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**SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL  
AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION**



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**ANNUAL REPORT  
1985-1986**

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# SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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STEPHEN CARTER  
Chairman

ROBERT H. WHITE  
Executive Director

November 7, 1986

TO: His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Members of the  
General Assembly of South Carolina:

On behalf of the State Council, I am pleased to transmit herewith the 1985-1986 Annual Report of the State Council on Vocational and Technical Education. This Report describes the authority, responsibility and major activities of the Council for the 1985-1986 year. Fiscal information is also provided.

The Council appreciates your continued support of vocational and technical education and the interest in the work of the Council. We are confident that the efforts of this agency are continuing to bring about increased coordination and cooperation, and other desired improvements in the delivery systems of public supported occupational education in our State.

We are looking forward to an exciting and productive year in 1986-1987, as the Council moves to also fulfill its additional responsibilities as the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee, as designated by the Employment Revitalization Act of 1986.

Respectfully,

Robert H. White, Ph.D.  
Executive Director

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The South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education currently operates under the authority of Public Law 98-324 (Carl P. Perkins Act) and State Executive Order 58-09, Sec. 112. (a) of the Federal Act (P.L. 98-324), specifies that "Each State which desires to participate in vocational education programs authorized by this Act for any fiscal year shall establish a State council, which shall be appointed by the Governor . . . The State Council shall allow South Carolina to meet this requirement and thus be eligible for Federal funds for vocational education."

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Executive Director

STEPHEN CARLIS  
Chairman

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## OVERVIEW

The State Council on Vocational and Technical Education is a separate state agency established under the auspices of the federal Act which provides funds for vocational education in the state. That Act specifies that for a state to be eligible to receive federal funds for vocational education, the state must have a state Council. The Council's purpose is to carry out certain evaluative functions and provide advice to the appropriate agencies on policy matters pertaining to secondary level vocational education and to postsecondary level vocational education (technical education). The Council is composed of 13 members who are representative of both the public and private segments of the population, and are appointed by the Governor. The Council works primarily with the boards and administrative units of vocational education and technical education. These include the Office of Vocational Education in the State Department of Education, the State Board of Education, the staff of technical education and the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education. From time to time, the Council also works with other agencies or groups concerned with occupational education and training. Financial support for the Council consisted primarily of a federal allocation to the Council which, by federal law, may not be diverted for any other purpose. The Council also received a small state appropriation. Total authorized staff for the Council during 1985-1986 consisted of three full-time positions.

The Council does not conduct any educational programs, nor does it have any administrative authority over such programs. The efforts of the Council are directed primarily to evaluative research, and to development of policy advice which is then submitted to the appropriate board to enhance and improve the programs and the efficiency of occupational education in South Carolina.

This very brief overview is provided since many persons perceive the Council to be an extension of Vocational Education, or sometimes of Technical Education, which is a false assumption.

## PURPOSE

The South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education currently operates under the authority of Public Law 98-524 (Carl D. Perkins Act) and State Executive Order 85-09. Sec. 112.- (a) of the federal act (P.L. 98-524), specifies that "Each State which desires to participate in vocational education programs authorized by this Act for any fiscal year shall establish a State council, which shall be appointed by the Governor ...." The State Council allows South Carolina to meet this requirement and thus be eligible for federal funds for vocational education.

The Council's purposes stem from both federal and state legislation. Among its federally-mandated responsibilities, the Council is required to evaluate "the vocational education program delivery systems assisted under this Act, and under the Job Training Partnership Act...." The Perkins Act further specifies that the Council is to "make recommendations to the State board ...." Given the governance of the system in South Carolina, the Council has assumed, supported by Executive Order 85-09, very similar relationships to the State Board for Vocational Education (which is the State Board of Education), the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, and the state administrative unit for the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

An additional purpose of the Council during 1985-86 was to complete a state legislative requirement to "conduct an intensive study of how the vocational education system can best prepare young people with skills employers will require between the years 1990 and 2000." (Sec. 2, Subpart 5, Subdivision A, DIVISION II of the South Carolina Education Improvement Act of 1984). This study, comprised of eight specific elements, was begun during 1984-85 and completed in June of 1986.

Evaluation is only one of the many responsibilities of the Council. Others include: "furnish consultation to the State board" (Sec. 112(d)(4)), "advise the State board and make reports to the Governor, the business community, and the general public of the State..." (Sec. 112(d)(2)), be involved with the State's planning process for vocational education (Sec. 113(a)(2)(A)), and "submit recommendations to the State board..." (Sec. 112(d)(5)). These purposes, extracted from the Perkins Act, represent the major evaluative and policy advice duties of the Council. All of these responsibilities, and more, must be met in order for the State to remain eligible for federal funds for vocational education.

The Council has steadfastly remained an advocate for improved and accessible programs of vocational and technical education through its one and one half decades of existence.

## AUTHORITY - RESPONSIBILITY

The authority of the Council comes from two sources: a federal Act and a State Executive Order. The Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act (Public Law 98-524), in Section 112, specifies that to be eligible for federal funds for vocational education, the State "shall establish a State council...." This Act also provides the conditions by which the Council shall operate, the membership requirements, duties, and other specifics. Executive Order 85-09, issued by Governor Richard W. Riley on April 1, 1985, endorses the provisions of the federal Act and creates the Council as an agency in the State government structure. On April 29, 1986, the Employment Revitalization Act of 1986 was signed into State law. This Act designated the State Council on Vocational and Technical Education to also serve as the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee, with additional specified responsibilities.

The area of responsibility of the Council encompasses the totality of vocational, technical, and other occupational education and job training. The major programs for which the Council has evaluation or policy advice responsibilities include:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Scope</u>
State Board of Education	Vocational Education	92 School Districts 54 vocational centers 116,000 students
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education	Technical Education	16 technical colleges 27,600 full-time equivalent students
Administration for the Job Training Partnership Act		
Occupational Information Coordinating Committee		
The Public and The U. S. Congress		

## MEMBERS

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act requires the State Council to consist of 13 members, appointed to fill specified membership criteria. The Council elects the Chairman from among its private sector members. During 1985-1986 the Council members, with officers indicated, were:

Mr. Stephen Carter, Chairman	Columbia
Dr. Joann B. Morton, Vice-Chair	Columbia
Mr. Frank M. Hart, Past Chair	Marion
Dr. Steward Baylor	Moore
Mrs. Beulah Bennett	Charleston
Mr. David Burton	Columbia
Dr. Don C. Garrison	Pendleton
Mr. Donald Gist	Columbia
Mr. Frank E. Harling	Graniteville
Mr. Bennett Helms	Spartanburg
Mr. James Johnson	Andrews
Ms. Linda Lingle	Charleston
Mrs. Ollie S. McAlister	Ridgeland

The Council members donated a considerable amount of time to Council business during 1985-86, time spent in behalf of vocational and technical education that was voluntarily given to this effort. Overall, a minimum of 136 days were contributed by members to meetings and activities directly related to the Council's purposes. Additionally, there were many other instances of special meetings and visits to educational institutions, time spent in discussions, and large amounts of time devoted to reading publication drafts and correspondence, for which the Council has no official record. Appendix I provides some detail concerning this donated time.

There is considerable cross-representation between the Council and the State Private Industry Council (PIC), which is advisory to the administration of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). Three PIC members (Dr. Morton, Mr. Harling, and Mrs. McAlister) currently serve as members of the Council, and the Council's Executive Director represents the Council as a member of the State PIC.

## ORGANIZATION

Due to the role of the Council and its limited staff, the operational style of the South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education is virtually unique in state government. Concerns and issues are identified and discussed by the members, priorities are established, research is carried out as necessary, and Council members then develop recommendations and positions, with staff assistance as needed. Rather than serve as a policy-approving board for materials developed by staff, the very nature of the Council's role dictates active involvement of all members and informed participation in the development of recommendations.

Much of the work of the Council is carried out through committee structure. The Council Committee assignments for 1985-86 were:

### Committee Structure, 1985-1986

#### Executive Committee

Mr. Stephen Carter, Chairman  
Dr. Joann B. Morton, Vice-Chair  
Mr. Frank M. Hart, Past Chair

#### Special Studies Committee

Dr. Joann B. Morton, Comm. Chr.  
Dr. Steward Baylor  
Mr. David Burton  
Mr. Donald Gist  
Mr. Bennett Helms  
Mr. Frank M. Hart

#### Legislative Liaison Committee

Mr. Stephen Carter, Comm. Chair  
Ms. Linda Lingle  
Mr. James Johnson  
Mr. Frank E. Harling  
Mrs. Beulah D. Bennett

#### Articulation Committee

Mr. Frank M. Hart, Comm. Chair  
Dr. Steward Baylor  
Mr. Bennett Helms  
Dr. Don C. Garrison

#### Plans and Planning Committee

Mr. David Burton, Committee Chair  
Mrs. Ollie S. McAlister  
Mr. Frank E. Harling  
Dr. Don C. Garrison  
Mr. Frank M. Hart  
Mrs. Beulah D. Bennett

## STAFF - OFFICE

### STAFF

Three positions were authorized to provide direction, secretarial support, fiscal functions, research, and all other necessary support activities. This number has remained constant since 1977-78, despite the increasing complexity of agency activity and a vast increase in evaluation responsibilities. Due to the myriad of tasks required, each staff person must be well versed and responsible for several areas of activity.

Throughout 1985-86, the staff for the Council consisted of:

Dr. Robert H. White - Executive Director  
Dr. Angela Holweger - Executive Assistant  
Mrs. Elizabeth (Lib) Shealy - Executive Support Specialist

Due to the very small staff, Administration is the only division shown on the agency organizational chart.

### OFFICE

The Council office was located at 2221 Devine Street, Suite 420, Columbia, 29205, in office space leased from the State. All direct and indirect costs associated with the office, including rent, were paid from the Council's federal allocation and the state appropriation. Indirect costs associated with other services provided by the State (e.g., purchasing, audits, voucher audits and check writing, etc.) were paid to the State from the Council's federal funds.

## HISTORY - SYNOPSIS

The South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education was created in 1969 as the State Advisory Council on Vocational Education. Public Law 90-576, the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, specified that "any State which desires to receive a grant under this title for any fiscal year shall establish a State Advisory Council, which shall be appointed by the Governor...." In order to establish South Carolina's eligibility for federal funds for vocational education, Governor Robert McNair appointed twelve persons to the Advisory Council in the spring of 1967. This requirement has been continued, in essentially the same form, throughout the various federal vocational education Acts. However, there have been some modifications to comply with changes in the federal law.

The first activity of record was the Advisory Council meeting of June 23, 1969. The Council met in the Governor's Conference Room, elected Mr. Bob Harley of Spartanburg as Chairman and Mr. Floyd Johnson of York as Vice-Chairman, and approved the State Plan for Vocational Education. Following that meeting the Council was essentially inactive until an Executive Director was employed on February 24, 1970.

From February through June of the first year, the Council met three times, with much of the effort devoted to establishing an effective organization and in preparing the first evaluation report. Although the federal law required the Council to serve in an advisory relationship to the State Board for Vocational Education (State Board of Education), the Governor expressed his position that the Council should also serve in a similar capacity to the State Technical Education Committee, thus establishing a precedent. The Council allocation for 1969-70 was \$34,679, and the Council office was first established at Clemson University, in space provided by the University.

From 1970-71 through 1972-73, the membership of the State Advisory Council varied from 13 to 16 members. The Council was occupied with its advisory responsibilities, and each year's evaluation report contained recommendations to both the State Board of Education and the Technical Education Board.

In July of 1973, the Council office was relocated to Suite 809 in the SCN Center at Main and Lady streets in Columbia. Council membership remained relatively constant at 15 or 16 members from 1973-74 through 1976-77. In addition to its regular evaluation responsibilities, the Council began to take interest in special topics, such as reported problems in the administration of licensed practical nursing programs, and in a study of the need for a doctoral level program in vocational and technical education in South Carolina. An emerging topic of concern to the members at

that time centered about the expressed need for coordination and articulation of related vocational and technical education programs.

Beginning with 1977-78, newly enacted federal legislation expanded the Council membership to a minimum of 20 members, and prescribed additional duties. In late June of 1978, The Council office was moved from commercial office space at the SCN Center to an office in a state-owned building at 2221 Devine Street, Columbia. A third staff position was established in mid-year of 1977-78 (January, 1978) to provide additional Council support.

From 1977-78 through March 30, 1985, the Council membership varied from 20 to 23 members. A primary activity of the Council from 1969 to 1985 was the development and publication of an annual evaluation report containing recommendations to the State Board of Education and to the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education. At various times, recommendations were also offered to other groups, such as the 1202 Commission and the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

#### Council Priorities

Changing federal requirements for the Council, and changing conditions within the State, have caused the Council to focus on different topics at various times.

When the Council was initially established (Vocational Education Amendments of 1968), very general responsibilities were assigned. The significance of this Act was in prescribing independence for the Council, and in providing separate financial support for its operation and evaluative activities.

The Education Amendments of 1972, P.L. 92-318, reflected strong Congressional approval of the efforts of, and the progress being made by, State Advisory Councils. In that Act, Congress broadened the role and responsibilities of State Advisory Councils by adding an advisory relationship to the planning process for post-secondary occupational education. The Council was also to advise the 1202 Commission, a group with broad planning responsibilities for higher education.

Federal legislation affecting vocational education, and the role of the State Advisory Council, was greatly revised in the Education Amendments of 1976, Public Law 94-482. In this Act, Congress expanded the membership requirements to include wider representation, but more importantly, Congress again expanded the responsibilities of the Council. Essentially, this Act continued all of the earlier requirements and specified additional duties that previously were only implied.

On October 19, 1984, Congress again amended the federal authorization for vocational education by enacting the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984, Public Law 98-524. This Act, which became effective immediately, not only continued the requirement of a Council in order for a state to be eligible to receive federal funds for vocational education, but it contained several significant changes for the Council. The Perkins Act reduced the number of members to a specified 13 from the previous minimum of 20, and increased the prescribed responsibilities. It also continued to provide federal fiscal support (at a slightly increased level) while extending the requirement that the Council must be independent. The Perkins Act also deleted the word "advisory" in the Council's name. The Council is now known as the South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education. One other important change was to increase the Council's duties to include evaluation responsibilities for programs under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

One of the last activities of the State Advisory Council under P.L. 94482 was the completion and dissemination of the Fourteenth Annual Evaluation Report. On April 1, 1985, Governor Richard W. Riley made Council appointments under the new Act (Public Law 98-524), and these appointees were the members for 1985-86.

Historically, State authority for the State Council has been through a series of Executive Orders. An Executive Order of February 12, 1970, issued by Governor Robert McNair, first established state authority for the State Advisory Council. On August 18, 1972, Governor John West issued a subsequent Executive Order which continued the Council but also specifically included the word "Technical" in the name of the Council to designate a parallel responsibility to the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education. On April 16, 1979, Governor Richard W. Riley updated the two previous Executive Orders which had given the South Carolina Advisory Council on Vocational and Technical Education a place in the state governance structure. Executive Order 79-12 continued the Council for "purposes as may be advisable to improve vocational and technical education..." and further clarified the advisory relationship to the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education.

Executive Order 85-09 by Governor Richard W. Riley on April 1, 1985, established the South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education and repealed Executive Order 79-12. Executive Order 85-09 transferred the responsibilities and tangibles of the State Advisory Council to the State Council, and continued the provision that the Council would bear equal relationships to the State Board of Education and the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education.

## FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

The duties of the Council are found in the Carl D. Perkins Act, (Public Law 98-524, Section 112 and related sections), Executive Order 85-09, the South Carolina Education Improvement Act (EIA, Section 2, Subpart 5), and the South Carolina Employment Revitalization Act of 1986 (ERA-86).

### FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 112 of Public Law 98-524 contains a number of requirements and responsibilities of the State Council. The following list of the most salient duties are extracted from the Act:

- + Advise the State Board of Education "on the development of the State plan." (Sec. 112.(d)(1))
- + "Furnish consultation to the State Board (of Education) on the establishment of evaluation criteria for vocational education programs within the State." (Sec. 112.(d)(4))
- + Provide consultation to the State Board (of Education) on the establishment of technical committees. (Sec. 111.(d))
- + Advise the State Board of Education on "policies the State should pursue to strengthen vocational education (with particular attention to programs for the handicapped)...." (Sec. 112.(d)(2)(A))
- + Advise the State Board of Education on "initiatives and methods the private sector could undertake to assist in the modernization of vocational education programs ...." (Sec. 112.(d)(2)(B))
- + "Analyze and report on the distribution of spending for vocational education in the State and on the availability of vocational education activities and services within the State...." (Sec. 112.(d)(3))
- + "Submit recommendations to the State Board (of Education) on the conduct of vocational education programs conducted in the State which emphasize the use of business concerns and labor organizations ...." (Sec. 112.(d)(5))
- + "Assess the distribution of financial assistance ... particularly with (regard to) the analysis of the distribution of financial assistance between secondary vocational education programs and postsecondary vocational education programs...." (Sec. 112.(d)(6))

- + "Recommend procedures to the State Board (of Education) to insure and enhance the participation of the public in the provision of vocational education at the local level...." (Sec. 112.(d)(7))
- + "Report to the State Board (of Education) on the extent to which ..." handicapped, disadvantaged, adults, single parents, persons in non-traditional programs, and criminal offenders "are provided with equal access to vocational education programs ...." (Sec. 112.(d)(8))
- + "Evaluate at least once every two years" vocational education programs and JTPA programs. (Sec. 112.(d)(9)(A))
- + Issue reports to the Governor, the business community and the general public. (Sec. 112.(d)(2))
- + Make recommendations and advise on the "adequacy and effectiveness of the coordination that takes place between vocational education and (programs of) the Job Training Partnership Act ...." (Sec. 112.(d)(9))

#### STATE REQUIREMENTS

Executive Order 85-09 gave the Council the authority to carry out "the purposes stated in the Act (federal Act) and for other purposes as may be advisable to improve vocational and technical education in particular." This generalized responsibility provided authority for the Council to work with other boards, agencies, and groups as needed.

The EIA of 1984 required the Council to conduct and report on a series of studies of the state's vocational education system. Although the stated purpose of the study was to project future job markets and skills, and recommend ways in which the vocational education system can best meet these needs, the wording of the Act specified eight key elements about which information was requested:

**ENROLLMENT PATTERNS:** data on and analysis of students' use of the vocational education system;

**INFORMATION MANAGEMENT:** recommendations for the creation of a new management information system that would provide more timely, accurate, and useful information on vocational enrollments, completions, and placements;

**STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS:** a demographic and achievement profile of vocational students;

EMPLOYER PERCEPTIONS: a report of employers' expectations of and experiences with the vocational education system;

STUDENT PERCEPTIONS: a report of students' perceptions of and experiences with the vocational education system;

NEEDS OF LOW ACHIEVERS: recommendations for how the vocational system can best meet the training and employment needs of low achieving students;

IMPROVED COORDINATION: recommendations for how the programs of the vocational education system can be better coordinated with other education, training, and employment agencies; and

LABOR PROJECTIONS: a report on the state's labor needs for the coming decade that can be met by vocational program graduates.

Only the last element, labor projections, addressed the original charge in the legislation. Therefore, it was the Council's understanding that the eight elements of the study, being more specific, constituted the framework for the studies. The information could then serve as a basis for examining "what exists" as well as "what is needed." For this reason, the overall approach in the studies was one of meeting the requirements of the eight elements even though, collectively, they did not fully address the generalized objective. The design of study elements and the presentation of findings were formulated in descriptive terms that provided a picture of the "state of the art" in vocational education in relation to projected needs.

The studies were completed with the release of Report Number 6, which was produced in May, 1986. One additional report in the series was published in July, 1986, in which the Council outlined nine overall recommendations arising from the various studies. A brief listing of the reports, and the topics covered by each, includes

#### STATE COUNCIL REPORT

#### EIA STUDY ELEMENT

Report #1:

"Vocational Education  
Its Programs  
and Students"  
(December, 1985)

Student's Use - Data on participation in vocational courses, and between those who complete a sequence vs. those who take only one or two courses.

Profile of Students - Demographic and achievement information on students who enroll in, complete, and are placed from vocational programs.

- Report #2: "What Students Say About Vocational Programs" (December, 1985) Student Perceptions - Report of students' perceptions of and experiences with the vocational system, using samples of current and former students.
- Report #3: "Vocational Education and the Low Achieving Student" (February, 1986) Low Achievers - Recommendations for how vocational education can best meet the needs of low achieving students who do not pursue postsecondary education.
- Report #4: "Meeting Labor Needs in South Carolina: The Role of Vocational Education" (February, 1986) Future Skill Needs - Report on the state's labor needs which can be met by students who successfully complete vocational education programs.
- Report #5: "What Employers Say About Vocational Education in South Carolina" (April, 1986) Employer Perceptions - Report on employer perceptions of and experiences with the vocational education system.
- Report #6: "The Student Data System in Vocational Education: Capabilities and Recommended Improvements" (May, 1986) Management Information System - Recommendations for the creation of a more timely, accurate, and useful MIS to supply data on student participation, completion, placement, and the effects of participation in vocational education.
- Report #7: "Meeting Future Challenges in Vocational Education: Recommendations for Action" (July, 1986) A Summary Report - Nine recommendations for action, based on the previous reports, and in relation to the economic, technological, and social changes that are occurring.

Not Reported by the Council - Addressed by the General Assembly and reflected in the enactment of the Employment Revitalization Act of 1986

Improved Coordination of Programs Recommendations for how the programs of the vocational education system can be better coordinated with other education, training, employment and economic development activities.

### FISCAL

The South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education is supported by a combination of federal funds allocated to the South Carolina Council and by appropriated state funds. The federal allocation for the Council provided approximately 68 percent of the 1985-86 total expenditures while state appropriated funds provided 26 percent; six percent were from restricted funds.

In addition to the federal allocation and the state appropriation, slightly more than \$9,000 was spent from a restricted funds category in completing the comprehensive study of vocational education. Total 1985-1986 expenditures for the Council, from all sources, were slightly more than \$154,000. A complete account of the available funds and the expenditures is shown in Appendix II, Report of Available Funds and Expenditures 1985-86.

All direct and indirect costs of the Council were paid from the federal and state funds, including salaries, travel, office expenses, per diem for Council members, office rental, and payment of indirect expenses from federal funds to the State.

Total expenditures for the Council, excluding the restricted grant funds, increased slightly when compared to the previous year. Most of the increase was due to the full-time funding of all positions on the staff; during the previous year a position had been vacant for several months.

Major expense items for the Council were salaries and fringe benefits, which comprised 69 percent of expenditures. Travel, per diem, and fixed charges accounted for another 15.5 percent, leaving just 15.5 percent for contractual services, equipment and supplies to maintain the office and carry out the work of the Council.

## ACTIVITIES

1985-1986 marked the first year of operation for the Council under the provisions of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act. Compared to previous legislation, this act brought considerable changes to the Council in terms of size and responsibilities. At the same time, there was an air of uncertainty for programs of vocational education, technical education, the administration of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the State Council, and even for other agencies, pending the final outcome of the Employment Revitalization Act (ERA).

During the first several months of 1985-1986, the Council concentrated on the series of studies of vocational education required in the EIA. Later in the year, the focus of the Council shifted to its specific federal requirements, and to following and interpreting the implications of the ERA as this legislation moved through the General Assembly and was signed in law on April 29, 1986.

### EIA STUDY

Much of the work on the studies of vocational education had to be accomplished "in-house" by the Council, due to very limited availability of funds for this purpose. During the latter part of FY 1985-85, approximately 60 percent of the work on the studies had been completed. The 1985-86 activities focused on analyzing various study results, and, working closely with the Council's Special Study Committee, formulating recommendations and drafting reports.

Report #1 and Report #2 were given final approval by the Council and published in December, 1985. Report #1 was entitled "Vocational Education: Its Programs and Students," and provided a descriptive report of the nature and scope of the secondary vocational education system in the state. The "Students" portion of the report contained an analysis of the number and characteristics of students enrolled in the various types of vocational programs. Information was also provided on the placement rates of occupational program completers. The period covered by the report was the 1984-85 school year, and completers from the 1982-83 school year.

Report #2, "What Students Say About Vocational Programs," contained the results of surveys of two student groups. A sample of currently enrolled students, including vocational and non-vocational students, was surveyed to determine their perceptions of vocational education and other pertinent information. As a separate study, former graduates of vocational education programs were surveyed by telephone to assess opinions on a number of questions pertaining to their experiences with vocational education and the impact of those experiences.

In February of 1986 two additional studies were completed and prepared for distribution. Report #3, "Vocational Education and the Low Achieving Student," was based largely on the finding from a statewide survey of approximately 350 vocational center directors, guidance and placement personnel, and vocational teachers. The term "low achiever" was defined as a student who, for whatever reasons, had educational deficits and was behind his age group in academic and/or vocational achievement. This survey focused on needs and current practices with regard to programs or services for low achievers.

Report #4, "Meeting Labor Needs in South Carolina: The Role of Vocational Education," addressed current demographic, technological, and economic trends and provided suggestions and implications for vocational education. This "futures-based" study should be on-target for guiding programs and priorities for several years, or until conditions again change direction.

"What Employers Say About Vocational Education in South Carolina," Report #5, was approved by the Council and published in April, 1986. Based on a mailed survey to a large state-wide sample of employers, the study assessed employer's perceptions of and experiences with vocational education and occupational program graduates. As with the earlier studies, conclusions and recommendations were offered to guide policy makers.

"The Student Data System in Vocational Education: Capabilities and Recommended Improvements," was the title of Report #6, produced in May of 1986. This report addressed the internal student data system operated by the Office of Vocational Education. This computer-based information system provides information on enrollments, completions, and placements from vocational programs, and also on the effects of participation in vocational education. A description of the system's current capabilities was provided including recent improvements. Suggestions for expanding the system to include research and evaluation functions were also provided.

The final publication of the series, Report #7, was titled "Meeting Future Challenges in Vocational Education: Recommendations for Action." Published in July, 1986, this summary and overview report highlighted the findings and conclusions of the entire study series. It also represented an effort on the part of Council to put the various findings and conclusions into perspective and relate them to the broader context of economic and social changes occurring in the nation and in South Carolina.

## FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

Throughout the year, the Council was also working to be maximally productive in carrying out the specifics and the intent of its federal requirements. At most meetings of the Council, business representatives and other members of the public were invited as guest speakers to relate their perceptions of and experiences with vocational education, and for any suggestions they might have. These presentations typically generated much discussion and contributed greatly to expanding the information base of Council members.

Certain specific duties, such as involvement in the preparation of the State Plan for vocational education, were fully met. The Council's requirement of involvement with the state's technical committees created under the Perkins Act was more than adequate.

One Committee of the Council worked during the year to more fully understand the planning cycles, requirements, and scope of the programs of vocational education, technical education, and those funded under the JTPA. A unique approach developed by the Council's Plans and Planning committee offered promise in analyzing these complex systems. Staff members from the Office of Vocational Education, the staff of the technical education system, and JTPA administrators, were very cooperative in providing information to the committee. This process was not complete at the end of the 1985-1986 year, and continues as an on-going activity of the Council.

## EMPLOYMENT REVITALIZATION ACT

During the latter half of the 1986 session of the General Assembly, Bills were introduced in both the Senate and the House to follow through on conclusions reached by the Job Training Coordination Committee chaired by Robert V. Royall, Jr., often referred to as the "Royall Committee." This Committee, in a report dated March 15, 1985, reported on their findings of coordination and duplication of efforts in the areas of adult vocational education, technical education, JTPA programs, and adult education. Since these systems very closely paralleled the Council's areas of responsibility, the Council monitored the development of this legislation fairly closely.

In the final version of the Bill the General Assembly placed considerable authority for coordination of education and training programs with area occupational training advisory committees. Coordination and monitoring the work of these 16 committees was assigned to the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee, which, by definition, is the State Council on Vocational and

Technical Education. Due to the time necessary for other boards to make appointments and other facets of implementation of this Act, the Council had taken no specific action by the close of the fiscal year.

## MEETINGS

### Council Meetings

In terms of the number of full Council and committee meetings, the Council was more active in 1985-1986 than during the previous year. There were seven full Council meetings and 23 individual committee meetings. Much of this activity centered on the various EIA studies discussed above. Some of the ongoing activities of previous years were deferred or redirected to compensate for the smaller Council size under the Perkins Act, and the work on the EIA studies. Activities such as site visits and the production of an annual evaluation report were suspended, due to changes in federally-mandated responsibilities and new priorities. Council meetings during the year are listed in Appendix III.

### State Meetings

Much of the work of the Council is enhanced by, and information obtained from, participation in meetings of other agencies, groups and organizations. Council members or staff members frequently found it advantageous to attend meetings of other groups. While the following list is not inclusive, it highlights those agencies whose meetings and conferences are typically attended by Council staff and/or members:

State Board of Education (SBE)

State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (SBTCE)

State Private Industry Council (PIC)

State Occupational Information Coordinating Council (SOICC)

South Carolina Association of School Administrators (SCASA)

South Carolina Vocational Directors Association (SCVDA)

South Carolina Vocational Education Association (SCVEA)

Technical Committees for Vocational Education

### National and Regional Meetings

Participation in out-of-state meetings and with national groups has long provided information to the Council. The South Carolina Council also has a tradition of providing leadership to national and regional groups as evidenced by the fact that Council members and staff have served as former officers of these groups.

Regional or national meetings in which Council members and/or staff participated include:

Board Meeting of the National Association of State Councils on Vocational Education	St. Louis, MO Jul 17-20, 1985
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Seminar on PL 98-524 by the National Center on Vocational Education	Columbus, OH Jul 23-25, 1985
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Southern Region of the National Association of State Councils on Vocational Education	Annapolis, MD Oct 27-29, 1985
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National Association of State Councils on Vocational Education and Convention of the American Vocational Association	Atlanta, GA Dec 5-9, 1985
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JTPA Conference	Washington, DC Dec 16-18, 1985
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Winter Board Meeting of the National Association of State Councils on Vocational Education	Altamonte Springs, FL Feb 10-13, 1986
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Annual Conference of the National Association of State Councils on Vocational Education	Arlington, VA Jun 4-8, 1986
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## ISSUES - PRIORITIES

The last annual report of the Council contained two major priorities, both of which were addressed during 1985-86. In planning for the upcoming year, two salient priorities were again identified. The first priority was to continue work on the previous year's issues; the second related to enactment of the state's Employment Revitalization Act of 1986.

### PRIORITIES

The top priority was to continue activities related to compliance with all of the Council's requirements as stated in Public Law 98-524. These were more fully addressed in the section "Federal and State Requirements," but all must be met for the State to remain eligible to receive the federal funds annually for vocational education. Fortunately, these mesh closely with the second priority.

In its dual role as the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee (SOTAC), the Council has had to assume a new set of responsibilities and challenges. The reporting, coordination, and policy advice mandates of the SOTAC offer the Council new opportunities and increased authority to facilitate even greater improvements in the programs of technical education, vocational education, adult education, and programs funded by JTPA. These obligations and opportunities become the second priority for the Council during the 1986-1987 year.

### ISSUES

A continuing concern of the Council at the end of 1985-1986 was the articulation of related vocational and technical education programs. Much progress has been achieved since the State Advisory Council first promoted this concept a decade earlier and the state is now at the point of major strides in this area. The impetus provided by ERA-86 should bring about rapid progress in articulation - progress that will offer educational advantages to our students of all ages, and financial advantages to the taxpayers. Such progress cannot be achieved without routine problems, and the Council is aware of this reality. The other area of articulation appears even farther from fruition - articulation between the Technical College programs and related programs in the tax supported four-year colleges and universities. This too is mandated by ERA-86, but without the benefit of individual area occupational training committees to stress the need for such articulation. Given the potential advantages to students, taxpayers, and employers, the Council considers the attainment of articulation to be a continuing priority.

Adult education, and the Council's responsibilities for reporting on the coordination of adult education as specified in the ERA-86, poses not only a challenge, but an issue.

Coordination of adult education is a relatively new issue for the Council and the members serving on the area occupational training advisory committees. Given the wide variability in funding mechanisms, service delivery, and focus of adult education programs, this issue poses a serious challenge to the Council in fulfilling its responsibility for this topic as prescribed by the ERA.

Obtaining adequate State support for the Council to fulfill the ERA-86 functions without neglecting its federal requirements appears to be a serious issue, given the constraints on the current and projected State Budget. Failure to obtain adequate support may jeopardize the federal funds for vocational education in the state, and certainly will hinder the Council in providing the "feed-back" link to the General Assembly inherent in federal and state legislation.

Expenditures	Amounts	Percent
Salaries	\$ 90,767.91	58.8 %
Per Diem payments - members	2,279.00	1.5
Contractual services	14,953.81	9.7
Supplies and materials	2,487.73	2.9
Fixed charges & indirect costs	10,408.29	6.7
Travel, members and staff	11,358.00	7.3
Equipment	4,413.75	2.9
Fringe Benefits <sup>1</sup>	15,810.65	10.2
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 154,484.54</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$556.46 incurred for 1985-86 and posted against agency accounts, but erroneously charged against 1986-87 by Comp. Gen. office.

ISSUES - PRIORITY

APPENDIX I

CONTRIBUTION OF TIME BY  
COUNCIL MEMBERS  
1985-1986

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Days Contributed</u>
Council Meetings	7	54
Committee Meetings	23	65
Other Meetings (In-state and Out-of-state)		17
<b>Total Days</b>		<b>136</b>

ISSUES

A continuing concern of the Council at the end of 1985-1986 was the articulation of related vocational and technical education programs. Much progress has been achieved since the State Advisory Council first presented this concept a decade earlier and the state is now at the point of major strides in this area. The impetus provided by EDA-85 should bring about rapid progress in articulation - progress that will offer educational advantages to our students of all ages, and financial advantages to the taxpayers. Such progress cannot be achieved without routine problems, and the Council is aware of this reality. The other area of articulation appears even farther from fruition - articulation between the Technical College programs and related programs in the tax supported four-year colleges and universities. This too is mandated by EDA-85, but without the benefit of individual area occupational training committees to stress the need for such articulation. Given the potential advantages to students, taxpayers, and employers, the Council considers the articulation of technical education to be a continuing priority.

APPENDIX II  
 REPORT OF AVAILABLE FUNDS  
 AND EXPENDITURES  
 1985-1986

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Available Funds, Non Restricted</u>		
Federal funds from 1984-85 carried forward	\$ 24,220.04	
Federal allocation for 1985-86	116,350.00	
Total available federal funds		\$ 140,570.04
State appropriated funds and adjustments	40,882.00	
Mid-year adjustment	- 820.00	
Total available state funds		<u>40,062.00</u>
Total available non-restricted funds		\$ 180,632.04

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Salaries	\$ 90,767.91	58.8 %
Per Diem payments - members	2,275.00	1.5
Contractual services	14,963.81	9.7
Supplies and materials	4,487.13	2.9
Fixed charges & indirect costs	10,408.29	6.7
Travel, members and staff	11,358.00	7.3
Equipment	4,413.75	2.9
Fringe Benefits <sup>1</sup>	15,810.65	10.2
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 154,484.54</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

<sup>1</sup>. Includes \$556.46 incurred for 1985-86 and posted against agency accounts, but erroneously charged against 1986-87 by Comp. Gen. office.

APPENDIX II REPORT OF AVAILABLE FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES 1985-86

(Continued)

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b><u>Expenditures, by Source</u></b>		
Expenditures -		
Federal funds	105,162.17	68.1
Balance of Federal funds for Carryover to 1986-87	35,407.87	
Expenditures - State funds	40,037.85	25.9
Balance of State funds to lapse	24.15	
<b>Restricted funds</b>		
Available	9,284.52	
Expenditures - Restricted funds	9,284.52	6.0
Balance - Restricted funds	0	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 154,484.54</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Adjustments to reconcile with Comptroller General Accounts</b>		
Less fiscal month 13 fringe benefits for 85-86 erroneously assigned to 1986-87 (federal)	- 556.46	
Less Indirect Costs paid from federal funds	- 543.00	
Expenditures, adjusted	<b>\$ 153,385.08</b>	

APPENDIX III

COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE  
1985-1986

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Location</u>
September 19, 1985	1:30 p.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
October 17, 1985	1:00 p.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
November 21, 1985	1:00 p.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
January 16, 1986	11:00 a.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
February 20, 1986	11:00 a.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
April 17, 1986	11:00 a.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
May 15, 1986	11:00 a.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC

APPENDIX IV

PUBLICATIONS  
1985-1986

South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education  
1984-85 Annual Report. (undated) 28 pp. Printed under  
direction of Budget and Control Board. Columbia, SC

Vocational Education: Its Programs and Students. Report #1.  
December, 1985. 49 pp. State Council on Vocational and  
Technical Education. Columbia, SC

What Students Say About Vocational Programs. Report #2. December,  
1985. 61 pp. State Council on Vocational and Technical  
Education. Columbia, SC

Vocational Education and the Low Achieving Student. Report #3.  
February, 1985. 47 pp. State Council on Vocational and  
Technical Education. Columbia, SC

Meeting Labor Needs in South Carolina: The Role of Vocational  
Education. Report #4. February, 1986. 52 pp. State  
Council on Vocational and Technical Education. Columbia, SC

What Employers Say About Vocational Education in South Carolina.  
Report #5. April, 1986. 63 pp. State Council on Vocational  
and Technical Education. Columbia, SC

The Student Data System in Vocational Education: Capabilities and  
Recommended Improvements. Report #6. May, 1986. 25 pp.  
State Council on Vocational and Technical Education.  
Columbia, SC

Meeting Future Challenges in Vocational Education: Recommendations  
for Action. Report #7. July, 1986. 22 pp. State Council on  
Vocational and Technical Education. Columbia, SC