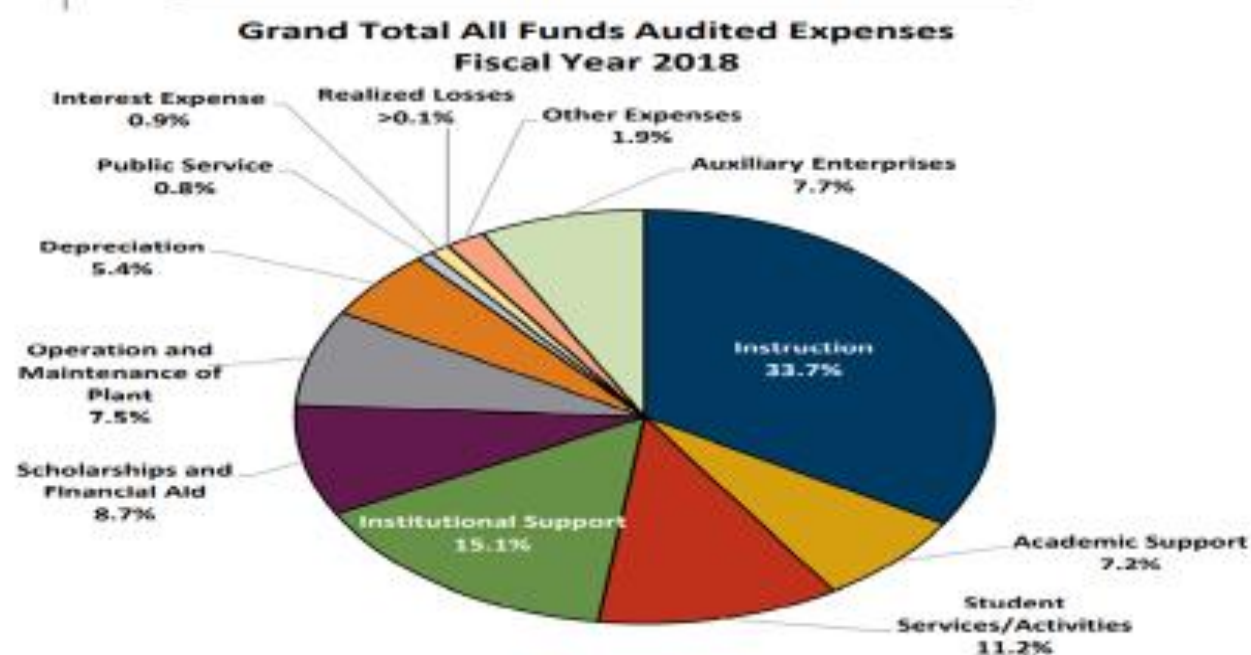
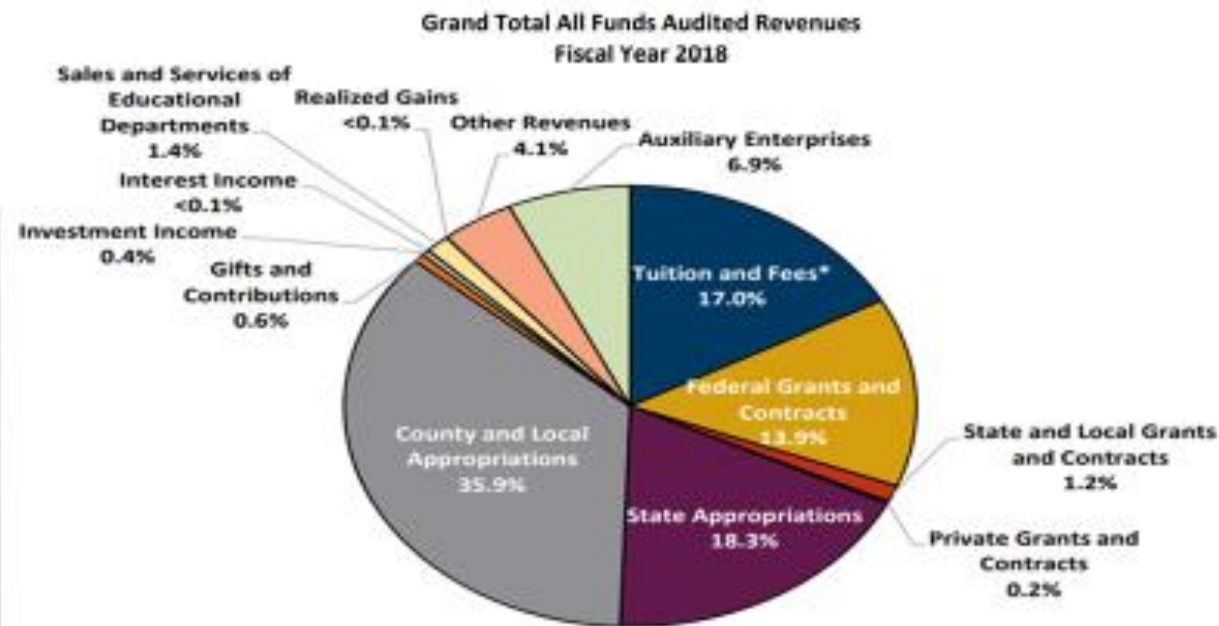
Kansas Association of Community College Trustees

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Category	Total Revenues by Category
Tuition and Fees*	\$125,571,291
Federal Grants and Contracts	\$102,128,911
State and Local Grants and Contracts	\$9,025,415
Private Grants and Contracts	\$1,325,491
State Appropriations	\$134,588,153
County and Local Appropriations	\$264,503,443
Gifts and Contributions	\$4,633,345
Investment Income	\$3,116,067
Interest Income	\$174,371
Sales and Services of Educational Departments	\$10,071,069
Realized Gains	\$81,006
Unrealized Gains	\$0
Other Revenues	\$30,583,564
Subtotal All Funds - Revenues	\$685,802,125
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$51,190,943
Grand Total Revenues	\$736,993,069

Category	Total Expenses by Category
Instruction	\$235,209,223
Academic Support	\$50,535,327
Student Services/Activities	\$78,454,027
Institutional Support	\$105,440,647
Scholarships and Financial Aid	\$60,618,557
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	\$52,166,697
Depreciation	\$37,899,956
Public Service	\$5,363,126
Interest Expense	\$6,321,980
Realized Losses	\$39,121
Unrealized Losses	\$0
Other Expenses	\$13,174,252
Subtotal All Funds - Expenses	\$645,222,916
Auxiliary Enterprises	\$53,487,083
Grand Total - Expenses	\$698,709,998



Tiered (Technical Education) Funding Per Credit Hour

Non-Tiered (General Education) Funding Per Credit Hour

- State has never fully funded the cost model and a “Gap” has existed for years. Current Gap amount in the \$15 to 20 million range.

Total Course Cost = Course Rate X Eligible Student Credit Hours (SCH)

The “state’s share”¹ of the total calculated cost is to be based on student credit hours:

- Community College in district SCH = 1/3 student, 1/3 local taxing district, 1/3 state
- Community College out district SCH = 1/3 student, 2/3 state
- All Technical College SCH = 1/3 student, 2/3 state
- Secondary students in Excel in CTE = 100% state

Tiered (Technical Education) Funding Per Credit Hour

Non-Tiered (General Education) Funding Per Credit Hour

- FY 2021 Legislatively Approved budget allocated- \$60,967,448 for postsecondary tiered technical education and \$79,995,039 for non-tiered education.
- Governor did not change the FY 2021 amount in her budget recommendation.
- FY 2022 the Governors Budget recommends a 2% cut (total cut for both tiered and non-tiered combined is a reduction of \$2,819,250). The FY 2022 amounts recommended in the Governors budget are \$59,748,100 for Tiered and \$78,395,138 for Non-Tiered funding.

Excel in CTE aka SB 155

SB 155 Participation										
	AY 2011	AY 2012	AY 2013	AY 2014	AY 2015	AY 2016	AY 2017	AY 2018	AY 2019	AY 2020
Headcount	3,475	3,870	6,101	8,440	10,275	10,023	10,600	11,690	13,675	13,934
College Credit	28,000	28,161	44,087	62,195	76,756	79,488	85,150	92,092	105,084	109,226
Credentials	N/A	548	711	1,419	1,682	1,224	1,459	1,420	1,803	TBD
* Source: KBOR KHEDS AY Collection 2010-2020; KSDE Credital Production										

RESULTS

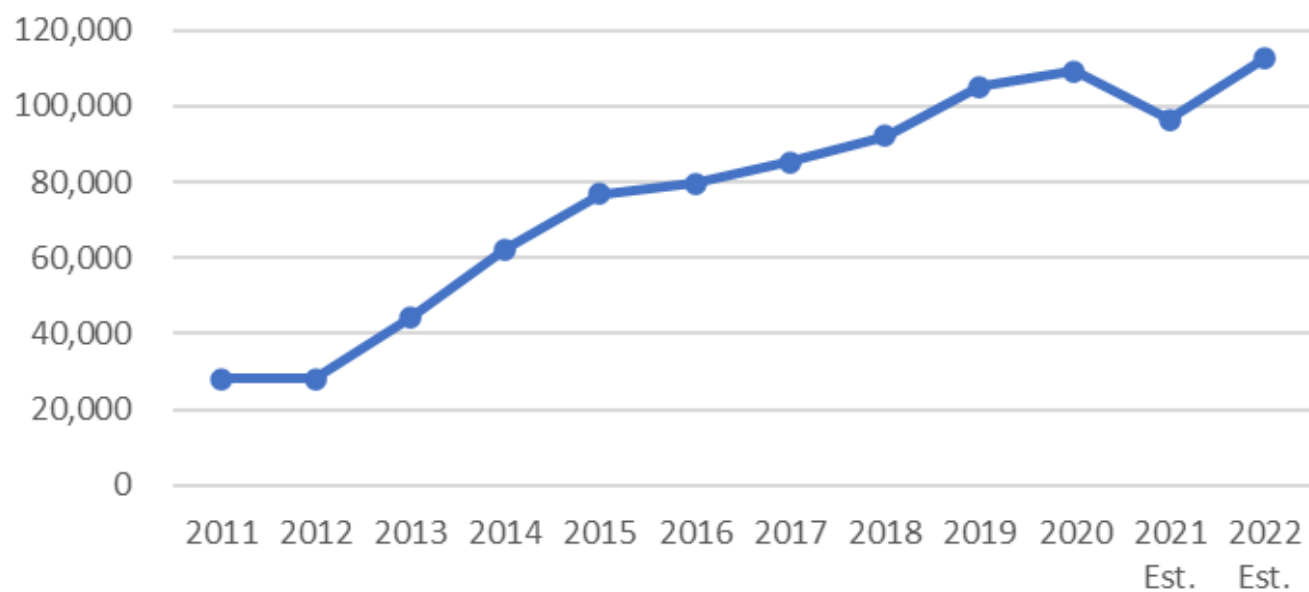
- Approximately 30% of participants complete a college-level certificate/degree in high school
- Nearly two-thirds of Excel in CTE students enroll in college and go on to earn more credits/degrees than traditional CTE students
- Excel in CTE credits lead to higher employment and higher wages of approximately \$3,500 per year
- Excel in CTE gives high school students a “head start” on college
- Excel in CTE provides talent for Kansas businesses

Source: Donna K. Ginther, Director, Center for Science, Technology & Economic Policy at the Institute for Policy & Social Research (2016)

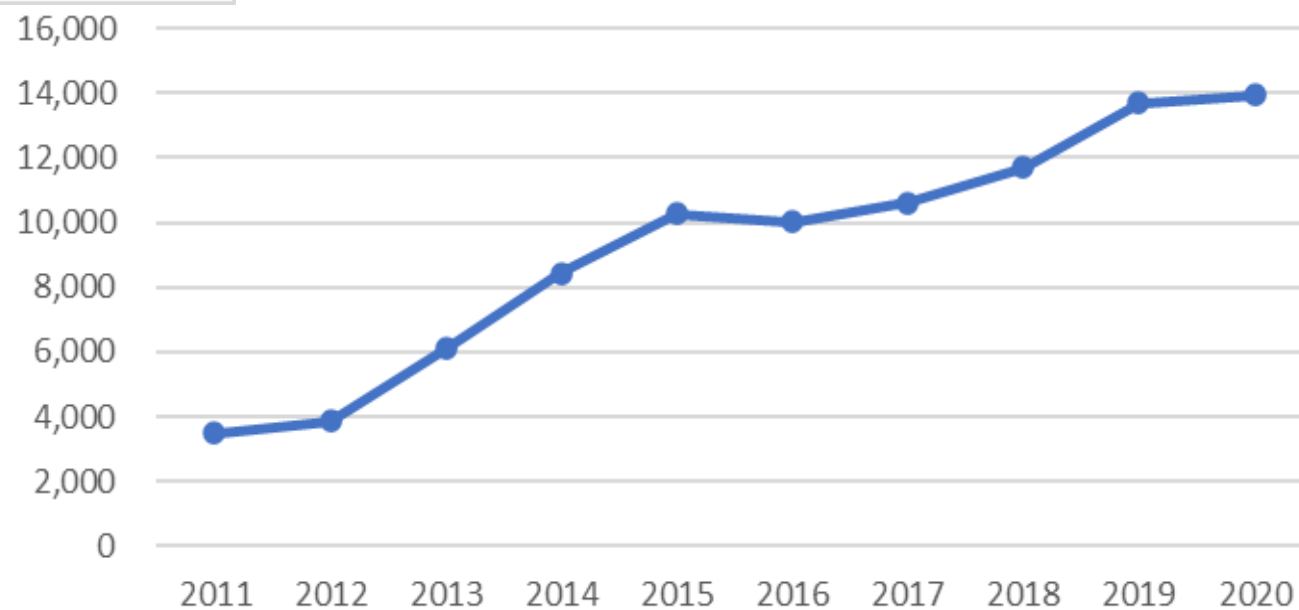
Due to Increased participation-

- Funding shortfall in the last fiscal year left an approximately 1% unpaid bill at each college.
- Legislature included an additional \$8.5 million last year but it was allotted.
- Urge fully funding SB 155. Tuition CANNOT be charged by statute. This is not a grant program but is payment for services already rendered.

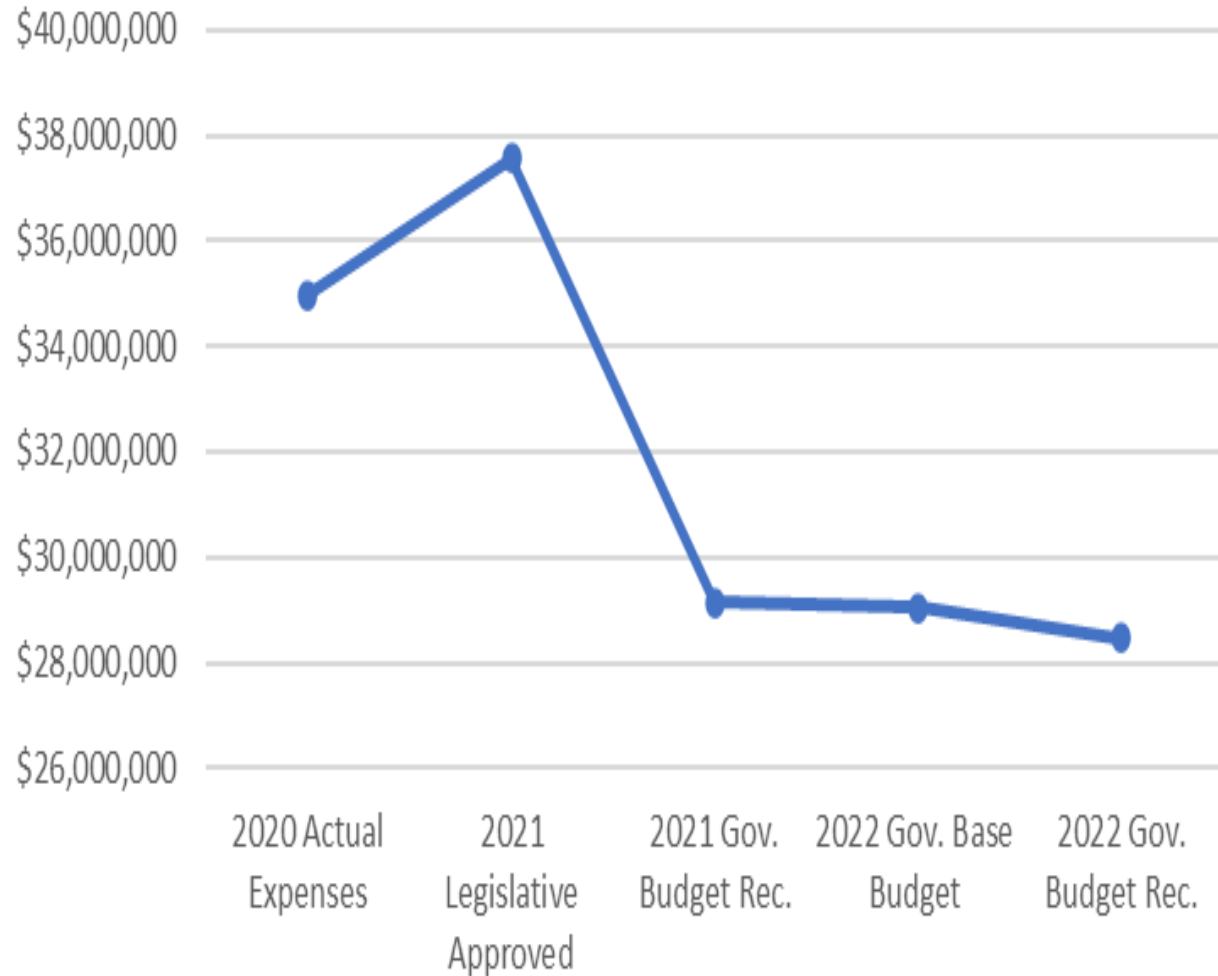
SB 155 Credit Hours



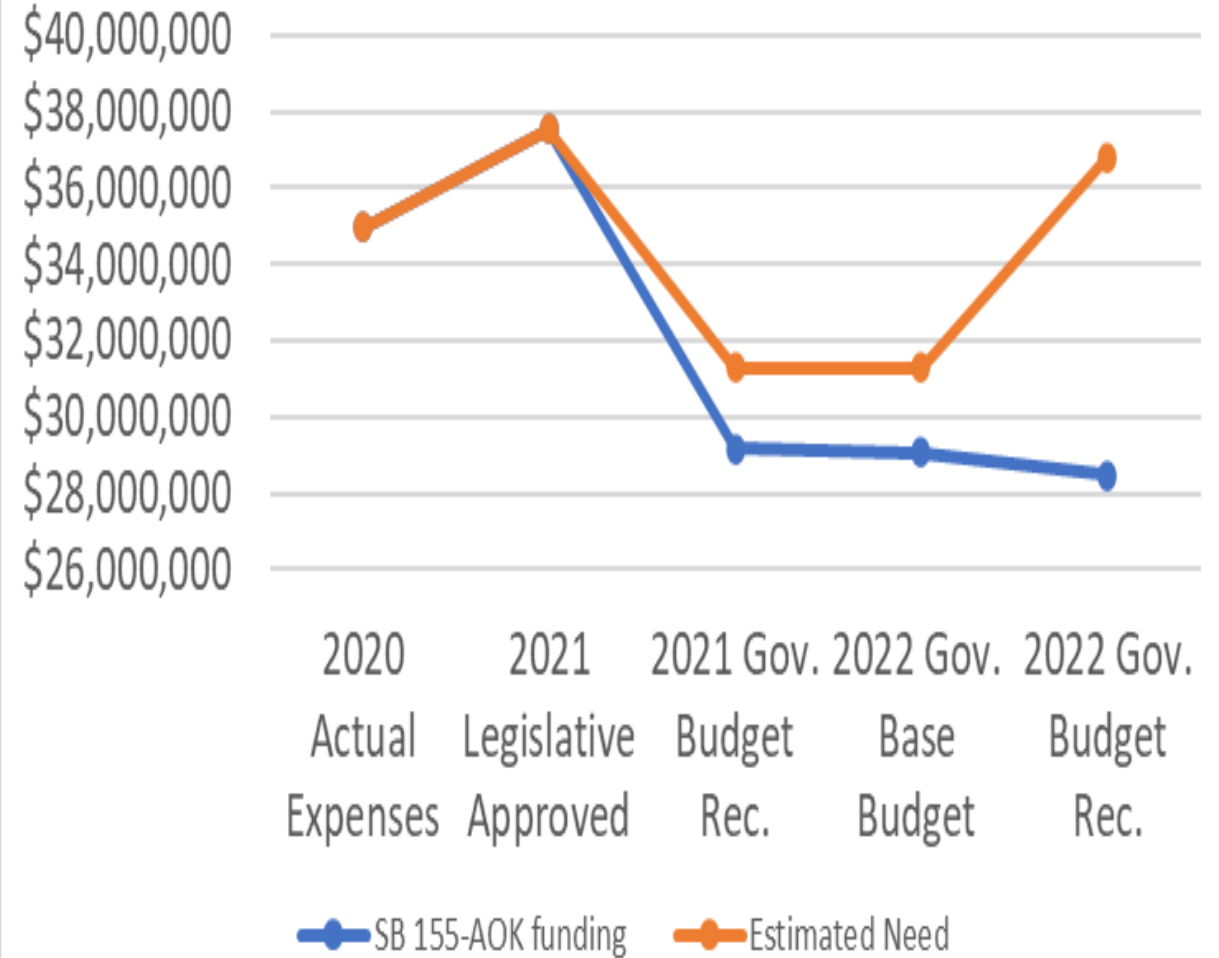
SB 155 Students



SB 155-AOK funding



SB 155 Recommended vs. Needed Funding



SB 155 Funding Recommendations

SB 155/AOK Funding		
2020 Actual Expenses	\$34,972,496	
2021 Legislative Approved	\$37,550,000	
2021 Governor's Budget Recommendation	\$29,154,345	Governor Alloted/cut 8.5 Million
2022 Governor's Base Budget	\$29,050,000	
2022 Governor's Budget Recommendation	\$28,469,000	2% Governors Recommended Cut 581,000

Community and Technical Colleges Estimate SB 155 Funding Needs

	Est. SB155 AOK funding needs	FY 2021	FY 2022
SB 155		\$30,775,414	\$36,072,643
A-OK		\$500,000	752,940
Total Needed		\$31,275,414	\$36,825,583
		FY 2021	FY 2022
	Current Fy 21 approp.	\$29,154,345	\$28,469,000
	Amount needed Supp/Enhanc	\$2,121,069	\$8,356,583
	New Total App Needed	\$31,275,414	\$36,825,583

Federal COVID Fund Rules

- ALL COVID FEDERAL FUNDS ARE **ONE TIME IN NATURE** AND **NOT INTENDED TO SUPPORT NORMAL OR ON-GOING OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES.**
- Community Colleges took great care not to start any new programs/expenses which would leave on-going operational costs above each colleges normal operational budget.
- Awarded in March-April 2020- **Cares 1**- Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF).
 - ALL expenditures had to be tied directly COVID-19 in terms of prevention or mitigation of the virus, dorm refunds, virtual learning caused by COVID, or student tuition reimbursement. The institutional costs must have first been incurred on or after March 13, 2020, the date of the proclamation of the national emergency. Most colleges have expended most of these funds.
- Awarded in September-December 2020- **SPARK** County and State (Flowed from Federal Gov)
 - ALL expenditures had to be tied directly to a COVID-19 related expense in terms of prevention or mitigation of the virus. The expense would not have been incurred if not for COVID-19 or substantial change in duties happened because of COVID-19. Entirety of these funds have almost been completely expended.
- Passed December 27th, 2020 (Allocations received Jan. 14th, 2021)- **Cares 2**- Higher Education Emergency Relief fund (CRRSAA-HEERF2)
 - Currently can be used only for COVID related expenses incurred after 12-12-20. Lots of uncertainty relating to exact rules and the expenditure date which we hope will be resolved in the coming weeks. More answers forthcoming. Must still be COVID-19 related, seems to be a bit more flexibility for loss revenue due to COVID but much uncertainty exists around allowable uses and date when loss/expenditure incurred .

Community College COVID Relief Federal Funds (1/29/2021)

Community College	CARES 1- Institutional Relief (the half for students has been removed)	CARES 1- Strengthening Institutions	CARES 1- Developing Hispanic-serving Institutions (DHSI)	CARES 1- 18004 (a)(3) of the CARES Act	TOTAL CARES 1 FUNDING	SPARK Phase 1 Award from County	SPARK Phase 2 Award from State	Commerce SPARK Advanced Manufacturing	Commerce SPARK Food	TOTAL SPARK FUNDING	TOTAL CARES 1 AND SPARK	CARES 2 Insitutional Relief (students share has been removed)	TOTAL CARES 1, SPARK, and CARES 2 COVID Institutional RELATED FUNDS
Johnson	\$2,540,143	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,540,143	\$400,000	\$1,012,491	\$314,541	\$0	\$1,727,032	\$4,267,175	\$9,257,090	\$13,524,265
Butler	\$1,815,966	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,815,966	\$130,697	\$681,379	\$0	\$0	\$812,076	\$2,628,042	\$6,085,159	\$8,713,201
KCKCC	\$1,482,546	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,482,546	\$925,000	\$1,220,655	\$0	\$0	\$2,145,655	\$3,628,201	\$5,223,245	\$8,851,446
Hutch	\$1,152,268	\$115,424	\$0	\$0	\$1,267,692	\$872,150	\$845,832	\$0	\$0	\$1,717,982	\$2,985,674	\$3,851,090	\$6,836,764
Garden	\$641,003	\$0	\$83,117	\$0	\$724,120	619,644	\$376,309	\$235,000	\$100,000	\$1,330,953	\$2,055,073	\$1,865,937	\$3,921,010
Cowley	\$603,357	\$59,972	\$0	\$0	\$663,329	\$485,006	\$476,019	\$0	\$0	\$961,025	\$1,624,354	\$2,089,227	\$3,713,581
Barton	\$448,091	\$46,369	\$0	\$0	\$494,460	\$181,701	\$499,635	\$0	\$15,000	\$696,336	\$1,190,796	\$2,214,761	\$3,405,557
Coffeyville	\$609,935	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$609,935	\$276,377	\$352,866	\$331,149	\$0	\$960,392	\$1,570,327	\$1,909,250	\$3,479,577
Dodge	\$474,632	\$0	\$61,322	\$0	\$535,954	\$1,065,200	\$318,657	\$0	\$0	\$1,383,857	\$1,919,811	\$1,346,313	\$3,266,124
Highland	\$483,635	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$483,635	\$179,819	\$423,988	\$0	\$0	\$603,807	\$1,087,442	\$1,831,444	\$2,918,886
Fort Scott	\$510,763	\$50,716	\$0	\$0	\$561,479	\$308,717	\$345,182	\$0	\$0	\$653,899	\$1,215,378	\$1,665,112	\$2,880,490
Seward	\$367,280	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$367,280	\$229,392	\$537,094	\$310,237	\$0	\$1,076,723	\$1,444,003	\$1,168,097	\$2,612,100
Labette	\$406,120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$406,120	\$180,803	\$374,753	\$0	\$2,500	\$558,056	\$964,176	\$1,555,506	\$2,519,682
Neosho	\$403,169	\$40,467	\$0	\$0	\$443,636	\$2,310	\$547,855	\$0	\$0	\$550,165	\$993,801	\$1,338,897	\$2,332,698
Cloud	\$381,648	\$38,248	\$0	\$0	\$419,896	137,823	\$306,778	\$0	\$0	\$444,601	\$864,497	\$1,286,229	\$2,150,726
Indy	\$373,404	\$36,392	\$0	\$0	\$409,796	\$107,756	\$265,787	\$0	\$0	\$373,543	\$783,339	\$1,058,617	\$1,841,956
Allen	\$208,249	\$0	\$0	\$83,501	\$291,750	\$55,063	\$408,043	\$0	\$0	\$463,106	\$754,856	\$867,967	\$1,622,823
Pratt	\$259,182	\$25,632	\$0	\$0	\$284,814	\$206,234	\$263,333	\$0	\$0	\$469,567	\$754,381	\$806,407	\$1,560,788
Colby	\$234,724	\$0	\$0	\$30,552	\$265,276	52,205	\$349,392	\$0	\$0	\$401,597	\$666,873	\$817,523	\$1,484,396
TOTALS	\$13,396,115	\$413,220	\$144,439	\$114,053	\$14,067,827	\$6,415,895	\$9,606,048	\$1,190,927	\$117,500	\$17,330,370	\$31,398,197	\$46,237,871	\$77,636,068

Institutional COVID Related Expenditures to Date (Many expenditures have been incurred but are not included below because of 2nd Cares Funds allocated in January 2021 and time to expend Cares 1 funds. Colleges have been holding expenditures until final rules are made for efficiency of reporting.)

	Allen	Barton	Butler	Cloud	Coffeyville	Colby	Cowley County	Dodge City	Ft. Scott	Garden City	Highland	Hutchinson
Total allocated to date:	\$1,622,823	\$3,405,557	\$8,713,201	\$2,150,726	\$3,479,577	\$1,484,396	\$3,713,581	\$3,266,124	\$2,880,490	\$3,921,010	\$2,918,886	\$6,836,764
Cares 2 Awarded 1/12/21:	\$867,967	\$2,214,761	\$6,085,159	\$1,286,229	\$1,909,250	\$817,523	\$2,089,227	\$1,346,313	\$1,665,112	\$1,865,937	\$1,831,444	\$3,851,090
Amount awarded before Cares2:	\$754,856	\$1,190,796	\$2,628,042	\$864,497	\$1,570,327	\$666,873	\$1,624,354	\$1,919,811	\$1,215,378	\$2,055,073	\$1,087,442	\$2,985,674
Total spent as of 1/27/21:	\$704,145	\$1,634,093	\$1,693,158	\$846,556	\$1,609,828	\$427,106	\$1,564,382	\$1,214,434	\$990,839	\$1,969,970	\$1,087,442	\$1,720,110
Total Spent per Category:												
Payroll for Public Health/Safety Employees	\$0	\$261,792	\$8,377	\$56,197	\$157,156	\$11,870	\$148,618	\$0	\$0	\$50,516	\$122,413	\$239,297
PPE, Cleaning, Public Health Supplies, Testing/Contact Tracing	\$71,168	\$234,309	\$162,734	\$253,027	\$229,386	\$224,828	\$148,324	\$294,308	\$280,507	\$65,272	\$31,374	\$233,191
Dorm Repayments	\$324,536	\$287,915	\$488,149	\$324,663	\$398,613	\$167,000	\$447,488	\$0	\$222,821	\$299,768	\$20,000	\$421,052
Isolation Housing Payments	\$66,502	\$162,059	\$0	\$48,354	\$104,000	\$5,455		\$3,985	\$150,114	\$94,596	\$304,804	\$0
Budgeted Personnel Diverted to a Substantially Different Use	\$49,163	\$33,863	\$0	\$6,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,832
Facilitate Distance Learning	\$90,853	\$593,920	\$820,545	\$122,629	\$110,240	\$0	\$698,795	\$719,055	\$267,795	\$800,760	\$0	\$513,864
Facility enhancements for health/safety	\$62,657	\$0	\$13,851	\$0	\$136,368	\$0	\$1,517	\$140,138	\$64,900	\$260,954	\$488,728	\$220,934
Broadband Improvements	\$0	\$0	\$140	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,973	\$4,702	\$11,804	\$0	\$0
Family First Prevention Act (Employee Payment for Isolation and Quarentine Time Costs)	\$39,265	\$45,236	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,133	\$50,450
Manufacturing Commerce	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$331,149	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0
Food/ Commerce Food	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$14,429	\$142,916	\$411	\$55,409	\$1,976	\$0	\$100,000	\$18,845	\$0
Other	\$0	\$0	\$199,362	\$20,307	\$0	\$17,542	\$64,230	\$0	\$0	\$51,300	\$51,145	\$13,491

Institutional COVID Related Expenditures to Date (Many expenditures have been incurred but are not included below because of 2nd Cares Funds allocated in January 2021 and time to expend Cares 1 funds. Colleges have been holding expenditures until final rules are made for efficiency of reporting.)

	Independence	Johnson County	Kansas City Kansas	Labette	Neosho	Pratt	Seward	TOTAL
Total allocated to date:	\$1,841,956	\$13,524,265	\$8,851,446	\$2,519,682	\$2,332,698	\$1,560,788	\$2,612,100	\$77,636,068
Cares 2 Awarded 1/12/21:	\$1,058,617	\$9,257,090	\$5,223,245	\$1,555,506	\$1,338,897	\$806,407	\$1,168,097	\$46,237,870
Amount awarded before Cares2:	\$783,339	\$4,267,175	\$3,628,201	\$964,176	\$993,801	\$754,381	\$1,444,003	\$31,398,198
Total spent as of 1/27/21:	\$810,162	\$3,105,221	\$4,366,674	\$653,870	\$953,334	\$754,628	\$2,003,395	\$27,021,902
Total Spent per Category:								
Payroll for Public Health/Safety Employees	\$25,598	\$0	\$1,248,037	\$72,733	\$44,305	\$0	\$8,377	\$2,332,873
PPE, Cleaning, Public Health Supplies, Testing/Contact Tracing	\$92,300	\$439,941	\$176,768	\$260,506	\$92,317	\$31,446	\$162,734	\$3,453,065
Dorm Repayments	\$309,573	\$0	\$188,355	\$0	\$301,305	\$389,076	\$488,149	\$5,058,462
Isolation Housing Payments	\$50,600	\$0		\$6,739	\$201	\$43,373	\$0	\$735,979
Budgeted Personnel Diverted to a Substantially Different Use	\$132,904	\$0	\$32,130	\$0	\$72,178	\$46,559	\$0	\$401,580
Facilitate Distance Learning	\$108,840	\$1,445,581	\$2,015,687	\$258,512	\$63,508	\$57,016	\$820,545	\$9,508,144
Facility enhancements for health/safety	\$36,317	\$78,564	\$276,693	\$0	\$277,654	\$104,458	\$13,851	\$1,688,857
Broadband Improvements	\$23,523	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,908	\$140	\$134,190
Family First Prevention Act (Employee Payment for Isolation and Quarentine Time Costs)	\$30,507	\$67,483	\$295,244	\$0	\$0	\$43,791	\$0	\$571,976
Manufacturing Commerce	\$0	\$314,541	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$310,237	\$1,190,927
Food/ Commerce Food	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$332,640
Other	\$0	\$759,111	\$133,760	\$52,880	\$101,864	\$0	\$199,362	\$1,613,209

Student COVID Related Expenditures to Date (Many expenditures have been incurred but are not included below because of 2nd Cares Funds allocated in January 2021.)

	Allen	Barton	Butler	Cloud	Coffeyville	Colby	Cowley	Dodge City	Ft. Scott	Garden City	Highland	Hutchinson
Student Funds:												
Total allocated:	\$416,500	\$896,182	\$3,631,932	\$766,298	\$1,219,871	\$469,448	\$1,206,714	\$949,264	\$1,021,526	\$1,282,006	\$967,270	\$2,304,536
Cares 2 Awarded 1/12/21:	\$208,250	\$448,091	\$1,815,966	\$383,149	\$609,936	\$234,724	\$603,357	\$474,632	\$510,763	\$641,003	\$483,635	\$1,152,268
Amount awarded before Cares2:	\$208,250	\$448,091	\$1,815,966	\$383,149	\$609,936	\$234,724	\$603,357	\$474,632	\$510,763	\$641,003	\$483,635	\$1,152,268
Amount spent:	\$209,250	\$425,500	\$1,815,966	\$381,649	\$610,625	\$239,600	\$603,357	\$474,632	\$470,510	\$641,003	\$483,635	\$1,152,268
How did you allocate your student money from Cares 1.	Students must have had FASFA and then awarded based upon enrollment in on campus courses which were flipped to online.	FAFSA application. •enrolled and attending at least 3 credit hours attending face-to-face classes which were transitioned to online delivery as of March 13, 2020.	Butler utilized financial aid information to determine student eligibility for the CARES funding based on Pell eligibility and gave students the opportunity to apply through the financial aid website for CARES related needs.	The student must be enrolled SP2020 in 6 cr hrs or more, be FAFSA eligible and submit application. Only 50% submitted application so decided to still award the other half of eligible students a lesser amount.	Students enrolled Spring 20 who received a Pell Grant payment as of June 16th and did not need to apply. Students who didn't receive that payment could apply if they had eligible expenses.	All full pell students were awarded funds as well as any full-time, on-campus student who applied and demonstrated need.	Students must be Title IV eligible through a FAFSA, enrolled on/after March 23 in-person and have experienced expenses related to COVID-19. Students had to request funds were allocated based on the number of hours enrolled	Students enrolled in the spring and completed an application showing need because of COVID. The second round was distributed to those students who were enrolled in the spring and summer.	Pell eligible students had to apply and were awarded funds per credit hour. Two distributions were made.	80% was distributed to FASFA eligible students based on enrollment of March 2020. The remaining 20% was awarded to FASFA eligible students through a need based application process.	Students enrolled in face to face courses on or after March 23, switching to online, with a completed FAFSA were eligible to apply. Awards based on student's need and impact of COVID.	Emergency aid student was awarded was determined by PELL grant eligibility and the FAFSA EFC. Students who demonstrated eligibility after the initial disbursement were also awarded.

Student COVID Related Expenditures to Date (Many expenditures have been incurred but are not included below because of 2nd Cares Funds allocated in January 2021.)

	Independence	Johnson	Kansas City	Labette	Neosho	Pratt	Butler	TOTAL
Student Funds:								
Total allocated:	\$746,808	\$5,080,286	\$2,965,092	\$812,240	\$806,338	\$518,364	\$3,631,932	\$28,725,337
Cares 2 Awarded 1/12/21:	\$373,404	\$2,540,143	\$1,482,546	\$406,120	\$403,169	\$259,182	\$1,815,966	\$14,846,304
Amount awarded before Cares2:	\$373,404	\$2,540,143	\$1,482,546	\$406,120	\$403,169	\$259,182	\$1,815,966	\$14,846,304
Amount spent:	\$373,388	\$2,540,143	\$1,482,546	\$406,120	\$403,169	\$259,182	\$1,815,966	\$14,788,509
How did you allocate your student money from Cares 1.	Application process for technology grants, emergency grants, etc., a committee reviewed each application and voted to approve or deny. \$500 cap on the technology grant, in order to ensure that there was enough funding for students to have equitable access.	For Spring 20 JCCC created an application for students to apply for assistance. For Summer & Fall 2020 semesters, JCCC awarded \$250 to students who met eligibility requirements and allowed students to apply additional assistance based on expected family contribution.	Students had to have a FAFSA on file. They had to apply for the funds and demonstrate need. Funds were disbursed on a tiered system based on credit hours enrolled.	Students completed an application indicating unmet needs, Financial Aid reviewed applications checking fasfa and enrollment status. The final award was made from the set amounts for each category, not to exceed \$1,000/student.	Students completed a form that the funds be used for items and issues associated with closing campus. 549 students qualified to receive 342 students have completed the certification form.	Students completed an application to justify need. Students had to be financial aid eligible.	Butler utilized financial aid information to determine student eligibility for the CARES funding based on Pell eligibility and gave students the opportunity to apply through the financial aid website for CARES related needs.	

Budget Requests

1. Add \$2,121,069 as supplemental funding in FY 2021 to fully fund SB 155
2. Add \$8,356,583 in enhancement funding in FY 2022 to fully fund SB 155
3. Include a proviso that no transfers may occur out of tiered, non-tiered, or Excel in CTE (SB 155) funding to any other account.

*Thank you and for any questions please contact Heather Morgan,
Executive Director of Kansas Association of Community College Trustees
at hmorgan@kacct.org or 785-221-2828 (Cell).*



Kansas Community College Testimony on SB 273 and Request for Amendment

Thank you for the opportunity today to testify on SB 273 and request an amendment to include community colleges and each locally elected board of community colleges trustees be treated in similar fashion to boards of education as currently written in the bill. Locally elected community college trustees serve the same functions as locally elected school board members. Through the current pandemic there have been times when confusion has occurred around where community colleges fall on certain items. Often policy is addressed with Universities or with the K-12 system. As the Association Director this often left me trying to seek and provide clarity to each college and their board about what was happening and where we fall within the law.

Providing a statutory framework for the responsibilities of the locally elected boards of trustees in determining how their colleges will function in a future emergency situation is critical. Kansas community colleges are both intertwined with the K-12 systems, local businesses, and are the backbone of many communities. During the current emergency, our colleges were frequently asked by people at both the state and local levels to provide equipment, personnel, space, and assistance in dealing with the disaster. Inclusion in this bill would provide the statutory clarity needed to ensure each Board understood their powers, responsibilities, and a reporting structure should closure or change in operations be needed in the future due to a public health emergency.

In the spring, Kansas Community Colleges adapted and persevered to provide quality education both online and face-to-face. Technical education classes for essential worker occupations continued at many campuses throughout the stay-at-home period in groups of under 10 students and using social distancing, good hygiene, and other best practices to keep students and faculty safe. Additionally, Kansas Community Colleges transformed some of their fabrication labs into Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) production facilities to produce masks, face shields, and “ear savers” to aid first responders. Kansas Community Colleges also provided on loan, 20+ ventilators to the Kansas Emergency Operations Center (KDEM) for distribution to health care facilities across the state. At the request of the Kansas Department of Insurance, Community Colleges also opened their training facilities to aid in the licensure testing for insurance agents across the state to ensure the essential function of insurance was not impeded because of lack of testing facilities. Multiple Kansas Community Colleges are or were partnering with KDEM and KDHE to provide housing and food service for first responders, COVID-19 victims, and families who need housing and food during this emergency specifically in the locations of COVID-19 out-breaks in Ford, Finney, and Seward Counties.

As one can see, Kansas Community Colleges have gone way outside the scope of normal operations to aide their communities and the state of Kansas while continuing to provide the vital education and workforce training needed by Kansas companies. We also worked closely with the Kansas Board of Nursing and KDADS to ensure we could teach out students who lost their ability to complete clinical hours and to ensure maximum flexibility for allied health students needing clinical completion. However, these activities occurred in an environment that was anything but usual. As full re-opening occurred throughout the summer the Kansas Jayhawk Athletic Conference made the decision to move all fall athletics (except cross country) to spring to protect our students, but also the college faculty, staff, and the communities in which the colleges are located. Each Community College worked with their local health department and followed their guidance for all things which are COVID-19 related. The following aspects of re-opening, process, and procedure varies greatly in different counties across the state. The statutory clarity around the local Boards of Trustees powers to make decisions would aid in future emergencies greatly. There are many lessons to be learned from our current emergency and the need for role definition and statutory clarity is perhaps the most important as we try to quickly respond to future disasters.

Presented by: Heather Morgan, Executive Director of the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees, 785-221-2828, hmorgan@kacct.org.