

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONThe meeting was called to order by SENATOR JOSEPH C. HARDER at
Chairperson1:30 ~~xxx~~/p.m. on TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1983 in room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present:

Mr. Ben Barrett, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Ms. Avis Swartzman, Legislative Revisor's Office
Mrs. Millie Randell, Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mr. John Koepke, Asst. Executive Director, Kansas Association of
School Boards
Mr. Dale Dennis, Asst. Commissioner for Education, State Department
of Education

After Chairman Harder called the meeting to order, he distributed to Committee members copies of Current Memoranda Regarding Education Laws and Selected Tables (Attachment 1) which, he explained, had been prepared by Mr. Ben Barrett of the Kansas Legislative Research Department for the Committee members' perusal.

The Chairman next distributed copies (Attachment 2) of the USD 259 Wichita Board of Education Legislative Proposals for the 1983 Legislative Session, and he explained that he was doing so at the request of Dr. Bill Dirks of Wichita.

The Chairman then announced that the Committee would hear from several persons regarding proposals for new legislation they would like the Committee to consider for introduction, and he first called upon Mr. John Koepke. Mr. Koepke distributed copies (Attachment 3) of requests for bills which, he stated, were the result of action taken by the Delegate Assembly this past fall (1982). Mr. Koepke explained that the intent of Item 1 was to prevent school districts from losing some beneficial programs. Item 2, Mr. Koepke continued, is for clarification purposes. Item 3, Mr. Koepke explained, was contained in a bill passed last year by the Senate but not by the House. The intention of Item 4, Mr. Koepke explained, is to prevent the school districts from having to sell their property prematurely. Item 5, he stated, is for clarification purposes; and Item 6, he assured Committee members, would not change districts' budget authority and is for clarification purposes.

The Chairman announced that Mr. Koepke would respond to questions by the Committee. Following the Committee questions, Mr. Koepke stated that he is seeking sponsors for a bill relating to financial reporting. (Attachment 4)

When the Chairman called for a vote on the six considerations for Committee bills as requested by Mr. Koepke on behalf of the Kansas Association of School Boards, Senator Angell moved that Items 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 be introduced as Committee bills. This was seconded by Senator McCray, and the motion carried.

Senator Rehorn then moved that Item No. 2, also, be introduced as a Committee bill, and his motion was seconded by Senator McCray.

Senator Kerr then offered a substitute motion that would allow school districts to close attendance centers without an election. Senator Kerr explained his reasons for offering the substitute motion as being that one real purpose of the bill as proposed was to allow the closing of attendance centers without an election. He stated that he felt the bill's hearings should address the purpose of the bill and that it should be introduced in that form. He further stated that his substitute motion did not mean he supported such closings of attendance centers.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
room 254-E, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~a.m.~~ p.m. on TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1983.

Senator Kerr's substitute motion was seconded by Senator Winter. A tie vote was broken by the Chairman, and the substitute motion carried.

The Chairman distributed copies of 1983 Legislative Positions (Attachment 5) on behalf of the State Board of Education and then called upon Mr. Dale Dennis of the State Board of Education to discuss the history of transfers from the General Fund. The Chairman explained that he was calling upon Mr. Dennis for this explanation because of the effect the allotment system might have on school districts' budgets.

After Mr. Dennis' explanation, Senator Angell said he felt that the Committee should not introduce a bill relating to transfers from the General Fund at this time and recommended that conferees from various school districts should testify before the Committee before further Committee action should be taken. After further discussion, the Committee agreed to first consider the Governor's recommendations before requesting a Committee bill.

The Chairman introduced Senator Wint Winter, a new Committee member, who is replacing the late Senator John Chandler. The Chairman also announced that Senator Bogina had replaced Senator Angell as Vice-Chairperson of the Senate Education Committee.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 2:30 p.m.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: 1:30 p.m. PLACE: 254-E DATE: Tuesday, January 18, 1983

GUEST LIST

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
JAN HOOPER	Rt. 1 Box 153I Perry	KUE
Bill Sliks	Wichita	Bd. U.S.M. 259
Jim Fowally	Shawnee Mission	USD #512
Cathy Jacobsen	Lawrence, Ks.	intern - Sen. Renora
John Koepke	Topoka	KASB

A. CURRENT MEMORANDA REGARDING EDUCATION LAWS

1. State and Federal Aid Programs to School Districts
2. Kansas School District Equalization Act: As Amended Through 1982
3. Amendments to the 1973 School District Equalization Act: 1974 Through 1983
4. Listing of Authorized Property Tax Levies: (A) School Districts, and (B) Community Colleges
5. History of State Credit Hour Aids to Community Colleges and Washburn University
6. Review of Major Statutory Provisions Applicable to Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools
7. Kansas Compulsory Attendance Law and the Nonpublic Schools
8. Special Education — Summary of Key Provisions of the Kansas Special Education for Exceptional Children Act (As Amended Through 1982)
9. State Special Education Categorical Aid Program and History of Special Education Expenditures from 1974-75 to Present
10. Statutory Options for Changing School District Boundaries
11. Closure and Change of Use of School Buildings
12. Kansas Professional Negotiations Law — As Amended Through 1982
13. Kansas Suspension and Expulsion Statutes
14. Summary of Main Provisions of the School Employee Evaluation Law
15. Summary of the Main Provisions of the Teacher Due Process Law as Amended Through 1982.

B. SELECTED TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Unified School Districts — Selected Financial Data, Enrollment and Certificated Employees (Table)
2. Basic General State Aid Formula: 1982-83
3. The Inverse Relationship Between District Wealth Per Pupil and the Ratio of State Aid to General Fund Budgets
4. Ratio of State Aid for School Districts Paid From State General Fund to Total Expenditures and Receipts of the General Fund
5. Ranking of the States, 1982 (Expenditures Per Pupil, Average Teachers' Salaries, and Pupil-Teacher Ratios — National Education Association data)

WICHITA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 259
WICHITA, KANSAS

BOARD OF EDUCATION
LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS
FOR
1983 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NOVEMBER, 1982

1/18
Attachment 2

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INTRODUCTION

It is important for the Board of Education to take an aggressive stance in support of quality education for USD 259 pupils. There are continuing educational needs in the areas of basic skills, special education, vocational and technical education, bilingual and compensatory education. The Board seeks to employ and retain well qualified personnel at all levels and to maintain good morale and high productivity. Approximately 5000 personnel are employed by USD 259 and these people in turn pay taxes, purchase goods and services, and contribute to the economic well being of the city of Wichita and the state of Kansas.

It is further important that the Board provide adequate services for pupils from transportation to school lunches and from clean classrooms to warm buildings in winter. The foregoing conditions require prudent management and adequate financial support and the Board can do no less than seek adequate resources to serve the approximately 45,000 pupils who represent more than ten percent of all the public school pupils in Kansas. The Board recognizes that "states spend more money for education than any other function" as reported by the 1981 Census Bureau Survey of State Spending. This is an INVESTMENT in youth for the state of Kansas.

The Board is well aware of the economic conditions of the district and the high unemployment in Wichita. It has studied the effect of diminishing balances in the state general fund. In addition, there has been a severe retrenchment of federal funds to the district over the past three years from 14.5 million to 8.7 million to approximately 6.8 million dollars for the current year. With these economic factors the Board has carefully considered its legislative package with the best interest of pupils as its first concern. The Board represents the combined interest of pupils, parents, patrons of the district, employee groups, and controlling agencies such as the State Board of Education. Therefore, the Board will seek the following modest requests in its legislative package of 1983.

1, THE BOARD OPPOSES A SECOND ALLOTMENT TO REDUCE REVENUE TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SUPPORTS A LEGISLATIVE REMEDY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR 1982-83

The November 12 statewide allotment of 4% reduces the revenue to USD 259 by \$2,487,709 for 1982-1983. This has caused the local district administration to take immediate action more than three months into the new school year after budgets were approved. That action included a freeze on unfilled vacancies, eliminated overtime, reduced addendums, curtailed travel and reduced many areas of operations as noted in the attached memorandum.

A second proposed allotment of 3.3% reduction statewide will create a severe impact on programs and personnel. The comptroller for the district has estimated that USD 259 would lose about \$25,000 in interest income by accelerated income tax collections, but would lose an additional \$2,000,000 in revenue if the allotment is placed into effect in February, 1983. If this situation should prevail, the quality of education in Kansas and Wichita will be reduced.

A more permanent solution is required for the state to fulfill its commitment for 1983-1984 and the following years.

Wichita Public Schools U.S.D. 259
Administration Building
428 South Broadway
WICHITA, KANSAS 67202

Office of the Superintendent

December 6, 1982

To: Members of the Board of Education
From: Alvin E. Morris
Superintendent of Schools
Subject: Proposed Budgetary Economies

This is to inform you that Unified School District No. 259 has been notified by memorandum, dated November 23, 1982, and received November 29, 1982, that state revenues will be reduced beginning in January, 1983, for the remainder of this 1982-83 fiscal year in the following approximate amounts:

General Fund	
State school equalization aid	\$2,055,008.00
Vocational Education Fund	
Various revenues	139,515.00
Special Education Fund	
State categorical aid	277,786.00
Food Service Fund	
State meal reimbursement monies	9,600.00
Bilingual Education Fund	
State categorical aid	<u>5,800.00</u>
Total approximate reductions	\$2,487,709.00

Note: The above estimates could be incorrect in total by as much as \$500,000.00 due to a number of unknown factors. Please see Kansas State Department of Education memorandum dated November 23, 1982.

Should revenue collection schedules not be moved forward to bring tax monies into the state at an earlier date and payment schedules to governmental units operating on a January through December fiscal year not be delayed as proposed by Governor Carlin, then the above estimates would have to be revised upward in order to meet greater state reductions.

In an effort to effect economies so the school district does not have to dip drastically into year ending (June 30, 1983) cash balances needed to combat a property tax mill levy increase and to meet expenditures during the early months of the 1983-84 fiscal year, the administration is proposing that the following measures be taken:

1. Review carefully the need to fill unfilled positions and filled positions when a vacancy occurs. Positions will be filled only upon authorization of the Deputy Superintendent of Schools.

2. Place a freeze on all additional overtime except that authorized by both the supervising division director and the Deputy Superintendent of Schools.
3. Place a freeze on the approval of additional addendum contract days.
4. Monitor closely and curtail wherever possible all supplemental salary requests.
5. Request that all administrators monitor closely their need to request clerical substitutes thereby striving to reduce usage in this area.
6. Monitor closely and curtail wherever possible all employee out-of-state travel.
7. Require all employee out-of-district travel that falls within the state of Kansas be approved by both the supervising division director and the Superintendent of Schools in advance of the scheduled travel.
8. Strongly encourage all employees to reduce energy usage (by turning down thermostats, turning off lights, etc.) in all school district classrooms, offices, and other facilities.
9. Monitor closely and curtail wherever possible the purchase of non-instructional equipment.
10. Strongly encourage all employees to conserve in their use of consumable supplies.
11. Allocate future investment income over and above the amounts budgeted into funds other than Capital Outlay, except as required by law (Vocational Education, Special Education, Food Service, and Bilingual Education).

It is not the intent of the administration to use all authorized budget authority because of reduced state revenues and the desire to maintain adequate cash balances. It is anticipated, however, that all state and local tax revenues received during 1982-83 will be expended. The administration will monitor closely all budget accounts to see that the economies listed are being effected. It must, however, be understood that if anticipated state revenues are not received, then the school district will have no choice but to dip into projected ending June 30, 1983, cash balances.

Enclosures (2)

2. THE BOARD OPPOSES FURTHER PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS
THAT WILL ERODE THE TAX BASE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The combined effect of the removal of both manufacturers inventories and merchants inventories would require a net increase in mill levies of 11:304 for the Wichita Public Schools. This tax burden would shift largely to homes and residences. The purpose of providing tax abatement incentives to stimulate jobs and the economy can not be successful if it merely shifts the burden to individuals and other agencies. Initiative can best be developed through new industry, new techniques, and an educated citizenry that is productive and independent.

3. PROVIDE STATE SUPPORT OF FIFTY PERCENT

Kansas legislators are requested to continue their commitment to move from forty-seven percent statewide financial support toward the previously agreed goal of fifty percent. The role of the state should be a shared one in the financing of public education. That share must reflect the declining participation of the federal government and the limited ability of the local district to meet state mandates and regulations. Therefore the state participation should move toward a statewide average of fifty percent. This percentage will permit continued local control and require the state to increase its allocation due to mandates, inflation, and other factors that increase budget per pupil costs. Another equally important role is to equalize educational opportunity in order to guarantee adequate educational opportunity for pupils regardless of the wealth of the school district in which they reside.

UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 259
WICHITA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
GENERAL FUND COMPARISON OF REVENUE SOURCES
1973-74 - 1981-82

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Total Receipts</u>	<u>State Equalization</u>	<u>State Income Tax</u>	<u>Local Miscellaneous Reimbursements</u>	<u>Local Ad Valorem</u>	<u>Federal (874)</u>	<u>Sedgwick County Foundation</u>
1973-74	\$ 47,274,200.00	\$ 46,956,145.39	\$ 21,319,674.00	\$ 298,094.20	\$ 320,874.17	\$ 21,536,034.65	\$ 668,384.00	\$ 2,813,084.3
Percent of Total Receipts		100.00%	45.40%	.64%	.68%	45.87%	1.42%	5.9%
1974-75	49,593,600.00	49,448,156.85	22,823,619.00	1,945,573.37	394,538.59	22,193,602.34	782,421.00	1,308,407.5
Percent of Total Receipts		100.00%	46.16%	3.93%	.80%	44.88%	1.58%	2.6%
1975-76	55,503,100.00	54,825,855.22	25,380,590.00	3,733,079.20	515,379.31	23,153,775.03	742,779.87	1,300,251.8
Percent of Total Receipts		100.00%	46.29%	6.81%	.94%	42.23%	1.36%	2.3%
1976-77	60,442,200.00	59,231,791.08	26,542,584.00	6,229,705.16	440,084.49	24,100,736.02	668,478.65	1,270,202.7
Percent of Total Receipts		100.00%	44.81%	10.52%	.75%	40.69%	1.09%	2.1%
1977-78	64,045,000.00	61,441,406.01	25,739,367.00	5,997,186.11	465,143.99	27,415,815.17	583,841.99	1,240,051.7
Percent of Total Receipts		100.00%	41.89%	9.76%	.76%	44.62%	.95%	2.0%
1978-79 ⁽¹⁾	73,850,300.00	72,245,469.60	24,985,282.00	6,655,093.36	672,551.80	38,963,678.18	486,251.93	482,412.3
Percent of Total Receipts		100.00%	34.58%	9.21%	.93%	53.94%	.67%	.6%
1979-80	78,558,400.00	76,897,163.94	28,638,807.00	8,731,091.63	645,016.30	38,244,960.31	547,286.70	----
Percent of Total Receipts		100.00%	37.29%	11.37%	.84%	49.79%	.71%	.0%
1980-81	86,375,000.00	79,238,257.11	29,988,579.00	10,178,472.45	784,080.47	⁽²⁾ 37,833,795.33	453,329.86	----
Percent of Total Receipts		100.00%	37.85%	12.85%	.98%	47.75%	.57%	.0%
1981-82	91,261,600.00	93,448,183.75	28,656,942.00	13,513,451.86	708,201.49	50,333,987.58	235,600.82	----
Percent of Total Receipts		100.00%	30.67%	14.46%	.76%	53.86%	.25%	.0%

(1) The 1978-79 General Fund Budget includes the levies for Social Security, Special Education (1½ Mill), and Vocational (2 Mill), which were previously not included in the General Fund.

(2) Includes Revenue for Motor Vehicle Property Tax.

4. MAINTAIN BUDGET AUTHORITY UNDER CURRENT LAW

Employee salaries and benefits represent the major part of the school district budget, and because increases in employee salary and benefit packages are tied closely to increases in budget authority, it is imperative that the limitations placed on increased budget authority by the legislature realistically reflect existing and projected inflationary rates. Medical costs, utilities, and many required maintenance services are continuing to increase at an accelerated rate. Budget authority should be provided that is consistent with inflationary and cost of living factors. Budget controls should be continued to prevent educational opportunity from being disequalized with the wealthier school districts having an advantage because of their ability to tax themselves a greater amount with less effort. The poorer districts would be at a distinct disadvantage because increased tax rates would raise fewer dollars than in wealthy districts. Budget controls provide a stabilizing influence in professional negotiations for both parties.

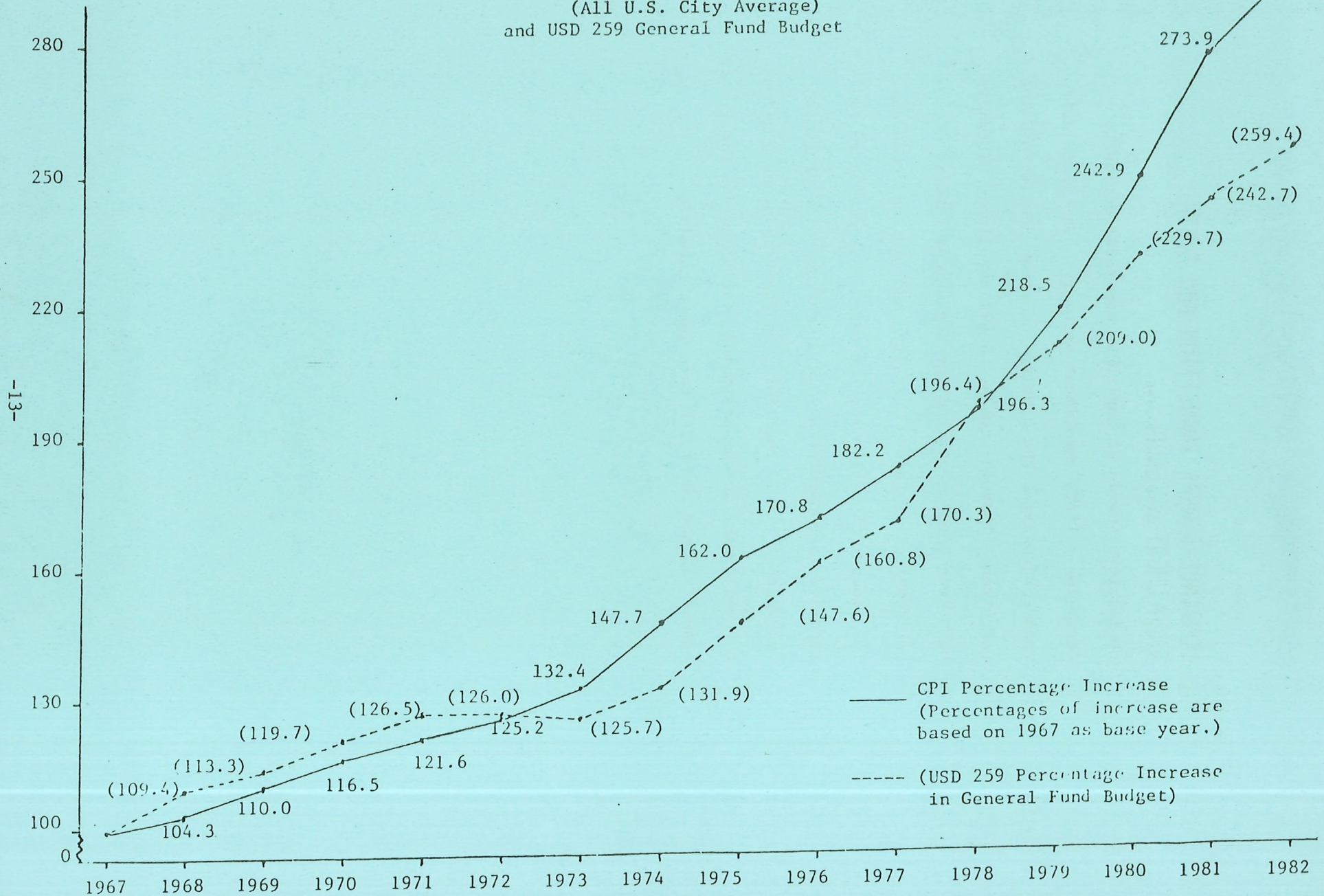
A COMPARISON OF GENERAL FUND BUDGET AUTHORITY
AND SALARY AND BENEFIT INCREASES FOR USD 259
SINCE THE SCHOOL DISTRICT EQUALIZATION ACT
WAS ENACTED IN 1973

Each year since the School District Equalization Act became law on July 1, 1973, the Kansas legislature has established budget authority for school districts. Budget authority permits districts to increase their general fund budget from one fiscal year to another by a given percentage, thereby placing a limitation on school district expenditures. Because salaries represent a large percentage of the general fund budget, there is a direct correlation between budget authority and percentage of salary and benefit increase granted through the negotiations process.

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Increased Budget Authority from Preceding Year</u>	<u>Percentage of Salary and Benefit Increase</u>
1973-74	105%	5.50%
1974-75	107%	7.00%
1975-76	110%	12.20%
1976-77	107%	7.20%
1977-78	105%	5.50%
1978-79	106%	6.01%
1979-80	106%	8.80%
1980-81	109%	12.00%
1981-82	105%	9.00%
1982-83	106.25%	8.25%

Percent

A COMPARISON OF YEARLY PERCENTAGE INCREASES
U. S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index
(All U.S. City Average)
and USD 259 General Fund Budget



Note: Percentages based on July 1 figures each year.

5. CONTINUE LINEAR TRANSITION AND FIFTH ENROLLMENT CATEGORY

Legislators should be applauded for their action to establish a fifth enrollment category. The legislative change recognizes the problems of urban density and the concurrent financial needs. Small enrollment districts have long been recognized for the unique factors of geographical distance, sparsity, and limited resources. The linear transition for the third category is another evidence to recognize unique differences in enrollment categories. It is therefore important to proceed under the law on the second and third year plans for the linear transition and the fifth enrollment category.

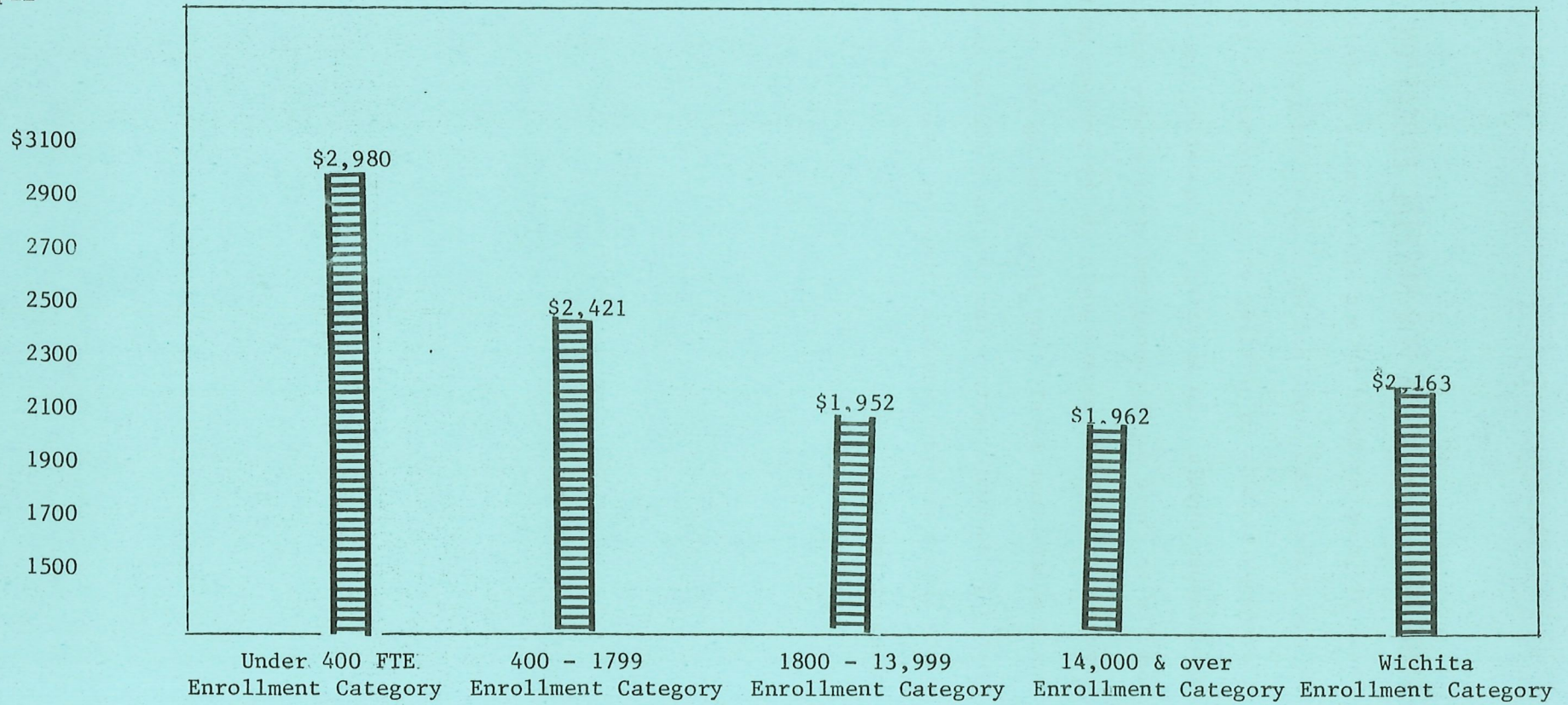
1981 - 1982

MEDIAN BUDGETS PER PUPIL

DISTRICT ENROLLMENT CATEGORIES

Dollars
Budgeted
Per Pupil

-15-



6. PROVIDE FULL FUNDING FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

Those programs mandated by the state should be fully funded by the state. The state has exercised leadership and made tremendous strides in offering equal opportunity to handicapped pupils. In addition to mandating quality service to these pupils excellent efforts have been made annually to fund the excess costs of the program at the state median cost level. Any state funding must be geared to economic factors and program mandates and the state should provide adequate financial resources to local districts.

SPECIAL EDUCATION FUND

<u>Year</u>	<u>Special Ed. Beginning Enrollment*</u>	<u>Special Ed. Enrollment % of Total</u>	<u>Special Ed. Budget</u>	<u>General Fund Transfer to Special Ed. Budget</u>	<u>General Fund Transfer to Special Ed. Per Pupil</u>	<u>Categorical Aid per Unit</u>	<u>Appeal to State Board of Tax Appeal</u>	<u>Levy for Special Ed.</u>
1973-74	1,566	3.1%	\$ 2,718,000	\$1,324,000	\$ 845.47	-----	----	1.296
1974-75	1,629	3.4%	3,505,500	1,376,000	844.69	\$3,793.00	----	1.482
1975-76	1,528	3.2%	4,949,800	2,095,000	1,371.07	4,000.00	----	1.500
1976-77	2,270	4.9%	6,990,300	3,255,200	1,434.01	4,000.00	\$1,013,500	1.490
1977-78	2,815	6.3%	9,012,700	4,194,200	1,489.95	4,500.00	581,100	1.483
-17- 1978-79	3,288	7.1%	10,499,500	5,593,200	1,701.09	4,815.00	----	* *
1979-80	3,479	7.6%	11,361,600	5,593,200	1,607.70	6,500.00	----	* *
1980-81	3,645	8.1%	13,640,000	6,260,400	1,717.53	7,060.00	----	* *
1981-82	4,040	8.9%	14,555,900	6,573,500	1,627.10	8.060.00	----	* *
1982-83	3,971	8.8%	15,696,900	6,573,500	1,655.38	9,979.00	-----	* *

*These figures represent September 15 enrollment data. They do not include over 1,500 regular pupils who each year receive speech and language services.

**The one and one-half mill levy was eliminated by the legislature and included in General Fund,

COMPARISON OF SPECIAL EDUCATION
TUITION AMOUNTS 1980-81 to 1982-83

<u>Program</u>	<u>1980-81</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>1981-82</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>1982-83</u> <u>Amount</u>
Developmentally Disabled (DDK)	\$ 8,466	\$ 8,457	\$10,491
Educable Mentally Handicapped (EMH)	4,377	4,875	5,182
Gifted, Talented, and Creative (GTC)	3,021	2,966	3,085
Hearing Impaired (HI)	6,277	6,498	6,493
Learning Disabilities (LD)	3,777	3,896	4,110
Severely Multiply Handicapped (SMH)	9,663	12,469	13,780
Trainable Mentally Handicapped (TMH)	6,087	6,471	7,056
Visually Impaired (VI)	8,040	6,138	7,080
Personal, Social Adjustment (PSA)	5,517	5,590	5,799
Physically Impaired and Multiply Handicapped (PI & MH)	5,515	5,659	6,125
Autistic	9,863	11,400	12,412

7. SUPPORT ADEQUATE FUNDING FOR A.V.T.S. AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

The state needs to provide adequate funds to assist students to learn skills that are immediately useable and saleable and for higher level skills leading to technological employment. It is recognized that workers need to be upgraded in their skills and also retrained for newer technology such as robotics and the constantly changing computer industry as well as many other traditional and stable occupations. Costs for materials and equipment are escalating at a rapid pace. Capital investment resources are needed to provide appropriate working environments.

8. MOTOR VEHICLE TAX ABATEMENT

USD 259 requests reconsideration of the amendment (HB 2786) that eliminates the need for school districts to pay motor vehicle tax. This would eliminate considerable paper work and the need to first pay, then file for a rebate of those funds.

9. IMPROVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR PERSONNEL

KPERS appears to be fiscally sound and during the 1981 and 1982 session of the legislature marked improvement was made. Improvements in benefits by KPERS are evident for those who have already retired and for those who are still employed. However, there are some changes that need to be considered. Professional organizations are in support of retirement being permissible at an earlier age with a reduced penalty. The procedure should be actuarially sound with benefits prorated over a longer period. The stress factors in education suggest that in some instances voluntary retirement at an earlier age would be beneficial to both children and professionals. Further consideration should be given to allow individuals to increase their contributions and for the state to maintain at least a minimum percentage of its contribution from year to year. The contribution of the state (employer) has decreased the past five years as follows: 7.5%, 6.5%, 5.3%, 4.7% and currently is 4.5%.

Current Law (expires 6-30-87)

Age 65 - 100%
64 - 96.4%
63 - 92.8%
62 - 89.2%
61 - 85.6%
60 - 82.0%

Proposed Change

Age 65 - 100%
60 - 85%
55 - 70%

10. SUPPORT PROFESSIONAL NEGOTIATIONS LAW

While there may be a need for some refinement of the law, it should not be changed to include binding arbitration. The district is not in favor of expanding the scope of professional negotiations. Major changes were made in the law in 1980 and there is no need to make major changes this year. The current law appears to be operating quite successfully in most districts.

11. INSERVICE EDUCATION

USD 259 supports voluntary inservice programs for school employees and for teacher recertification subject to local board approval. State mandates should be paid by the state and state leadership in areas of critical teacher shortages is encouraged. State financial support should be provided in the areas of workshops, inservice training, scholarships, and fellowships.



Bill Requests to Senate
Education Committee by the
Kansas Association of School Boards

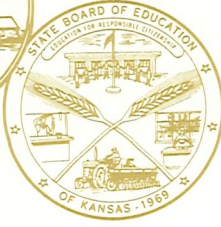
1. Add to the reasons for budget appeal in K.S.A. 72-7071 a reason for loss of federal funds.
2. Allow school districts to change the use of an attendance facility (K.S.A. 72-8213e) without an election so long as the facility is used for a public educational purpose.
3. Enact a statute prohibiting school employees from serving on the school board which employs them. (1981 S.B. 114)
4. Enact a statute which would allow local school districts to lease out all or part of a school building to a tax exempt organization without losing the tax exempt status of the school building.
5. Amend the recreation commission statutes to clarify the requirements for dissolving or changing the type of a recreation commission and provide for the filing of protest petitions with the county election officer.
6. Change the statute on school district investment income to allow school districts to deposit the investment income in the school district general fund. (Sunset this provision on June 30, 1984.)

Senate Bill No. _____ amends several sections in chapter 75 which relate to financial reporting and statements and audits required by law of municipalities (school districts are included in the definition of municipalities) and also amends several sections in chapter 79 which are considered the budget law of this state which must be adhered to by municipalities and taxing subdivisions (school districts included).

Under the present law, certain duties with respect to financial reports, audits and budgets (prescription of audit and budget forms, for example) are imposed on the director of accounts and reports. The bill, which defines a "state authority on fiscal affairs management of municipalities and taxing subdivisions of the state", would impose those duties on the state board of education insofar as school districts are concerned; but would leave with the director of accounts and reports the responsibility for performance of those duties with respect to all other municipalities.

Kansas State Board of Education

Kansas State Education Building Attachment 5
120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612



Kay M. Groneman
District 1

Alicia L. Salisbury
District 4

Marilyn Harwood
District 6

Evelyn Whitcomb
District 8

Kathleen White
District 2

Ann L. Keener
District 5

Theodore R. Von Fange
District 7

Robert J. Clemons
District 9

Dale Louis Carey
District 3

Gordon Schultz
District 10

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

1983 LEGISLATIVE POSITIONS

The State Board of Education adopted the following legislative positions for the 1983 legislative session.

- That School District Equalization Aid be increased by revenue from a state sales and severance tax to a level that would eliminate any substantial increase in the property tax during fiscal year 1984.
- That the Legislature appropriate at least \$750,000 for capital outlay aid to the area vocational-technical schools as provided by K.S.A. 72-4440.
- That the Legislature continue to fund the excess cost for the state and federally mandated special education programs.
- That no further exemptions from the property tax base be approved by the Legislature.
- That the State Department of Education be given the responsibility for school district budget and audit forms.
- Support the Governor's program to address the fiscal year 1983 fiscal situation.

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Attachment 5