



Career and Technical Education "Materials, Supplies and Operating Costs"

Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs statewide need an improved Materials, Supplies and Operating Costs (MSOC) formula that will meet the needs for the higher cost programs. CTE is defined as basic education and any increased funding needs to include a CTE MSOC funding formula that sustains programs statewide. This is critical to the success of CTE to cover the additional supply costs and meet the required standards associated with high quality CTE programming.

Priority #1 - Outcome requested:

“Amend the 2015-2017 budget to include a 2.06 formula multiplier for CTE MSOC and a 2.25 multiplier for Skill Center MSOC.”

The multiplier in the charts below reflect a three-year average of comparing actual basic education costs to actual CTE program costs in MSOC.

CTE MSOC

This chart reflects the combined BEA and CTE enhanced MSOC rates. With the proposed reduction of the indirect rate discussed later in the OSPI decision package, only the portions of MSOC related to Technology, Curriculum, Library and Other Supplies, and Professional Development would actually be funded in the CTE program.

MSOC Category – 2016-17	General Educ. Allocation	CTE Multiplier	CTE Allocation
Technology	\$127.17	3.19	\$405.67
Curriculum	\$136.54	2.63	\$359.10
Library and Other Supplies	\$289.88	1.37	\$397.14
Professional Development	\$21.12	1.03	\$21.75
Total	\$574.71	2.06	\$1,183.66

Skill Center MSOC

Skill Center MSOC values should be enhanced above BEA rates based on a three-year average of the ratio of actual Skill Center MSOC expenditures per student compared to basic education. Because Skill Centers are their own cost centers, a slightly different policy than for adjusting individual MSOC components is based upon whether or not there are direct program costs. The total BEA funded MSOC should be adjusted by a factor that reflects the actual cost of Skill Center MSOC compared to BEA.

Skill Center per Student MSOC	BEA	Skill Center (Proposed) MSOC
2016-17 School Year	\$1,230.62	\$2,768.90
Three-Year Average Multiplier		2.25

Priority #2 - Outcome requested:

Suggested amendment language for supplemental budget bill (SSB 6052) for funding CTE MSOC improvement:

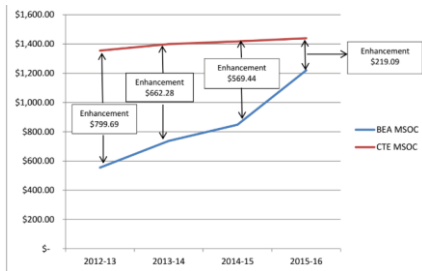
We suggest the following for an improved CTE MSOC investment in the second year of the 2015-17 biennium for CTE \$19 million.

- Students in approved skill center programs generate per student MSOC allocations of \$1,438.74 for the 2015-16 school year, and \$1,588.55 for the 2016-17 school year.
- Students in approved exploratory and preparatory Career and Technical Education programs generate per student MSOC allocations of \$1,279.32 for the 2015-16 school year, and \$1,410.58 for the 2016-17 school year.

CTE Funding Clarification:

CTE programs have additional requirements for industry standard equipment and supplies, industry certification options, student leadership and supervision, and teacher certification and training. The business community is calling upon CTE programs to develop a viable workforce and encourage students to enter postsecondary training to include certification programs, apprenticeship, two-year technical and four-year degree programs.

Current funding for CTE has remained relatively constant while significant increases in funding for general education increases to a level that equals CTE. This places the future of CTE, a Basic Ed Program, in jeopardy. The issue began when the multiplier for CTE was removed from the state budget in the 2011-2013 biennium. Current state budgets as proposed have not cut or reduced the amount of funding for CTE and have a modest inflationary rate provided, resulting in small growth over time. However, the inflationary rate does not account for the cost of outfitting new programs or the more expensive materials for existing CTE programs, which translates to cutting back the applied learning activities of those programs to match the supply monies provided. Going forward the budget does not include the NECESSARY funding MSOC enhancement for Career and Technical Education in high schools.



As a result, CTE funding will be equal to the Basic Education Allocation (BEA) when it is fully funded; at that point why would a district continue to offer expensive programs that have additional requirements for the same revenue?

Key points to the issue:

Limiting or capping the funding formula for CTE in 2776 within the definition of basic education may not have been seen at the time as a cut to CTE funding; however, the resulting change will drive the loss of CTE in schools over time; thus removing CTE from basic education opportunities.

The State Board and the Legislature require students to select a Career Pathway as part of their High School Plan. CTE is a major part of that process, providing students exploratory and preparatory experiences leading to postsecondary options. Statistics have shown students enrolled in a 2-year CTE program during high school have a higher graduation rate (91.4%) than the average high school graduate (77.4%).

What will be lost over time?

- Without these essential resources access to high cost CTE programs will be based on local control or circumstance, the cost of program will be a strong consideration as to what remains when cuts need to be made. CTE programs will be lost as a result; therefore, consistent statewide equitable access to programs will no longer be available for all students and the last of the “shops” will be lost.
- Business and industry will continue to struggle to have a skilled workforce because students will not have the exposure to and training in the various career fields that drive our state’s economy.
- Students will not have the opportunity to develop their passion and engage in relevant, rigorous courses aligned to their career goals. Graduation rates will go down and the loss of authentic supervised work experience opportunities for students will be lost.
- Student ability to participate in Career and Technical Student Organization (CTSO) opportunities will be lost and they will lose the benefits of FBLA, FCCLA, FFA, DECA, HOSA, SkillsUSA, TSA, WCTSM; along with school and state participation in activities like FIRST Robotics, Lego League, Maker Programs, JROTC, and others will be affected.

