



**KANSAS ASSOCIATION  
OF SCHOOL BOARDS**

Serving Educational Leaders, Inspiring Student Success

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Testimony before the  
**Senate Committee on Education**  
on  
**SB 356 - School districts; relating to capital improvements; creating the school district bond project review board**  
by  
**Mark Tallman, Associate Executive Director for Advocacy**  
**On Behalf of Kansas Association of School Boards and United School Administrators of Kansas**  
**February 10, 2016**

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. KASB and the United School Administrators of Kansas appear as neutral because without Legislative action, all state aid for capital improvement will expire after June 30, 2017. We believe a new program must be established by that date. However, we have major concerns about provisions of this bill, which we hope the committee will address.

**1. HB 2486 would restore a state aid program to assist lower wealth districts, which we strongly support, but at a much lower rate than the previous law.**

In 2015 SB 7, the block grant bill, changed the formula for state aid for capital improvements (bond and interest) for two years (2015-16 and 2016-17), then eliminated the entire program, which would leave Kansas without any state assistance for building and construction.

We believe this is unconstitutional, based on previous Kansas Supreme Court opinions, and unwise as matter of public policy.

There are vast differences in local property wealth available to support local school districts. Unless the state “equalizes” these differences, the quality of education available to school children across the state will also be vastly different. Low wealth areas will simply lack the political and economic means to raise comparable revenues on their own.

To illustrate this point, we have prepared the following table on the next page using school districts in counties of members of this committee.

For each district, we provide information from KSDE on the district’s assessed valuation used for bond and interest aid, followed by the 2014-15 enrollment, which shows an assessed valuation per pupil. This tells us how much taxable property is available to support each student in the district.

Table 1

		USD#	Name	County Name	LOB/BI Valuation	FTE Enroll (incl VIRT)	Audited AVPP	One Mill Raises	One Mill Raises Per Pupil
Dennis Pyle	Hiawatha	D0415	Hiawatha	Brown	86,723,269	837.2	103,587	86,723	104
		D0430	South Brown County	Brown	26,619,115	545.5	48,798	26,619	49
Steven Abrams	Arkansas City	D0462	Central	Cowley	13,688,080	310.4	44,098	13,688	44
		D0463	Udall	Cowley	18,513,985	331.0	55,933	18,514	56
		D0465	Winfield	Cowley	103,502,883	2,192.4	47,210	103,503	47
		D0470	Arkansas City	Cowley	84,884,527	2,768.1	30,665	84,885	31
		D0471	Dexter	Cowley	7,746,594	145.0	53,425	7,747	53
Jeff Melcher	Leawood	D0229	Blue Valley	Johnson	2,485,440,081	21,375.1	116,277	2,485,440	116
		D0230	Spring Hill	Johnson	145,382,388	3,174.8	45,793	145,382	46
		D0231	Gardner Edgerton	Johnson	248,331,877	5,359.5	46,335	248,332	46
		D0232	De Soto	Johnson	411,968,524	6,752.1	61,013	411,969	61
		D0233	Olathe	Johnson	1,787,298,923	27,601.4	64,754	1,787,299	65
		D0512	Shawnee Mission Pub Sch	Johnson	2,960,369,802	26,280.1	112,647	2,960,370	113
Steve Fitzgerald	Leavenworth	D0207	Ft Leavenworth	Leavenworth	2,178,352	1,738.9	1,253	2,178	1
		D0449	Easton	Leavenworth	34,112,418	620.1	55,011	34,112	55
		D0453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	182,068,659	3,642.5	49,985	182,069	50
		D0458	Basehor-Linwood	Leavenworth	125,955,702	2,320.0	54,291	125,956	54
		D0464	Tonganoxie	Leavenworth	94,748,976	1,907.5	49,672	94,749	50
		D0469	Lansing	Leavenworth	116,846,640	2,534.6	46,101	116,847	46
Caryn Tyson	Parker	D0344	Pleasanton	Linn	13,258,102	360.5	36,777	13,258	37
		D0346	Jayhawk	Linn	32,199,834	514.5	62,585	32,200	63
		D0362	Prairie View	Linn	153,372,210	868.1	176,676	153,372	177
Molly Baumgardner	Louisburg	D0367	Osawatomie	Miami	42,742,215	1,171.0	36,501	42,742	37
		D0368	Paola	Miami	128,615,773	1,931.0	66,606	128,616	67
		D0416	Louisburg	Miami	110,321,657	1,661.5	66,399	110,322	66
Tom Arpke	Salina	D0305	Salina	Saline	432,798,342	7,002.8	61,804	432,798	62
		D0306	Southeast Of Saline	Saline	64,681,038	697.9	92,680	64,681	93
		D0307	Ell-Saline	Saline	21,589,743	476.1	45,347	21,590	45
Dan Kerschen	Garden Plain	D0259	Wichita	Sedgwick	2,571,313,572	47,254.4	54,414	2,571,314	54
		D0260	Derby	Sedgwick	392,727,553	6,448.4	60,903	392,728	61
		D0261	Haysville	Sedgwick	135,776,642	5,196.9	26,126	135,777	26
		D0262	Valley Center Pub Sch	Sedgwick	120,381,723	2,707.5	44,462	120,382	44
		D0263	Mulvane	Sedgwick	105,256,200	1,747.9	60,219	105,256	60
		D0264	Clearwater	Sedgwick	59,545,535	1,132.8	52,565	59,546	53
		D0265	Goddard	Sedgwick	238,063,778	5,222.1	45,588	238,064	46
		D0266	Maize	Sedgwick	372,313,030	6,843.1	54,407	372,313	54
		D0267	Renwick	Sedgwick	109,812,186	1,874.0	58,598	109,812	59
		D0268	Cheney	Sedgwick	30,616,491	760.1	40,280	30,616	40
Anthony Hensley	Topeka	D0345	Seaman	Shawnee	225,741,151	3,762.8	59,993	225,741	60
Vicki Schmidt	Topeka	D0372	Silver Lake	Shawnee	30,615,184	688.5	44,466	30,615	44
		D0437	Auburn Washburn	Shawnee	453,280,972	5,918.1	76,592	453,281	77
		D0450	Shawnee Heights	Shawnee	191,263,858	3,500.1	54,645	191,264	55
		D0501	Topeka Public Schools	Shawnee	589,420,767	13,294.5	44,336	589,421	44
Pat Pettey	Kansas City	D0202	Turner-Kansas City	Wyandotte	117,368,581	3,969.6	29,567	117,369	30
		D0203	Piper-Kansas City	Wyandotte	159,195,388	1,897.0	83,920	159,195	84
		D0204	Bonner Springs	Wyandotte	156,974,306	2,526.1	62,141	156,974	62
		D0500	Kansas City	Wyandotte	666,767,507	20,523.2	32,488	666,768	32

Next, we show how much money each mill levied on the district's property raises, and how much per pupil. Note that the difference in a single mill ranges from just \$1 in Fort Leavenworth, which as a military base has almost no taxable property, to a high of \$177 in Prairie View, home to a major power plant. Even excluding these two extremes leaves a range from \$31 per pupil to \$116 per pupil, meaning some districts can raise almost four times that other districts can raise at the same tax rate.

These differences explain why equity funding is so important in all aspects of school finance. To further explain what this means in buildings and capital outlay, we have estimated the cost of providing each district an "average" amount of funding for capital funding (buildings and equipment).

We devised this estimate as follows:

Total school district expenditures for 2014-15: \$6,079,997,660

Subtract "current operating expenditures" \$4,995,466,272

Equal capital expenditures and debt service: \$1,084,551,388 = 17.8% of total expenditures

Total expenditures per pupil = \$13,124 x 17.8% = \$2,336

**Note: this presents an average amount for students across the state, not a specific amount for any district. The purpose is to show what it would cost each district to raise the "average" amount.**

Table 2 shows the mill levy each district would be required to levy to fund the "average" capital and debt expenditure amount by dividing the \$2,336 per pupil by the dollars raised per pupil for each mill. The results reflect the disparities in per pupil taxable wealth available. A few districts are able to fund this amount at less than 20 mills; while others must spend over 70 mills to raise the same amount per pupil.

To address this issue, following a school finance challenge in 1992, the Legislature created the capital improvement state aid program to assist districts with bond projects to construct and equip schools. This system used a formula to determine that the state would pay a percentage of bond payments based on the wealth of the districts. That formula was amended by SB 7 last year.

The amount the state would pay under the previous formula is shown in the column headed "2015-16 Final B&I Aid Rate Prior 7/1/15." The column shows the percentage of bond payments the state would pay. For example, the first district listed, USD 415 Hiawatha in Brown County has a factor of 0.00, which means the state would not pay any part of bond and interest costs. Below that, USD 430 South Brown County, would have a factor of 0.45, which means the state paid 45% of bond costs paid, etc. Note that five districts did not qualify for any state aid under this formula.

The next column, "Mills Required under Previous Aid Formula," shows the mill rate necessary to fund the average amount of capital expenditures per pupil AFTER state aid was paid. Hiawatha requires 22.5 million to raise \$2,336 per pupil, and received no state aid. Without state aid, South Brown County would have to levy 47.87 mills. With 45% of that amount paid by the state, the mill rate dropped to 26.33.

Note that under this formula, districts receiving higher amounts of state aid still had higher mill levies than districts receiving less or no aid. However, the disparities in funding were dramatically reduced. Instead of some districts needing mill rates of 60 to 70 mills, no district (except Fort Leavenworth) was required to levy more than 30. For almost all districts, the range of mill levies required to fund the average capital costs per pupil is between 20 and 30 mills.

Table 2

		USD#	Name	Mills Required for Average Capital Expend. Per Pupil (\$2,336)	2015-16 Final B&I Aid Rate - Prior 7/1/15	Mills Required under Previous Aid Formula	2015-16 Final B&I Aid Rate - After 7/1/15	Mills Required under New Aid Formula	Difference from previous law	Mills Required if 50% Excluded as Not Instruction
Dennis Pyle	Hiawatha	D0415	Hiawatha	22.55	0.00	22.55	0.00	22.55	0.00	22.55
		D0430	South Brown County	47.87	0.45	26.33	0.27	34.95	0.18	41.41
Steven Abrams	Arkansas City	D0462	Central	52.97	0.50	26.49	0.32	36.02	0.18	44.50
		D0463	Udall	41.76	0.38	25.89	0.20	33.41	0.18	37.59
		D0465	Winfield	49.48	0.46	26.72	0.29	35.13	0.17	42.31
		D0470	Arkansas City	76.18	0.63	28.19	0.46	41.14	0.17	58.66
		D0471	Dexter	43.73	0.40	26.24	0.23	33.67	0.17	38.70
Jeff Melcher	Leawood	D0229	Blue Valley	20.09	0.00	20.09	0.00	20.09	0.00	20.09
		D0230	Spring Hill	51.01	0.48	26.53	0.30	35.71	0.18	43.36
		D0231	Gardner Edgerton	50.42	0.47	26.72	0.30	35.29	0.17	42.85
		D0232	De Soto	38.29	0.33	25.65	0.15	32.54	0.18	35.42
		D0233	Olathe	36.08	0.29	25.61	0.11	32.11	0.18	34.09
		D0512	Shawnee Mission Pub Sch	20.74	0.00	20.74	0.00	20.74	0.00	20.74
Steve Fitzgerald	Leavenworth	D0207	Ft Leavenworth	1,864.74	0.92	149.18	0.75	466.19	0.17	1165.47
		D0449	Easton	42.46	0.39	25.90	0.21	33.55	0.18	38.01
		D0453	Leavenworth	46.73	0.44	26.17	0.26	34.58	0.18	40.66
		D0458	Basehor-Linwood	43.03	0.39	26.25	0.22	33.56	0.17	38.29
		D0464	Tonganoxie	47.03	0.44	26.34	0.27	34.33	0.17	40.68
		D0469	Lansing	50.67	0.48	26.35	0.30	35.47	0.18	43.07
Caryn Tyson	Parker	D0344	Pleasanton	63.52	0.57	27.31	0.39	38.75	0.18	51.13
		D0346	Jayhawk	37.33	0.31	25.75	0.14	32.10	0.17	34.71
		D0362	Prairie View	13.22	0.00	13.22	0.00	13.22	0.00	13.22
Molly Baumgardner	Louisburg	D0367	Osawatomie	64.00	0.57	27.52	0.40	38.40	0.17	51.20
		D0368	Paola	35.07	0.27	25.60	0.10	31.56	0.17	33.32
		D0416	Louisburg	35.18	0.27	25.68	0.10	31.66	0.17	33.42
Tom Arpke	Salina	D0305	Salina	37.80	0.32	25.70	0.14	32.51	0.18	35.15
		D0306	Southeast Of Saline	25.21	0.01	24.95	0.00	25.21	0.01	25.21
		D0307	Ell-Saline	51.51	0.48	26.79	0.31	35.54	0.17	43.53
Dan Kerschen	Garden Plain	D0259	Wichita	42.93	0.39	26.19	0.22	33.49	0.17	38.21
		D0260	Derby	38.36	0.33	25.70	0.15	32.60	0.18	35.48
		D0261	Haysville	89.41	0.68	28.61	0.50	44.71	0.18	67.06
		D0262	Valley Center Pub Sch	52.54	0.49	26.79	0.32	35.73	0.17	44.13
		D0263	Mulvane	38.79	0.33	25.99	0.16	32.59	0.17	35.69
		D0264	Clearwater	44.44	0.41	26.22	0.24	33.77	0.17	39.11
		D0265	Goddard	51.24	0.48	26.65	0.31	35.36	0.17	43.30
		D0266	Maize	42.94	0.39	26.19	0.22	33.49	0.17	38.21
		D0267	Renwick	39.87	0.35	25.91	0.18	32.69	0.17	36.28
		D0268	Cheney	57.99	0.53	27.26	0.36	37.12	0.17	47.56
Anthony Hensley	Topeka	D0345	Seaman	38.94	0.34	25.70	0.16	32.71	0.18	35.82
Vicki Schmidt	Topeka	D0372	Silver Lake	52.53	0.49	26.79	0.32	35.72	0.17	44.13
		D0437	Auburn Washburn	30.50	0.17	25.31	0.00	30.50	0.17	30.50
		D0450	Shawnee Heights	42.75	0.39	26.08	0.22	33.34	0.17	38.05
		D0501	Topeka Public Schools	52.69	0.49	26.87	0.32	35.83	0.17	44.26
Pat Pettey	Kansas City	D0202	Turner-Kansas City	79.01	0.64	28.44	0.47	41.87	0.17	60.44
		D0203	Piper-Kansas City	27.84	0.10	25.05	0.00	27.84	0.10	27.84
		D0204	Bonner Springs	37.59	0.31	25.94	0.14	32.33	0.17	34.96
		D0500	Kansas City	71.90	0.61	28.04	0.44	40.27	0.17	56.08

However, that aid formula was repealed last year by SB 7. The new formula, which will be in effect for two years of the block grant and would be extended by this bill, reduces the percentage of state aid. The changes are shown under the heading “2015-16 Final B&I Rate After 7/1/25.” South Brown County’s percentage paid by the state, which was 45% under the old formula, is 27 % under the new formula. South

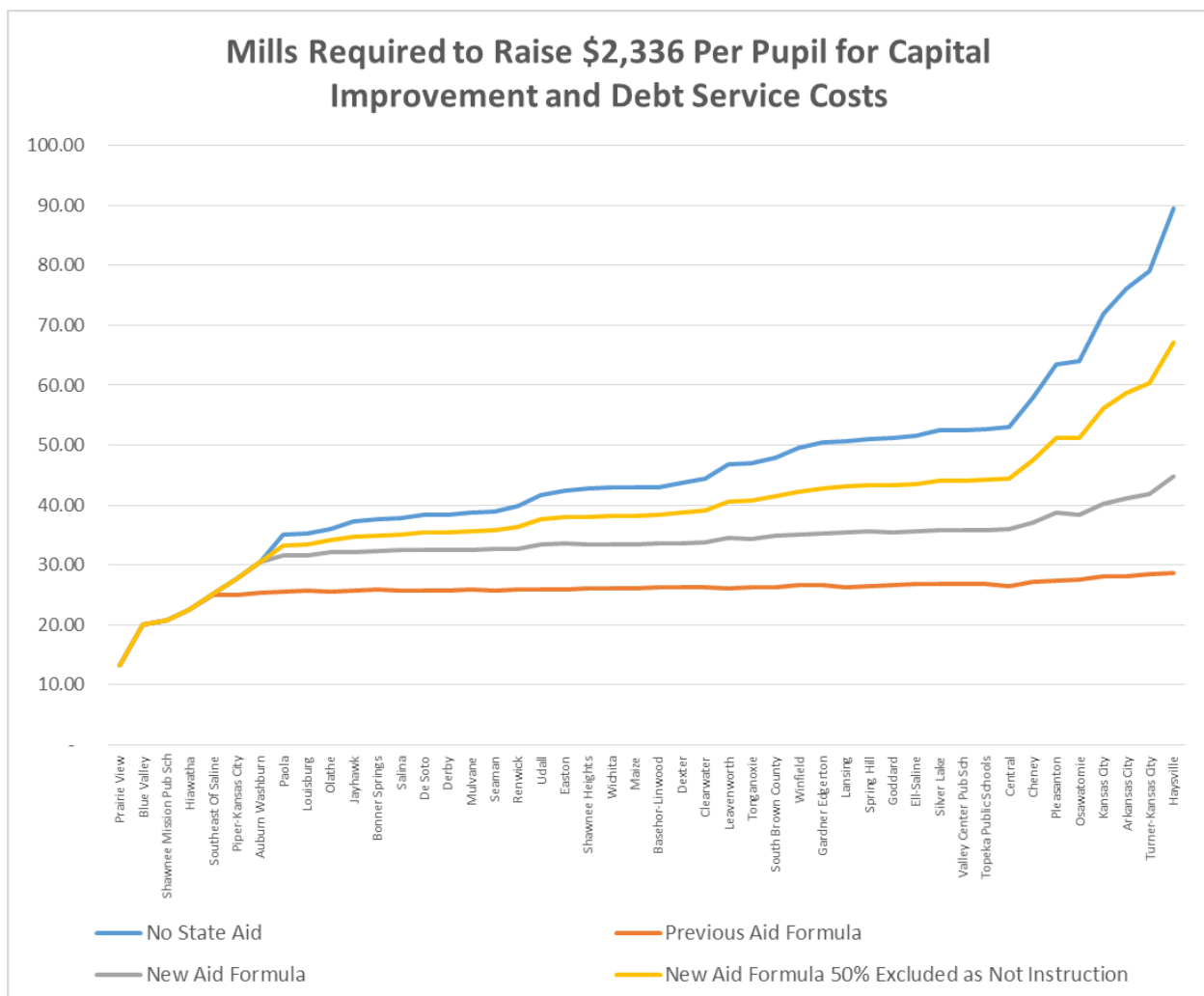
Brown's required mill levy, which dropped from 47.87 without state aid to 26.33 under the old formula, increases to 34.95 mills under the new formula.

The range of mill levies under the formula also increases, from no districts over 30 to four districts over 40 mills, and 37 districts over 30.

Finally, the second table shows an estimate of what might happen under the provision of SB 356 that could exclude areas of facilities not used for direct instruction from state aid. KASB has received information suggesting that as much as 50% of school facilities could be interpreted as not used for direct instruction.

The final column of table 2 shows the mill levy required if districts are required to pay for 50% of the \$2,336 average cost without state aid, then applied the new aid formula to remaining amount. In this case, South Brown County would be required to raise 41.41 mills, compared to 34.94 under the new formula without excluding 50% for non-instructional areas, and 26.33 under the previous aid formula.

The chart below graphically shows the unequal impact of these different approaches to capital assistance among districts represented on this committee. The top line shows the range in mill levies without any state assistance. The bottom line shows how differences in mill levies were almost eliminated under the old formula (except for the highest wealth districts which fund their schools with very low levies).



The second line from the bottom shows how mill levy differences worldwide under the new formula. The second line for the top shows how excluding 50% of facilities costs if they are non-instructional and would almost eliminate the equalization impact altogether.

## **2. We strongly oppose limiting funding to instructional purposes.**

While KASB supports the provisions of **SB 356** that restore a state aid program, we oppose the provisions that suggest such aid would be limited to the percentage of the building utilized for direct instruction.

“Direct instruction” is not defined. The following are the descriptions of school budget “functions” from the Kansas school district accounting handbook:

**1000 INSTRUCTION** includes the activities dealing directly with the interaction between teachers and students, including sports and activities.\*

**2000 SUPPORT SERVICES** provide support to facilitate and enhance instruction, including transportation.\*

The Support Services **Function** has several “sub-functions.”

- **2100 Student Support Services** includes attendance and social work services, substance abuse, guidance, health, psychology, speech pathology, and audiology.
- **2200 Instructional Staff Support Services** assists with the content and process of providing learning experiences for students, including library/media center, professional development, testing and instructional technology.
- **2300 General Administration** includes board of education and clerk, negotiations, superintendent and staff, assistant superintendents, and area directors.
- **2400 School Administration** is the principal (including vice principals and other assistants), full-time department chairpersons and the principal’s staff.
- **2500 Central Services** includes fiscal services, human resources, planning, and administrative information technology.
- **2600 Operation and Maintenance** includes utilities, insurance, custodial cleaning and upkeep, safety and security.
- **2700 Student Transportation Services** between home, school and activities.
- **2900 Other Support Services** is all other support services, including room and board for Special Education students.

**3000 OPERATION OF NON-INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES** provide non-instructional services to students, staff, or the community, including food service operations, enterprise operations (such as bookstores) and community services (such as recreation, public library, and historical museum).\*

**4000 FACILITIES ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION** include acquiring land and buildings; remodeling buildings; constructing buildings and additions to buildings; initially installing or extending service systems and other built-in equipment; and improving sites.

**5000 DEBT SERVICE** is servicing the long-term debt of the school district, including payments of both principal and interest for bond interest payments, retirement of bonded debt, capital lease payments and other long-term notes.

*\*Generally, these functions are Current Operating Expenditures*

As a result, funding direct instruction could exclude the portion of the facilities used for:

- Counselors, health services, psychology, speech pathology, and audiology.
- Libraries and media centers.
- Lunchrooms or common areas, safe rooms and security features, and transportation areas (even though districts are required to provide transportation).
- Depending on how defined, auditoriums, fine arts and technology facilities.
- Utility rooms, teacher work spaces and principals offices, where parents have a voice and students are served.

However, depending upon the interpretation, this definition might NOT exclude athletic facilities which are used in part for teaching and for activities that are considered “instructional” expenditures.

KASB consulted a school architect who suggested as much of 51% of an average school could be considered not used for direct instruction. That’s probably a reasonable number, since approximately 50% of school district expenditures are for direct instruction.

Attempting to exclude non-instructional areas would exclude functions that are supportive of state education goals or Rose capacities (career counseling, physical and mental health, arts and culture), required by state law or regulations (transportation, food service, library media services, school and central administration), or simply necessary for the operation of both classroom and other functions. Certainly, all of these functions are part of the “educational interests of the state” for which the Kansas Constitution directs the Legislature – not local school districts – to make “suitable provision for finance.”

Moreover, excluding these functions would not fall equally on all students of the state. The greatest impact would fall on the lowest wealth districts, with some of the most challenging students.

### **3. We believe a school district review board could play a role in setting priorities for capital improvement funding but its function and organization should be changed.**

KASB and USA understand the Legislature’s concerns about the bond and interest program, which has grown rapidly and has required the state to simply “pay the bill.” We noted the following in response to the K-12 Commission recommendations:

- Some limits on bonding may be constitutional, just as limits on general operating expenditures have been accepted. However, such limits cannot be implemented in a way that makes the health, safety, operating efficiency and availability of programs under the “Rose” standards contingent upon the tax wealth of the local district without violating the Kansas Constitution.
- Some form of annual budgeting for capital aid could be acceptable, but there should be mechanisms to ensure the most critical student needs are addressed, rather than exclusively “first come, first serve.”
- There are other mechanisms the state could use to provide equitable funding for facilities, but the state cannot ignore disparities in local wealth.

SB 356 doesn’t actually limit what the state would pay for bond and interest aid, but it works in a way that have a highly unequal impact across districts.

We believe a state review process could consider whether certain features of construction projects go beyond normal costs. However, limitations on state aid should not arbitrarily limit certain “functions” of the building, and should take into account the most critical needs of districts.

We also suggest that the composition of this board should be revised to include input from individuals specifically involved in school facility use, management, design and construction.

Finally, we believe that the review board should not be required to approve state aid for projects until after the law is passed and not be retro-active to January 1, 2016.

#### **4. We want to provide some additional facts and context about capital expenditures in Kansas.**

Since 2005, the cost of this program has tripled, from \$52 million to \$155 million this year and a projected \$162 million next year, while school operating budgets have increased just 36%. KASB’s review of national school funding data indicates Kansas ranks high in capital expenditures per pupil and outstanding debt.

However, it is important to understand these facts about school bonding aid.

- School bonds are the only aspect of school funding *always* approved by local voters.
- Local taxpayers always pay a share of bond and interest costs proportionate to local tax wealth. Even if a district receives a higher share of state aid, the local mill levy or taxpayer contribution is similar to other districts.
- Under the previous school finance law and the current block grants, the Legislature has limited how much districts can spend on operating budgets and classroom costs. Local operating funding through the Local Option Budget is limited to a maximum percent of base funding. However, there has been no limit on what districts can raise through bond issues or increased valuation for capital outlay.
- Therefore, the only way district patrons have been able to vote to “contribute more to their schools” is through bond issues (unless the Legislature raises LOB limits and requires a vote). Moreover, they can’t decide to shift this money to operating expenditures even if that is a higher priority.

Although Kansas ranks high in capital expenditures and debt, it also ranks high in student success (national test scores, graduation rates, preparation for college); so spending more on building and equipment has not harmed and may have helped educational quality.

- The chart on the next page shows how Kansas compares to groups of states on 14 different educational measures. The first three columns shows student performance for seven states that have better performance than Kansas on at least seven of the 14 measures, which we call aspiration states, and further divide those states between those on or near the East Coast (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Vermont) and those in the Midwest (Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska). As expected, the average performance exceeds Kansas on most indicators.
- However, we also wanted to compare Kansas performance to states most like us, based on student characteristics, adult population characteristics, population distribution and overall. Note that Kansas exceeds the average performance of those states on almost all measures. Finally, note that Kansas provides less total funding per pupil than ANY of these groups of states.



- All states that exceed Kansas on a majority of student success indicators provide more funding per pupil, but Kansas also provides between \$300 and \$500 less per pupil than the average of any group of states most like us - and has better student success on most measures.

Why does this matter? It means the present system - including expenditures for capital improvements - is working both effectively and efficiently.

Table 3

		Aspiration States - Higher Student Success than Kansas			Kansas (and national rank)	Peer States - Most Like Kansas			
		All Aspiration	Aspiration East	Aspiration Midwest		Overall Peers	Student Peers	Population Peers	Pop. Dis. Peers
Average Freshman Graduation Rate 2013	All Students	87.4	86.8	88.3	86 (10)	81.5	80.9	81.9	82.9
Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate 2013	All Students	87.4	86.8	88.3	86 (13)	81.5	80.9	81.9	82.9
	Economically Disadvantaged	78.0	75.5	81.3	77 (13)	70.8	71.1	71.4	72.6
	Limited English Proficiency	68.7	66.8	71.3	75 (5)	59.8	62.9	59.5	63.3
	Students with Disabilities	70.9	70.8	71.0	78 (3)	61.0	61.0	61.5	65.3
2013 Percent of Population 18-24 year old	High school completers	88.7	89.8	87.3	87 (16)	86.7	87.0	86.9	85.5
2015 National Assessment of Educational Progress, Combined 4th and 8th Grade Reading and Math - Percent at Benchmarks	All Students At Basic	81.1	82.5	79.3	76 (20)	75.6	74.6	75.9	75.5
	Free/Reduced Meal Eligible Students At Basic	68.3	69.0	67.3	65 (17)	62.8	62.4	62.8	63.9
	Free/Reduced Meal Not Eligible At Basic	89.6	90.3	88.7	88 (10)	86.7	86.7	86.9	86.2
	All Students at Proficient	43.7	46.3	40.3	36 (22)	36.9	36.0	37.4	36.1
	Free/Reduced Meal Eligible Students At Proficient	25.9	26.8	24.7	22 (18)	21.7	20.9	21.6	22.0
	Free/Reduced Meal Not Eligible At Proficient	55.4	57.5	52.7	51 (20)	50.1	50.3	50.5	48.3
2015 ACT Test	Percent Meeting All Benchmarks, Percent Tested, Adjusted Rank	40.3	46.5	32.0	32 (12)	32.5	31.9	31.5	30.5
		43.6	27.3	65.3	74	58.8	61.7	64.2	67.6
2015 SAT Test	Mean Score, Percent Tested and Adjusted Rank	1,596.4	1,548.0	1,661.0	1748 (16)	1635.6	1652.6	1666.4	1661.8
		53.4	74.0	26.0	5	32.5	30.9	26.2	24.0
Total Revenue Per Pupil, 2013		\$14,276	\$18,318	\$12,234	\$11,596	\$12,423	\$12,412	\$12,535	\$11,904