

MINUTES OF THE SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jean Schodorf at 1:30 p.m. on February 21, 2011, in Room 152-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Sharon Wenger, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Jason Long, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Dale Dennis, Deputy Commissioner, Kansas Department of Education
Dorothy Gerhardt, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Representative Rich Proehl, District #7 (written only)
Gary Beachner, Parsons, Kansas
Steven Charles, Oswego, Kansas
Doug Moses, Chetopa, Kansas
Dr. Edward E. Berger, Kansas Community College Presidents

Others attending:

See attached list.

Hearing on **SB 155-Assessed valuation of certain school districts**

Jason Long, Office of the Revisor of Statutes, provided a summary of the legislation proposed in **SB 155**. **SB 155** would proportionally allocate the assessed valuation of the former Kansas Army Ammunitions Plant among USDs #503, #504, #505 and #506 in Labette County. According to the Department of Education, enactment of **SB 155** would require no additional appropriation for state aid to school districts. The valuation would not change in total, only change among the districts.

Representative Rich Proehl, District #7 (written only), provided testimony in support of the proposed legislation (Attachment 1). This testimony stated the bill would allow the future property tax from development of the old Kansas Army Ammunition Plant to be shared proportionally among the school districts located in Labette County. As the property is developed by the Great Plains Development Authority over the next five to fifty years, all of southeast Kansas will benefit.

Gary Beachner, Parsons, Kansas, appeared before the committee in support of **SB 155** (Attachment 2). Mr. Beachner is currently completing his second term on the Parsons USD #503 school board and also serves on the board of directors for the Great Plains Development Authority. He stated the idea to introduce this legislation was taken from previous legislative actions which shared revenues from the potential development of racetrack gaming facilities or lottery gaming facilities with county school districts in Cherokee County, and another which shared revenues from the potential development of property used in production of ethanol with county school districts in Haskell County. As **SB 155** has no fiscal effect on the State of Kansas and does not raise taxes, he urged the approval of **SB 155**.

Steven Charles, Oswego, Kansas, owner of the Oswego Health Mart Drug Store in Oswego (Attachment 3) and Doug Moses, Chetopa, Kansas, President, USD #505 Board of Education, (Attachment 4) also appeared in support of the proposed legislation.

Senator Umbarger stated this area has played a key part of the economy of Labette County and Southeast Kansas for many years. He appreciated the school districts' coming together and working on this and coming here today so that in the future they can continue on and secure this property and get it on the tax rolls to make it part of the economic engine that drives Southeast Kansas.

The Hearing on **SB 155** was closed.

Following committee discussion, it was moved by Senator Umbarger and seconded by Senator Teichman that the committee recommend SB 155 favorable for passage. Motion carried on a voice vote.

SB 143-Creating the postsecondary tiered technical education state aid act

CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the Senate Education Committee at 1:30 p.m. on February 21, 2011, in Room 152-S of the Capitol.

Dr. Edward E. Berger, President, of Hutchinson Community College, and representing the Kansas Community College Presidents, appeared briefly before the committee offering support of the proposed legislation in support from the Kansas Community College Presidents (Attachment 5). He reiterated that **SB 143** is a framework for funding, recognizing that the fiscal component is not included in the legislation. The legislation will provide appropriate incentives for community and technical colleges to invest in high cost/high demand programs that will build the world class workforce that is necessary for the Kansas economy to rebound. One component of the bill is the repeal of the Community College operating grant, establishing a fund for non-tiered course offerings which will be distributed by the Kansas Board of Regents.

Dr. Blake Flanders, Vice President for Workforce Development, Kansas Board of Regents, appeared before the committee providing additional information and explanation as requested by the committee. A breakdown of the legislation was provided by section with a description of the provisions in each section (Attachment 6). Distribution of state funding under current guidelines, as well as under the proposed new funding structure, was also provided (Attachment 7).

It was moved by Senator Vratil, seconded by Senator Teichman, to amend **SB 143**, Section 18, to make the bill effective upon publication in the Statute book. Motion carried on a voice vote.

It was moved by Senator Vratil, seconded by Senator Owens, to amend **SB 143**, Section 4, line 27, to read "by a community college or ~~for~~ by the institute of technology for establishing". Following a brief discussion and the statement from Julene Miller, Board of Regents, that the bill was purposely written that way because Washburn is the entity that actually receives the funding and they wanted to make it clear that it is *for* the Institute of Technology, the motion by Senator Vratil and second by Senator Owens was withdrawn.

It was moved by Senator Teichman, seconded by Senator Abrams, that the committee recommend **SB 143**, as amended, favorable for passage. Motion carried on a voice vote.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 22, 2011.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: February 21, 2011

NAME	REPRESENTING
Ed Berger	KACCT
Jonathan Krueger	KBOR
Julene Miller	KBOR
Rita Johnson	KBOR
Dianne Duffy	KBOR
BLAKE FANDENS	KBOR
Traois Lowe	Little Girl Relations
LARRY BORG	KACCT
Kelly Navinsky-Wenzel	Kearney & Assoc.
Steven Charles	USD 504
Douglas Moses	USD 505 Chetopa / St. Paul
Gary Beachner	Lake County citizen
Terry Karlin	USD 504
Terry Foryth	KNEA
John Kutz	KASB
TED FENKES	C.S.
Melissa Ward	Hein Lau Firm
Bob Van srum	Blue Valley 229
John d. Pinegar	Washburn University

STATE OF KANSAS

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HOUSE OF
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INVESTMENTS & BENEFITS
TRANSPORTATION

Chairman Schodorf and members of the Senate Education Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you in support of SB 155.

This bill allows the future property tax from development of the old Kansas Army Ammunition Plant to be shared proportionally among the school districts located in Labette County. The potential for growth on the Ammunition Plant is unlimited. As the property is developed by the Great Plains Development Authority over the next five to fifty years, all of southeast Kansas will benefit.

Labette County, Jobs Inc., and the City of Parsons have spent thousands of dollars and countless hours working on this and believe this to be an important project.

In fairness, all the school districts should share in the tax proceeds. Thank you for allowing me to testify today. I urge your support of SB 155.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rich Proehl". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "P" and "R".

Rich Proehl
Representative
7th District

Senate Education
2-21-11
Attachment 1

Testimony in Support of Senate Bill No. 155,
Senate Standing Committee on Education
From: Gary Beachner

February 21, 2011
1:30pm – Room 152-S

Committee Chair-Senator Schodorf, Vice Chair-Senator Vratil, and members of the Senate Education Committee; I am Gary Beachner from Parsons, Kansas. From Parsons, I run our family grain elevator business. We also farm, raise cattle, and operate a commercial feedyard. I am completing my second term on the USD 503 Parsons School Board, and serve on the board of directors for the Great Plains Development Authority. But today I testify in support of SB 155 as a private citizen of Parsons, Labette County Kansas.

The need for SB 155:

History: In 1940, the US Government condemned over 13,000 acres of property near Parsons, Kansas in Labette County to form what became known as the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant (KSAAP), to produce munitions for the inevitable entry of the US into World War II. The property has been fenced and under high security ever since. A vast majority of the citizens of Labette County have never been allowed access.

In 2005 the KSAAP was placed on the Army's 'Base Realignment and Closure' (BRAC) list. This was devastating news to the county. Fortunately for our citizens, the Labette County commission had the foresight to be proactive, and created an opportunity to work with the Army to develop a plan to acquire a large portion of this property. This agreement ensures the property will be remediated, redeveloped, and returned to productive use. This bold action has been taken with perhaps great risk to the county, but there is also opportunity for great rewards for the county. It may be decades before we know for sure. **None of this property has been on the property tax roles for over 70 years.**

The Great Plains Development Authority (GPDA) was formed to guide the safe remediation, and the redevelopment of this property, in the best interest of the citizens of Labette County. Much of the property can immediately be put into productive use, but some must be carefully remediated, then made available for approved, appropriate uses. The nine member board of directors of the GPDA have employed a professional staff to manage and direct this mission.

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Attachment 2

This is a county effort; the whole county shares the risk of failure; the whole county should share in the rewards of success. SB 155 allows all of the school districts in Labette County to share in the future success of the privatization and redevelopment of this "new found property". SB 155 provides for fair and equitable distribution of state aid, and the levying of school taxes, for all four of the school districts in Labette County: USD 503, USD 504, USD 505, & USD 506. The formula for distribution is equitable, it is transparent, and cannot be manipulated.

The idea to introduce SB 155 was taken from previous legislative actions, which shared revenues from the potential development of racetrack gaming facilities or lottery gaming facilities with county school districts in Cherokee County, and another which shared revenues from the potential development of property used in production of ethanol with county school districts in Haskell County.

SB 155 has no fiscal effect on the State of Kansas. SB 155 does not raise taxes. I urge this committee to approve SB 155.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to testify today, and would be happy to answer any questions at the appropriate time.

Thank You



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History

The acreage that comprises the Great Plains Industrial Park was originally amassed to form the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant (KSAAP) during WW II. For nearly seven decades residents from throughout the four-state area manufactured mortars, missiles, grenades and the sophisticated Sensor Fused Weapon. During WW II its employment reached a peak of 7,358 people. During the Gulf War, in 1991, private contract operator Day & Zimmermann employed 1,302 people.

To accommodate Congress' efforts to streamline America's military operations, KSAAP was placed on the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure list in. All production operations ended in 2008.

The Great Plains Development Authority was created under Kansas Statutes by the Labette County Commission to acquire and develop a large portion of the property to offset the loss of jobs, ensure remediation efforts and to return the property to productive use.

A large portion of the site was transferred from the United States Army to the Great Plains Development Authority (a quasi-municipality) in 2010. Environmental regulators have determined that 88 percent of the new industrial park's grounds are free of contamination, and ready for immediate development, since the property provided buffer zones for production areas.

Remediation efforts have already begun on the remaining 12 percent.



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Official Labette County Website

Our Mission:

Labette County strives to provide the highest level of service to its constituents.

Welcome to Labette County, Kansas

Labette County is in Southeast Kansas, with Oklahoma on our south and one county removed from Missouri to the east. Labette County derived its name from French trapper Pierre La Baette, who lived among the Osage Indians until the mid 1800s. This area was primarily settled by union veterans following the Osage Treaty of 1865. Officially organized March 10, 1867, Labette County has eight cities, with Oswego serving as the county seat.

Great Plains Industrial Park



We are a 13,727 acre industrial park located in Labette County, southeast Kansas, which is the site of the former Kansas Army Ammunition Plant. We are centrally located between Tulsa, OK, Kansas City, MO, Wichita, KS, and Springfield, MO, on major east-west and north-south road networks and serviced by the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Railways. The port of Catoosa is located 90 miles south and there are two international airports within two hours drive. [Visit our website](#) for more information.

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Wind: 12.7 MPH South
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Oswego, KS 67356
- (620) 795-2138
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Honorable Members of the Committee:

Presentation by Steven Charles, R.Ph, FACA
Re: Senate Bill No. 155

Thank you for the opportunity to address the members of the Senate Education Subcommittee regarding Senate Bill No. 155.

I am Steven Charles. I came to Labette County in 1984 at which time I established the Oswego Health Mart Drug Store in Oswego, Kansas, a business I continue to own and operate.

At the time I moved to Labette County, the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant was the largest employer in the county. All of the Labette County communities benefited from the federal installation, both in terms of jobs and the payrolls that were economically cycled throughout the communities. At its height, employment peaked at approximately 7538, but by the time the Base Realignment and Closure Commission began turning the installation over the civil authority, employment had dwindled to around 100. Also during this time, Labette County experienced an erosion of both jobs and population. As a businessman, this concerns me greatly. Not only do I personally see a loss in business, there is, of course, a loss in local, county and state tax revenue.

The good people of Parsons have spearheaded a county initiative to take a federal installation that has been closed, and they have resurrected it to provide a potential source of jobs, and additional revenue for local, county and state units of government.

All the communities in Labette County strongly depend on their school districts to keep them viable. In Oswego, we depend on USD 504 to provide an education for our children, but we also recognize the tremendous benefit it provides to Oswego as the largest employer in our community. The health and welfare of our communities depend on their school districts. We in turn strive to provide the best education we can for our children. Local sources of revenue are extremely important relative to our ability to maintain competitive high quality schools. Our district has the closest attendance center to the Great Plains Development Authority. Service Valley Charter Academy lies less than two miles east of the installation. We do not seek any special consideration because of this; however, we respectfully request that all four school districts in the county share potential future revenues on a predetermined equitable basis.

Persons and businesses in Parsons and Labette County have committed money and time to the development of the Great Plains Development Authority.

Senate Education
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Attachment 3

Our small rural school district provides outstanding educational opportunities for children. Many USD 504 students have gone on to perform and compete at higher levels. On a personal note, my two children attended and graduated from USD 504. My son went on to study international finance and marketing and graduated from the University of Miami. It was always a source of pride for me when he would tell of how a boy from a rural one-horse Kansas town would tutor fellow students who attended mega-size and private high schools throughout the United States in math and computer technology.

My daughter graduated Magna Cum Laude from the American University of Paris and currently holds the highest G.P.A. of any student who has graduated from that institution. This is a testimony to what a Kansas public school education can provide, but equally important, what a small rural school can provide.

To further demonstrate the success of my school district, I would point out that Oswego High School has been recognized by the Governor's Achievement Award as being among the top five percent of all Kansas high schools for the past two consecutive years, and we have also been nominated for the national Blue Ribbon School Award. Additionally, the Wichita Eagle has recently ranked all schools in Kansas based on student achievement and Oswego High School was ranked number six out of 375 Kansas high schools.

I now have two grandchildren attending USD 504 schools and I will work diligently to provide them and all the children of Labette County the best education possible. We need the equitable distribution of the potential Great Plains Development Authority revenue for all Labette County students. We need your help to accomplish this goal. I ask you to support Senate Bill No. 155 for all of the children of the four school districts based n Labette County.

Honorable Chair and Committee members,

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today regarding SB 151. My name is Doug Moses and I am a lifelong resident of Chetopa, Kansas. I operate a small business in Chetopa, Kansas as well. I have held many positions in my community from City Council member to Volunteer Fireman. But my position of board president with the USD 505 School Board just might be the most important position I have held. For you see when we embrace the thought of the future of education, we could be shaping and molding the future leaders of our communities, counties, State and maybe even our nation. I am here today to show support for the passage of this bill. We believe the passing of this bill will benefit all 3600 plus students of Labette County. The history of this piece of property known as the Kansas Army Ammunition plant takes us back to the time of redistricting of school districts. This place was a thriving part of the economy in Southeast Kansas during the years to come, and now with the transfer of this property back to the Great Plains Development Authority we believe the property should continue to benefit all of Labette County again. With the current budget situation of the State we feel this bill provides an innovative way to increase job potential, economic growth and a way to help the education funding shortage in our part of the State. With the current figures of the education situation in our part of the State alone we stand to lose close to 1 million dollars in funding to provide for our students in Southeast Kansas.

In closing I would like to personally thank each and every one of you for job you do here for us in Kansas, and to also thank you for your continuing support of Senate Bill 151 that supports every student in our part of the State.

Doug Moses, President USD 505 Chetopa/St. Paul School Board

Senate Education
2-21-11
Attachment 4



Fuel^{the} economy

Kansas Community Colleges. The driving force.

Testimony in Support of Senate Bill 143

Edward E. Berger

President of Hutchinson Community College

(Representing Kansas Community College Presidents)

Good afternoon Madam Chair and members of the Senate Education Committee. I am Ed Berger, President of Hutchinson Community College, representing the Kansas Association of Community College Trustees. I apologize for being unable to attend the meeting last Monday and appreciate the opportunity to provide testimony today. At a meeting Thursday, I was asked by the community college presidents to provide testimony in support of Senate Bill 143.

Since 2007, when the Kansas Legislature created the Technical Education Authority, there has been a goal, at the direction of the Kansas Legislature, for the Authority to develop a funding formula for technical education that recognizes the cost differentials for technical education programs; placing emphasis on skill sets that are in high demand and essential for Kansas industry.

Senate Bill 143 provides a system of tiered funding using data from a national study. It will provide appropriate incentives for community and technical colleges to invest in high cost / high demand programs that will build the world class workforce that is necessary for the Kansas economy to rebound. An essential component of this Senate Bill 143 is the repeal of the Community College operating grant, establishing a fund for non-tiered course offerings which will be distributed by the Kansas Board of Regents. Senate Bill 143 is, of course, just a framework for funding, recognizing that the fiscal component is not included in this legislation.

Once again, Senate Bill 143 is the result of years of study, discussion, and finally consensus of support from both technical colleges and community colleges. I cannot think of any other example of a funding formula that has been more thoroughly vetted.

Kansas Community College presidents are supportive of this funding mechanism and ask that the committee vote to support this legislation. Thank you once again for providing the opportunity for testimony.

Senate Education
2-21-11
Attachment 5

Senate Bill 143

Postsecondary Tiered Technical Education State Aid Act

The proposed legislation would serve as the Postsecondary Tiered Technical Education State Aid Act and establish a unique funding distribution mechanism for tiered technical education courses delivered by two-year public postsecondary institutions. The various sections of this proposed act include the following:

New Sec.1	Title of the new act
New Sec. 2	Definition of terms used in the proposed act, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tiered and non-tiered courses, • eligible course credit hours, and • institutions eligible to participate
New Sec. 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions eligible for tiered technical state aid for tiered course credit hours approved by KBOR and delivered to resident students • Includes previous statutory language requiring the development of the new approach for funding postsecondary technical education with an added reference regarding consideration of local taxing authority for credit hours generated by in-district students • Residency determined in accordance with existing statutes, laws, or policies applicable to eligible institutions • Clarifies that only the portion of any appropriation that is in excess of the amount the an institution received in 2011 is "new funds" for purposes of the performance agreement limitations on receiving "new funds"
New Sec. 4	Eligible institution submission and certification of information to KBOR as necessary to carry out the proposed act
New Sec. 5	Distribution schedule
New Sec. 6	Prohibits receipt of both tiered technical education state aid and non-tiered course state aid for any one credit hour
New Sec. 7	Describes potential action to be carried out if institutions do not comply with the provisions of this act
New Sec. 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a Postsecondary Technical Education Fund within each community college and at Washburn University for WIT into and from which funds for establishing, conducting, maintaining and administering any technical program would be deposited and expended • Establishes a general operating fund in each technical college into and from which funds for delivering tiered technical and non-tiered course credit hours would be deposited and expended. Expenses of career technical education must be accounted for separately from expenses not attributable to career technical education • Requires eligible institutions to maintain fund accounting procedures necessary to assure proper accounting for career technical education courses
New Sec. 9	Permits transfer of funds from the general fund of a community college or WIT to the institution's postsecondary technical education fund but prohibits expenditures for career technical education directly from the general fund of a community college or WIT
New Sec. 10	Authorizes KBOR to adopt such policies as are necessary or desirable to implement and administer the act

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Attachment 6

New Sec. 11	Certification of duly enrolled credit hours of resident students by technical colleges
New Sec. 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriation for non-tiered credit hours at technical colleges will be prorated among all technical colleges if appropriation is insufficient to cover the full amount for which each technical college is eligible to receive • Handling of overpayment and underpayment of amounts as in previous statutes
New Sec. 13	Amends selected definitions in K.S.A. 71-601 (definitions section of community college operating grant statute)
New Sec. 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends the community college operating grant statute (K.S.A. 71-620) stating that funding under this statute is for non-tiered credit hours only, repeals existing distribution formula language and states the distribution of funds would be established by state board after dialogue with community college presidents • Credit hours funded through postsecondary tiered technical education state aid cannot also be submitted for funding under this statute • Includes reference to existing residency statutes for community colleges
Sec. 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends K.S.A. 72-4480 to establish a technical college grant for non-tiered course credit hours delivered by technical colleges with distribution established by state board after dialogue with technical college presidents • Credit hours funded through postsecondary tiered technical education state aid cannot also be submitted for funding under this statute
Sec. 16	Amends the Washburn University Operating grant statute (K.S.A. 72-6503) stating that credit hours funded through postsecondary tiered technical education state aid for the affiliated institute of technology cannot also be submitted for funding under this statute
Sec. 17	Repeals statutes being amended as well as statutes related to funding provisions no longer needed if the new act is passed
Sec. 18	Effective date of the act

Sections 4 through 12 were modeled after K.S.A. 71-603 through 71-605, 71-609a, 71-613 through 71-614, 71-620 and 71-802 of the community college state funding statutes.

The new approach to funding postsecondary technical education through enactment of the Postsecondary Tiered Technical Education State Aid Act will provide:

- A systematic uniform approach and structure for funding technical education regardless of sector
- Recognition of cost differentials for providing high-cost technical courses by providing more funding for higher tiered courses
- Data driven methodology for funding distribution
- A more transparent methodology to account for costs and expenditures related to technical education and training
- Strategic investment at the course level
- Improved linkage between secondary and postsecondary levels and consistent funding for secondary students earning postsecondary credit

SB 143 Proposed Change in Funding Structure

	*Existing State Funding Amounts and Structure			
	2011	2011	2011	2011
Institution	Community College Operating Grant	Technical College Aid for Technical Education	Other Institution Aid for Technical Education	Distribution of State Funding
Allen County	4,620,281			4,620,281
Barton	7,328,336			7,328,336
Butler	14,104,893			14,104,893
Cloud	4,282,099			4,282,099
Coffeyville	1,740,899		1,151,532	2,892,431
Colby	2,072,201			2,072,201
Cowley	6,488,117			6,488,117
Dodge City	2,479,592			2,479,592
Fort Scott	3,170,224			3,170,224
Garden City	2,559,826			2,559,826
Highland	4,217,828		1,348,939	5,566,767
Hutchinson	7,325,768		1,177,742	8,503,510
Independence	2,011,202			2,011,202
Johnson County	19,132,224		1,560,203	20,692,427
Kansas City KS	6,717,909		2,952,568	9,670,477
Labette	2,599,600			2,599,600
Neosho	2,546,285			2,546,285
Pratt	2,182,951			2,182,951
Seward	1,586,367		1,484,813	3,071,180
Flint Hills		2,253,053		2,253,053
Manhattan		2,463,007		2,463,007
North Central		3,346,434		3,346,434
Northwest		2,433,132		2,433,132
Salina		2,022,258		2,022,258
Wichita		6,374,834		6,374,834
Washburn Institute of Technology			2,529,895	2,529,895
FY 2011 Appropriated Amounts	97,166,602	18,892,718	12,205,692	128,265,012

*All credit hours at the same rate

**Existing funding split between Tiered/Non-Tiered based on % of credit hour type delivered

**Proposed New Funding Structure FY 2011 Base (CrHr Calc)		
NonTier Courses	Tiered Technical Courses	Distribution of State Funding
3,624,062	996,219	4,620,281
4,925,093	2,403,243	7,328,336
10,699,031	3,405,862	14,104,893
3,132,052	1,150,047	4,282,099
1,916,980	975,451	2,892,431
1,421,675	650,526	2,072,201
4,451,647	2,036,470	6,488,117
1,704,553	775,039	2,479,592
1,992,862	1,177,362	3,170,224
1,895,056	664,770	2,559,826
4,093,750	1,473,017	5,566,767
5,728,497	2,775,013	8,503,510
1,418,672	592,530	2,011,202
15,588,407	5,104,020	20,692,427
6,349,808	3,320,669	9,670,477
1,735,738	863,862	2,599,600
1,543,625	1,002,660	2,546,285
1,267,226	915,725	2,182,951
2,131,952	939,228	3,071,180
499,082	1,790,342	2,289,424
502,257	1,862,436	2,364,693
818,946	2,749,831	3,568,777
658,454	2,100,026	2,758,480
356,509	1,677,024	2,033,533
1,972,409	3,905,402	5,877,811
334,471	2,195,424	2,529,895
80,762,814	47,502,198	128,265,012

Senate Education
2-21-11
Attachment 7

Total Current Funding 128,265,000 (CC Opr Grant+Tech College Aid+Other Inst.Aid)
 New NonTiered Dollars 2,204,825 Board Request
 New Tiered Dollars 11,600,000 Board Request

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L				
Institution	FY 2011 CC Oper Grant/ Tech College Aid/ Other Inst.Aid	FY 2011 Base (CrHr Calc)		NT Gap Amt. (NTCalc- NTBase)		% of System NT Gap	Tiered Gap Amt. (Tcalc-Tbase)		% of System Tiered Gap	Distribution of New Money		FY 2011 Bases + New NT Money + New T Money	Difference from FY 2011		
		NonTier Base	Tiered Technical Base							\$ Share of New NT Money (Based on % of System NT Gap)	\$ Share of New T Money (Based on % of System T Gap)				
Allen County	\$ 4,620,281	\$ 3,624,062.49	\$ 996,218.51	\$ 787,938	1	787,938	14.61%	\$ 1,666,781	1	\$ 1,666,781	2.98%	\$322,077	\$345,559	\$ 5,287,917	\$ 667,636
Barton	\$ 7,328,336	\$ 4,925,092.75	\$ 2,403,243.25	\$ 193,907	1	193,907	3.59%	\$ 3,506,757	1	\$ 3,506,757	6.27%	\$79,262	\$727,025	\$ 8,134,623	\$ 806,287
Butler	\$ 14,104,893	\$ 10,699,031.34	\$ 3,405,861.66	\$ 1,086,969	1	1,086,969	20.15%	\$ 4,764,138	1	\$ 4,764,138	8.51%	\$444,309	\$987,707	\$ 15,536,909	\$ 1,432,016
Cloud	\$ 4,282,099	\$ 3,132,052.26	\$ 1,150,046.74	\$ (233,052)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 1,301,953	1	\$ 1,301,953	2.33%	\$0	\$269,923	\$ 4,552,022	\$ 269,923
Coffeyville	\$ 2,892,431	\$ 1,916,979.98	\$ 975,451.02	\$ (80,980)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 1,253,549	1	\$ 1,253,549	2.24%	\$0	\$259,887	\$ 3,152,318	\$ 259,887
Colby	\$ 2,072,201	\$ 1,421,674.92	\$ 650,526.08	\$ (225,675)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 753,474	1	\$ 753,474	1.35%	\$0	\$156,211	\$ 2,228,412	\$ 156,211
Cowley	\$ 6,488,117	\$ 4,451,647.38	\$ 2,036,469.62	\$ 97,353	1	97,353	1.80%	\$ 2,653,530	1	\$ 2,653,530	4.74%	\$39,794	\$550,133	\$ 7,078,044	\$ 589,927
Dodge City	\$ 2,479,592	\$ 1,704,552.81	\$ 775,039.19	\$ (22,553)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 905,961	1	\$ 905,961	1.62%	\$0	\$187,825	\$ 2,667,417	\$ 187,825
Fort Scott	\$ 3,170,224	\$ 1,992,862.48	\$ 1,177,361.52	\$ 247,138	1	247,138	4.58%	\$ 2,116,638	1	\$ 2,116,638	3.78%	\$101,020	\$438,824	\$ 3,710,068	\$ 539,844
Garden City	\$ 2,559,826	\$ 1,895,055.92	\$ 664,770.08	\$ 109,944	1	109,944	2.04%	\$ 1,070,230	1	\$ 1,070,230	1.91%	\$44,941	\$221,881	\$ 2,826,648	\$ 266,822
Highland	\$ 5,566,767	\$ 4,093,750.21	\$ 1,473,016.79	\$ 424,250	1	424,250	7.87%	\$ 2,226,983	1	\$ 2,226,983	3.98%	\$173,416	\$461,701	\$ 6,201,884	\$ 635,117
Hutchinson	\$ 8,503,510	\$ 5,728,496.86	\$ 2,775,013.14	\$ 200,503	1	200,503	3.72%	\$ 4,297,987	1	\$ 4,297,987	7.68%	\$81,958	\$891,064	\$ 9,476,531	\$ 973,021
Independence	\$ 2,011,202	\$ 1,418,672.10	\$ 592,529.90	\$ (113,672)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 634,470	1	\$ 634,470	1.13%	\$0	\$131,539	\$ 2,142,741	\$ 131,539
Johnson County	\$ 20,692,427	\$ 15,588,406.65	\$ 5,104,020.35	\$ 1,514,593	1	1,514,593	28.08%	\$ 7,213,980	1	\$ 7,213,980	12.89%	\$619,105	\$1,495,611	\$ 22,807,143	\$ 2,114,716
Kansas City KS	\$ 9,670,477	\$ 6,349,807.53	\$ 3,320,669.47	\$ 262,192	1	262,192	4.86%	\$ 4,527,331	1	\$ 4,527,331	8.09%	\$107,174	\$938,612	\$ 10,716,262	\$ 1,045,785
Labette	\$ 2,599,600	\$ 1,735,737.59	\$ 863,862.41	\$ (51,738)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 1,330,138	1	\$ 1,330,138	2.38%	\$0	\$275,766	\$ 2,875,366	\$ 275,766
Neosho	\$ 2,546,285	\$ 1,543,625.38	\$ 1,002,659.62	\$ 354,375	1	354,375	6.57%	\$ 2,175,340	1	\$ 2,175,340	3.89%	\$144,854	\$450,994	\$ 3,142,133	\$ 595,848
Pratt	\$ 2,182,951	\$ 1,267,225.52	\$ 915,725.48	\$ 114,774	1	114,774	2.13%	\$ 1,770,275	1	\$ 1,770,275	3.16%	\$46,915	\$367,015	\$ 2,596,882	\$ 413,931
Seward	\$ 3,071,180	\$ 2,131,952.35	\$ 939,227.65	\$ (742,952)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 418,772	1	\$ 418,772	0.75%	\$0	\$86,820	\$ 3,158,000	\$ 86,820
Flint Hills	\$ 2,289,424	\$ 499,081.67	\$ 1,790,342.33	\$ (186,082)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 902,658	1	\$ 902,658	1.61%	\$0	\$187,140	\$ 2,476,564	\$ 187,140
Manhattan	\$ 2,364,693	\$ 502,256.95	\$ 1,862,436.05	\$ (210,257)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 888,564	1	\$ 888,564	1.59%	\$0	\$184,218	\$ 2,548,911	\$ 184,218
North Central	\$ 3,568,777	\$ 818,945.78	\$ 2,749,831.22	\$ (340,946)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 1,222,169	1	\$ 1,222,169	2.18%	\$0	\$253,381	\$ 3,822,158	\$ 253,381
Northwest	\$ 2,758,480	\$ 658,453.65	\$ 2,100,026.35	\$ (391,454)	0	0	0.00%	\$ (163,026)	0	\$ -	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$ 2,758,480	\$ -
Salina	\$ 2,033,533	\$ 356,508.94	\$ 1,677,024.06	\$ (108,509)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 1,027,976	1	\$ 1,027,976	1.84%	\$0	\$213,121	\$ 2,246,654	\$ 213,121
Wichita	\$ 5,877,811	\$ 1,972,409.02	\$ 3,905,401.98	\$ (256,409)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 5,439,598	1	\$ 5,439,598	9.72%	\$0	\$1,127,744	\$ 7,005,555	\$ 1,127,744
Washburn Institute of Tech	\$ 2,529,895	\$ 334,470.98	\$ 2,195,424.02	\$ (73,471)	0	0	0.00%	\$ 1,882,576	1	\$ 1,882,576	3.36%	\$0	\$390,298	\$ 2,920,193	\$ 390,298
Total	\$ 128,265,012	\$ 80,762,814	\$ 47,502,198	\$ 2,356,186		\$ 5,393,935	100.00%	\$ 55,788,802		\$ 55,951,828	100.00%	\$2,204,825	\$11,600,000	\$142,069,837	\$13,804,825