

Approved February 24, 1987
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by VICE-CHAIRPERSON ALICIA SALISBURY at
Chairperson

1:30 ~~xxx~~ p.m. on Monday, February 23, 1987 in room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Joseph C. Harder, excused

Committee staff present:

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

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Continuation of hearing:

SB 206 - Concerning school districts; authorizing the development and operation of remedial study programs (Sen. Mulich et al.)

Proponents:

Ms. Connie Hubbell, State Board of Education
Ms. Carolyn Schmitt, President, Kansas-National Education Association
Ms. Kimberly Tyson, Coordinator, College Reading and Study Skills, University of Missouri/Kansas City; Research Associate, The Learning Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Opponents:

Mr. John Koepke, Executive Director, Kansas Association of School Boards

SB 191 - School district finance, local effort rate and budget limitations, districts contiguous to districts in fifth enrollment category (Sen. Steineger)

Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department

Proponents:

Dr. James Thompson, Superintendent, Blue Valley, USD 229

Opponents:

Mr. John Koepke, Executive Director, Kansas Association of School Boards
Mr. Onan Burnett, Director, Governmental Affairs, USD 501, Topeka
Ms. Jacque Oakes, representing USD 500, Kansas City, Kansas

After Vice-chairperson Alicia Salisbury opened the meeting, Senator Karr moved that minutes of the Committee meeting of February 18 be approved. The motion was seconded by Senator Anderson, and the motion carried.

Vice-chairperson Salisbury then gave the floor to Senator Langworthy, who explained that since the deadline for introduction of Committee bills is very near and because the Committee on Local Government, of which she is a member, is not meeting today, she is requesting that the Education Committee consider introducing a bill which would allow implementation for developing a metropolitan-wide, non-profit funding mechanism for cultural and recreational attractions in the Kansas City metropolitan (bi-state) area.

When the Vice-chairperson asked the Committee's pleasure on the request by Senator Langworthy, Senator Allen moved that the Committee introduce a bill as described by Senator Langworthy. Senator Arasmith seconded the motion, and the motion carried.

Vice-chairperson Salisbury then directed the Committee's attention to SB 206 and reminded members that due to lack of time at the last meeting, February 18, the hearing on SB 206 would be continued. She then recognized Ms. Connie Hubbell, member of the State Board of Education, who

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,
room 254-E, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~xxx~~ p.m. on Monday, February 23, 19 87

testified as a proponent for SB 206 which, Ms. Hubbell explained, would authorize the State Board of Education to prescribe and adopt criteria and procedures for assessment and identification of pupils who require remedial instruction after having failed to perform satisfactorily on the Kansas minimum competency test. (Attachment 1) In responding to questions, Ms. Hubbell replied that \$150 would cover most of the cost of expenses for one student in the program. In reply to another question, Ms. Hubbell stated that the number one priority of the State Board is for full funding for state mandated programs already in existence; but, she added, implementation of SB 206 would be the number one priority for a new program. In response to further questions, Ms. Hubbell replied that if all districts would implement SB 206, this would involve approximately 29,000 students at an approximate cost of \$4.5million.

After calling upon Ms. Carolyn Schmitt, President of Kansas-National Education Association, Ms. Schmitt testified that her organization supports SB 206 and that the bill would help alleviate some of the concerns expressed by teachers who have had direct experience with the Kansas minimum competency test, and it would, also, meet some of the criteria in K-NEA's resolution on standardized testing. Ms. Schmitt suggested several additions to the bill in her testimony found in Attachment 2. In responding to questions, Ms. Schmitt replied that she did not know how many school districts across the state might already have such remedial study programs incorporated into their curricula. She did emphasize that should SB 206 be implemented, she thought funds should be made available for existing programs of remedial instruction as well as for new programs that would be implemented.

Ms. Kimberly Tyson, Coordinator in the College Reading and Study Skills program at the University of Missouri - Kansas City, spoke in favor of SB 206. Ms. Tyson provided background information on The Learning Exchange, a not-for-profit organization located in Kansas City, Mo., whose mission, she said, is to improve the quality of education through improving the quality of instruction. (Attachment 3) In response to questions, Ms. Tyson suggested several methods for implementing a study skills program. These include (1) having a teacher, such as herself, coordinate/teach the program and charge students a small fee, (2) utilize existing teachers.

Mr. John Koepke, Executive Director of the Kansas Association of School Boards, expressed opposition to SB 206 on the grounds that a new program cannot be justified when the Appropriations Committee is cutting funds to support existing mandated programs such as special education, transportation, and bi-lingual education. Mr. Koepke felt, however, that SB 206 needs some exploration so that when funds should become available, such a program could be implemented. In response to questioning, Mr. Koepke said he would assume that a study skills program would be part of a teacher's main duty and come under the provision of a primary teaching contract. Attachment 4, from Ms. Cynthia K. Lutz, Staff Legal Counsel, KASB, was distributed to the Committee in support of Mr. Koepke's testimony, since she was not able to attend today's meeting to present her testimony.

SB 191 -Vice-chairperson Salisbury, after stating that Senator Steineger, author of SB 191, could not be in attendance today, requested Mr. Ben Barrett of the Legislative Research Department to explain SB 191 to the Committee. Mr. Barrett explained that SB 191 would permit any school district in the fourth enrollment category to use the median budget per pupil of the fifth enrollment category when such district has contiguous boundaries with two or more districts in the fifth enrollment category. Mr. Barrett said that the effect of SB 191 would be to include USD 202, Turner, and USD 229, Blue Valley, in the fifth enrollment category for the purpose of determining local effort rate and for the purpose of determining the limitation on operating expenses per pupil under the SDEA.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

room 254-E, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on Monday, February 23, 1987

Dr. James Thompson, Superintendent, USD 229, Blue Valley, stated that his district was in the fourth enrollment category, and he then explained the financial problems which exist in his district. (Attachment 5)

Mr. John Koepke, KASB Executive Director, asserted that he opposes SB 191 for both practical and philosophical reasons. He maintained that although SB 191 would aid certain school districts, it would cause other districts to be adversely affected. Mr. Koepke recommended that an Interim Committee study the restructuring of the School Finance Formula in conjunction with implementation of both the Classification and Reappraisal Amendments which were passed by the voters at the last General Election.

Mr. Onan Burnett, representing USD 501, Topeka, also urged the Committee to recommend SB 191 unfavorably for passage for the same reasons as stated by Mr. Koepke.

Ms. Jacque Oakes, representing USD 500, Kansas City, Kansas, appeared in opposition to SB 191, and she said her written testimony would be submitted tomorrow. (Attachment 6)

Following testimony by Ms. Oakes, the Vice-chair adjourned the meeting.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: 1:30 p.m. PLACE: 254-E DATE: Monday, February 23, 1987

GUEST LIST

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Caroleyn Schmitt	Topeka	KNEA
Mrs Loren Schmitt	Scott City	KNA - Kp. Pattlewomen
Kay Coles	Topeka	KNEA
Skip Skipton	McPherson	USD # 418
Charlie Spongberg	McPherson	USD # 418
Carl R. Schwan	McPherson	USD # 418
Richard Burch	"	McPherson Teachers Assoc
Eleanor Thomas	Lincoln	KNEA USD 223
Judy Selby	Salina	KNEA USD # 305
Debra Kerbs	Salina	KNEA
Natalie Hanson	"	"
Chuck Gulley	"	"
Robert Hachiga	Salina	KNEA USD 307
Deena Hoerst	Salina	KNEA USD 305

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TIME: 1:30 p.m. PLACE: 254-E DATE: Monday, February 23, 1987

GUEST LIST

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Jim Currey	Wichita	WFT
Jacquie Oakes	Topeka	Ks. City Public Schools 500
Jim Thompson	Overland Park	Blue Valley Schools
John Koyke	Topeka	RASB
Kathryn Dysart	Wichita	USD 259
Brilla Scott	Topeka	USA
Elizabeth D. Phipps	K.C.	K.S.S.V.H.
Robert Shagmeier	KC K	K.S.S.V.H.
Chad Purnell	Topeka	USD 507
Conny L. Hulse	Topeka	St Bd of Ed
Ben Adams	Baldwin	CITIZEN
Kimberly Cuzen	Kansas City, MO	Citizen / UMKC - The Learning Exchange
Jim Yanally	Overland Park	USD #512

Kansas State Board of Education

Kansas State Education Building

120 East 10th Street Topeka, Kansas 66612-1103

Mildred McMillon
District 1

Connie Hubbell
District 4

Bill Musick
District 6

Evelyn Whitcomb
District 8

Kathleen White
District 2

Sheila Frahm
District 5

Richard M. Robl
District 7

Robert J. Clemons
District 9

Paul D. Adams
District 3

February 18, 1987

Marion (Mick) Stevens
District 10

TO: Senate Education Committee
FROM: State Board of Education
SUBJECT: 1987 Senate Bill 206

My name is Connie Hubbell, Legislative Chairman of the State Board of Education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee on behalf of the State Board.

Senate Bill 206 authorizes the State Board of Education to prescribe and adopt criteria and procedures for assessment and identification of pupils who require remedial instruction. This only applies to students who have failed to perform satisfactorily on the Kansas minimum competency test.

The State Board would be given authority to approve programs, to provide a remedial study program, and to reimburse those districts who provide such a program.

Senate Bill 206 provides \$150 per pupil to those school districts participating in such a program. The State Board would provide technical advice and assistance in the development of a remedial program in order to make districts eligible for the \$150 per pupil.

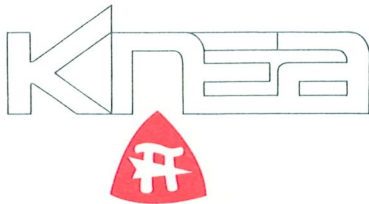
The State Board is quite concerned about the students who have failed to satisfactorily pass the minimum competency test and believe that a state program that would encourage school districts to develop and implement remedial programs will have the effect of reducing illiteracy and dropouts. The second part of any minimum competency testing program is to provide assistance to those students who fail to meet those competencies.

The bill should have the effect of reducing illiteracy and dropouts which is a goal that the State Board of Education is striving to achieve. We recommend that Senate Bill 206 be recommended for passage.

Senate Education
2/23/87
Attachment 1

Carolyn Schmitt Testimony Before The
Senate Education Committee

February 18, 1987



Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Carolyn Schmitt and I am president of the Kansas-National Education Association. Of our 20,000 members, I estimate a third to a half have had direct experience with the Kansas minimum competency test. Concerns about the test have been a frequent topic of discussion, and it is my belief that Senate Bill 206 will help alleviate some of those concerns and will meet some of the criteria in K-NEA's resolution on standardized tests.

A primary concern that has been raised about this test is the lack of coordination with the curriculum, particularly in terms of remediation. Some districts have chosen to provide both pre-test and post-test assistance to students; others have not.

Senate Bill 206 would assist districts who choose to use test results to identify appropriate learning experiences for a select group of students. This would meet both the goals of educators and the goals of the legislature.

I would suggest additions to the bill to insure its equitable operation.

1) The money available for remediation should be accessible to both districts developing new programs and those which have programs in operation prior to this legislation.

2) Assistance should be available to districts which incorporate the remedial study program in already existing curriculum, as well as those who use a separate program.

3) Some consideration should be given to a parent component of this program. Positive parental attitudes are vital and home reinforcement of study skills can make a tremendous difference.

Senate Bill 206, when funds are available, could provide both assistance and incentives to districts to make the best use of the minimum competency test results.

Senate Education
2/23/87
Attachment 2

TESTIMONIAL

TO: THE KANSAS STATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FROM: Kimberly Tyson
- Coordinator, College Reading and Study Skills
University of Missouri - Kansas City
- Research Associate
The Learning Exchange

DATE: February 23, 1987

RE: A Bill, introduced by Senator William Mulich, which proposes that remedial instruction in effective study skills for students be offered in the Kansas public school system.

PERSONAL BACKGROUND

Ms. Tyson has coordinated the College Reading and Study Skills Program at the University of Missouri - Kansas City for two years. She has developed a program which integrates study skills with content areas, such as history, psychology, and the sciences. She received the Superior Teaching Award from UMKC for her work in the College Reading Program.

Ms. Tyson has a joint appointment with The Learning Exchange in Kansas City, Missouri. Serving as a Research Associate, she keeps abreast of current educational issues. She also works with various school districts through the programs at The Learning Exchange.

In addition, Kimberly is a full-time graduate student in the Doctoral Program in Reading Education. She has also been nominated as an Outstanding Young Woman of America.

THE LEARNING EXCHANGE

The Learning Exchange is a fifteen-year-old educational resource center which primarily serves the regional Kansas City area. Our mission is to improve the quality of education by improving the quality of instruction. We accomplish this goal through innovative programs, inspiration, and support for educators, cooperative programs between educators and citizens-at-large, networking among school districts, and the sharing of successful programs with regional and national audiences.

The Learning Exchange has a budget of approximately \$1.6 million, of which we earn nearly 80 percent of the income. The remaining amount of income is contributed through 200 business and foundation partnerships. We are a not-for-profit organization and area governed by a board of directors who are

Senate Education
2/23/87
Attachment 3

KT/d

business and civic leaders in the Kansas City area. Presently, The Learning Exchange has a staff of forty which served over 68,000 individuals last year through a variety of programs.

KEY POINTS

- Naisbitt, the renowned trends forecaster stated, "We must teach students how to learn, for they'll be doing it for the rest of their lives in the dynamic information age."
- Through research at various universities across the United States, the "technology" for studying is now a refined, highly-honed set of learning strategies which lead to gains in comprehension and vocabulary.
- Students, of all ages, should receive direct instruction in effective study techniques which will lead them toward becoming lifelong learners.
- The challenge of study skills programs:
 1. to interest the high risk student in helping himself,
 2. teach students the skills to deal effectively with his reading problem, and
 3. help the learner apply his new skills to content area courses.
- Study skills courses should include:
 1. diagnostic standardized tests (pre- and post-tests),
 2. direct instruction which includes modeling of study strategies in content-area texts,
 3. a lab which allows for individualized instruction and application of strategies.
- All students, regardless of academic achievement, should have the opportunity to learn study skills.
- Teacher training in the philosophy of study skills instruction , research base, and current strategies for learning and studying seems imperative.
- Trainers should not only provide the initial training, but also provide coaching activities and follow-up services for the teachers. The Learning Exchange has conducted needs assessment surveys for individual schools as well as school districts and has provided consultation, training workshops, college-credit courses, and follow-up services for area schools. Presently, The Learning Exchange offers 3-hour awareness workshops on Study Skills and, by August, 1987, will have a program for schools interested in initiating Study Skills programs.

KANSAS
ASSOCIATION



OF
SCHOOL
BOARDS

5401 S. W. 7th Avenue Topeka, Kansas 66606
913-273-3600

TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL NO. 206
BEFORE THE SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

BY

CYNTHIA K. LUTZ, STAFF LEGAL COUNSEL
Kansas Association of School Boards

February 18, 1987

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today on behalf of our member school districts to speak to you about our concerns with Senate Bill 206.

While we believe the intent of Senate Bill 206 is laudable, we oppose the earmarking of funds for specific purposes. Nothing in current law prevents a school district from implementing remedial study programs, and we believe local school districts are in a better position to determine where funds can be most effectively and efficiently spent. In a year where money is particularly tight, we feel the full funding of existing programs and adequate SDEA appropriations should take priority over the funding of new programs.

Therefore, we request that you recommend Senate Bill 206 unfavorably for passage.

Senate Education
2/23/87
Attachment 4

Inside our schools

*By James Thompson
Blue Valley Superintendent*

The Blue Valley Board of Education has adopted two legislative positions which will be urged upon the 1987 Kansas Legislature. Both of the proposals would assist the local school system in its financial plight.

Adopted Jan. 12th, the two positions being advanced include:

(1) School districts which border at least two Kansas school districts with student enrollments over 10,000 should be permitted to use the Norm Budget Per Pupil for districts over 10,000 in calculating state aid distribution.

(2) The state should use all of the income tax windfall to support services including aid to public education.

The first of these positions would address a very specific circumstance which has restricted the distribution of state aid to the Blue Valley School District for several years. That circumstance involves the state aid formula and its inclusion of a factor whereby a school district's per pupil expenditure is compared against other school districts of a similar size. If a school district budgets more per

student than do other districts in its enrollment category, that school district receives a lesser amount of state aid. If the district budgets less per student than other similar-sized districts, it receives a greater share of state aid. The greater the difference in spending, more or less, results in the greater difference in state aid received.

For several years, Blue Valley has been grouped with school districts which have 2,000 to 10,000 students for this budget per pupil comparison factor. This past year there were 30 such districts in that enrollment category. The budget per pupil among those 30 districts ranged from \$2,554 in Manhattan to Blue Valley's \$3,269. The median, or mid-point, among the 30 was \$2,633. This, by legal definition, became the "norm" budget per pupil for that enrollment category and was the figure against which all of the 30 districts were compared.

The circumstances of most of the 30 school districts in that enrollment category are very similar except for the Blue Valley and Turner School Districts. All of the others are in smaller, non-metropoli-

tan communities where teacher salaries are much lower, costs of living are less and constituent demand for services is reduced. Most of those districts spend \$2,550 to \$2,700 per pupil. Only Blue Valley and Turner, who must compete against neighboring large metropolitan school districts such as Shawnee Mission, Kansas City and Olathe, spend considerably more per student in order to have competing teacher salaries and comprehensive programs and services. Those two districts, when compared against the norm budget per pupil in their enrollment category, lose significant amounts of state aid due to this factoring.

On the other hand, the five school districts in Kansas which have enrollments over 10,000 students last year spent from \$2,957 to \$3,190 per student. Their norm budget per pupil, against which they were compared, was much higher.

Because Blue Valley and Turner each has two neighboring school districts which have enrollments over 10,000 and are compared in terms of quality programs, services,

and teaching faculty, we believe that they should be permitted to use the norm budget per pupil of the over 10,000 student districts in factoring the spending comparisons.

For this current school year, the Blue Valley School District would have received \$1.3 million in additional state aid if we would have been compared against per student expenditures of the larger neighboring districts. We believe that this is a peculiar inequity in the Kansas school finance formula which should be addressed in the 1987 session of the legislature.

The second proposal would benefit all schools in Kansas. We believe that the state should retain the income tax windfall and use it to support state services such as state aid to the school districts. We have previously spoken of the significant financial dilemma in Kansas. It appears to us that the one glimmer of hope in restoring state support for its programs is to utilize the windfall rather than to return it to income taxpayers. In this way, support for our Kansas educational system can continue without a state tax increase.

Budget Per Pupil as a State Aid Factor

<u>1985-86:</u>	<u>Number of Districts</u>	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Blue Valley</u>	<u>Olathe</u>	<u>S.M.</u>
Districts with less than 400	108	\$3,208.11	\$4,387.40	\$7,923.46			
Districts with 400-1,999.9	160	2,197.63	3,642.22	4,936.30			
Districts with 2,000-9,999.9	30	2,554.59	2,636.06	3,269.24	3,269.24		
Districts over 10,000	5	2,957.81	2,996.80	3,189.95		3,189.95	3,004.10
 <u>1984-85:</u>							
Districts with less than 400	104	2,935.21	4,040.44	6,701.13			
Districts with 400-1,899.9	161	2,091.85	3,246.64	4,612.66			
Districts with 1,900-9,999.9	33	2,402.66	2,462.06	3,082.91	3,082.91		
Districts over 10,000	5	2,704.21	2,809.43	2,852.38		2,852.38	2,704.21
 <u>1983-84:</u>							
Districts with less than 400	104	2,602.73	3,691.74	6,028.27			
Districts with 400-1,799.9	161	1,989.40	2,898.31	4,175.11			
Districts with 1,800-9,999.9	35	2,174.77	2,279.08	2,901.74	2,901.74	2,673.29	
Districts over 10,000	4	2,440.81	2,536.04	2,653.21			2,653.21
 <u>1982-83:</u>							
Districts with less than 400	104	2,553.73	3,436.31	5,727.08			
Districts with 400-1,699.9	160	2,175.91	2,606.82	3,998.85			
Districts with 1,700-9,999.9	37	1,920.00	2,133.59	2,778.97	2,778.97	2,589.23	
Districts over 10,000	4	2,178.11	2,356.76	2,469.30			2,469.30

Budget Per Pupil compared to Median for Enrollment Category

1986-87

B.V.	BPP	<u>\$3,365.79</u>	=	1.241074
Norm	BPP	\$2,712		

1985-86

B.V.	BPP	<u>\$3,269.24</u>	=	1.240199
Norm	BPP	\$2,636.06		

1984-85

B.V.	BPP	<u>\$3,082.91</u>	=	1.252166
Norm	BPP	\$2,462.06		

1983-84

B.V.	BPP	<u>\$2,901.74</u>	=	1.273206
Norm	BPP	\$2,279.08		

1982-83

B.V.	BPP	<u>\$2,778.97</u>	=	1.302485
Norm	BPP	\$2,133.59		

ENROLLMENT 2000.0 TO 9999.9

DISTRICT NAME	#	1985-86 FTE ENROLLMENT	1985-86 LEGAL MAX BUDGET	1985-86 BUDGET PER PUPIL
MANHATTAN	D0383	5,377.2	13,736,515	2,554.59
AUBURN WASHBURN	D0437	2,776.8	7,136,802	2,570.15
SEAMAN	D0345	3,355.8	8,695,417	2,591.16
PITTSBURG	D0250	2,800.2	7,269,174	2,595.95
WINFIELD	D0465	2,190.2	5,691,300	2,598.53
ARKANSAS CITY	D0470	2,969.5	7,726,342	2,601.90
GREAT BEND	00428	3,434.8	8,939,102	2,602.51
DODGE CITY	D0443	3,999.8	10,419,079	2,604.90
HAYSVILLE	D0261	2,971.2	7,745,756	2,606.95
LAWRENCE	D0497	7,151.6	18,644,745	2,607.07
SALINA	D0305	6,649.1	17,337,037	2,607.43
BUHLER	D0313	2,155.0	5,625,042	2,610.23
NEWTON	D0373	2,987.7	7,835,751	2,622.67
EMPORIA	D0253	4,226.2	11,103,830	2,627.38
LEAVENWORTH	D0453	4,085.0	10,757,301	2,633.37
HAYS	D0489	3,173.5	8,374,042	2,638.74
INDEPENDENCE	D0446	2,357.1	6,235,314	2,645.33
OTTAWA	D0290	2,048.7	5,428,896	2,649.92
SHAWNEE HEIGHTS	D0450	3,177.2	8,426,369	2,652.14
PARSONS	D0503	2,025.5	5,372,803	2,652.58
COFFEYVILLE	D0445	2,935.2	7,881,763	2,685.26
GARDEN CITY	D0457	5,406.7	14,527,853	2,687.01
CHANUTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	D0413	2,078.0	5,594,488	2,692.25
HUTCHINSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	D0308	5,022.2	13,677,045	2,723.32
JUNCTION CITY	D0475	6,405.4	17,663,858	2,757.65
DERBY	D0260	4,775.7	13,262,253	2,777.03
LIBERAL	D0480	3,223.5	8,962,660	2,780.41
MCPHERSON	D0418	2,246.0	6,304,865	2,807.15
TURNER-KANSAS CITY	D0202	3,656.2	10,624,434	2,905.87
SOUTHEAST JOHNSON CO	D0229	4,671.2	15,271,260	3,269.24

STATE TOTALS		110,332.2	296,271,096	

ENROLLMENT 10000.0 AND OVER

DISTRICT NAME	#	1985-86	1985-86	1985-86
		FTE ENROLLMENT	LEGAL MAX BUDGET	BUDGET PER PUPIL

KANSAS CITY	D0500	22,032.2	65,167,029	2,957.81
WICHITA	D0259	41,575.1	123,091,300	2,960.70
TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	D0501	13,838.4	41,470,942	2,996.80
SHAWNEE MISSION PUBLIC SCH	D0512	29,231.4	87,813,919	3,004.10
OLATHE	D0233	10,685.1	34,084,927	3,189.95

STATE TOTALS		117,362.2	351,628,117	

ENROLLMENT 1900.0 TO 9999.9

DISTRICT NAME	*	1984-85	1984-85	BUDGET PER PUPIL
		FTE ENROLLMENT	LEGAL MAX BUDGET	
HAYS	D0489	3,124.0	7,505,922	2,402.66
LAWRENCE	D0497	6,926.9	16,644,530	2,402.88
AUBURN WASHBURN	U0437	2,637.5	6,351,736	2,408.24
SALINA	D0305	6,639.3	16,023,761	2,413.47
NEWTON	D0373	2,988.9	7,218,383	2,415.06
WINFIELD	U0465	2,160.2	5,247,564	2,429.20
DODGE CITY	D0443	3,936.0	9,563,853	2,429.84
EMPORIA	U0253	4,175.2	10,153,998	2,431.98
HAYSVILLE	U0261	2,954.0	7,185,282	2,432.39
PITTSBURG	D0250	2,785.5	6,787,477	2,436.72
GREAT BEND	D0428	3,431.3	8,371,007	2,439.60
SEAMAN	U0345	3,330.7	8,134,290	2,442.22
OTTAWA	D0290	2,084.0	5,091,749	2,443.26
BUHLER	D0313	2,116.0	5,177,300	2,446.74
ARKANSAS CITY	U0470	2,905.5	7,118,044	2,449.85
INDEPENDENCE	U0446	2,391.2	5,864,258	2,452.43
LEAVENWORTH	D0453	4,017.6	9,891,568	2,462.06-Media
JUNCTION CITY	D0475	6,264.7	15,440,675	2,464.71
MANHATTAN	D0383	5,185.5	12,848,228	2,477.72
FT SCOTT	U0234	1,939.5	4,871,983	2,511.98
SHAWNEE HEIGHTS	U0450	3,172.5	7,970,480	2,512.37
PARSONS	D0503	2,001.7	5,040,838	2,518.28
CHANUTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	D0413	2,106.0	5,322,098	2,527.11
GARDEN CITY	D0457	5,192.0	13,133,504	2,529.57
COFFEYVILLE	D0445	2,947.9	7,461,655	2,531.18
EL DORADO	U0490	1,967.0	5,107,240	2,596.46
HUTCHINSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	D0308	4,934.3	12,883,750	2,611.06
DERBY	D0260	4,719.3	12,342,304	2,615.28
MCPHERSON	D0418	2,183.0	5,733,026	2,626.21
LIBERAL	D0480	3,115.0	8,211,001	2,635.96
BONNER SPRINGS	D0204	1,962.0	5,379,300	2,741.74
TURNER-KANSAS CITY	D0202	3,654.8	10,041,960	2,747.61
SOUTHEAST JOHNSON CO	D0229	4,152.5	12,801,801	3,082.91

STATE TOTALS

114,101.5

286,920,565

DISTRICT NAME	ENROLLMENT 1800.0 TO 9999.9		LEGAL MAX BUDGET	BUDGET PER PUPIL
	(1) 1983-84 FTE	(2) 1983-84		
HAYS	489	3,018.5	6,564,536	2,174.77
ARKANSAS CITY	470	2,952.5	6,470,956	2,191.69
EMPORIA	253	4,197.9	9,210,982	2,194.19
PITTSBURG	250	2,840.5	6,302,256	2,218.71
MANHATTAN	383	5,203.1	11,584,062	2,226.38
OTTAWA	290	2,047.4	4,576,563	2,235.30
IOLA	257	1,820.0	4,075,000	2,239.01
HAYSVILLE	261	2,941.6	6,589,615	2,240.15
LAWRENCE	497	6,816.0	15,269,580	2,240.26
FT SCOTT	234	1,965.0	4,402,271	2,240.34
LEAVENWORTH	453	4,080.0	9,142,237	2,240.74
DODGE CITY	443	3,873.6	8,740,963	2,256.55
PARSONS	503	2,074.7	4,686,900	2,259.07
INDEPENDENCE	446	2,403.9	5,450,156	2,267.21
BUHLER	313	2,102.5	4,769,738	2,268.60
GREAT BEND	428	3,428.3	7,789,516	2,272.12
JUNCTION CITY	475	6,379.1	14,536,413	2,278.76
SALINA	305	6,598.4	15,038,274	2,279.08
SEAMAN	345	3,330.0	7,618,119	2,287.72
AUBURN WASHBURN	437	2,536.0	5,849,777	2,306.69
CHANUTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	413	2,147.8	4,954,807	2,306.92
WINFIELD	465	2,133.2	4,944,433	2,317.85
NEWTON	373	2,929.0	6,809,781	2,324.95
COFFEYVILLE	445	2,990.8	7,004,026	2,341.86
EL DORADO	490	2,058.3	4,834,305	2,348.69
SHAWNEE HEIGHTS	450	3,165.0	7,435,471	2,349.28
GARDEN CITY	457	4,952.0	11,691,240	2,360.91
MCPHERSON	418	2,178.5	5,268,044	2,418.20
HUTCHINSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	308	4,956.0	12,080,581	2,437.57
LIBERAL	480	2,960.5	7,242,491	2,446.37
DERBY	260	4,542.3	11,194,940	2,464.60
TURNER-KANSAS CITY	202	3,696.5	9,239,962	2,499.65
BONNER SPRINGS	204	1,934.7	4,911,677	2,538.73
ULATHE	233	9,530.9	25,478,859	2,673.29
SOUTHEAST JOHNSON CO	229	3,692.1	10,713,515	2,901.74

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STATE TOTALS

124,476.6

292,472,046

ENROLLMENT 1700.0 TO 9999.9

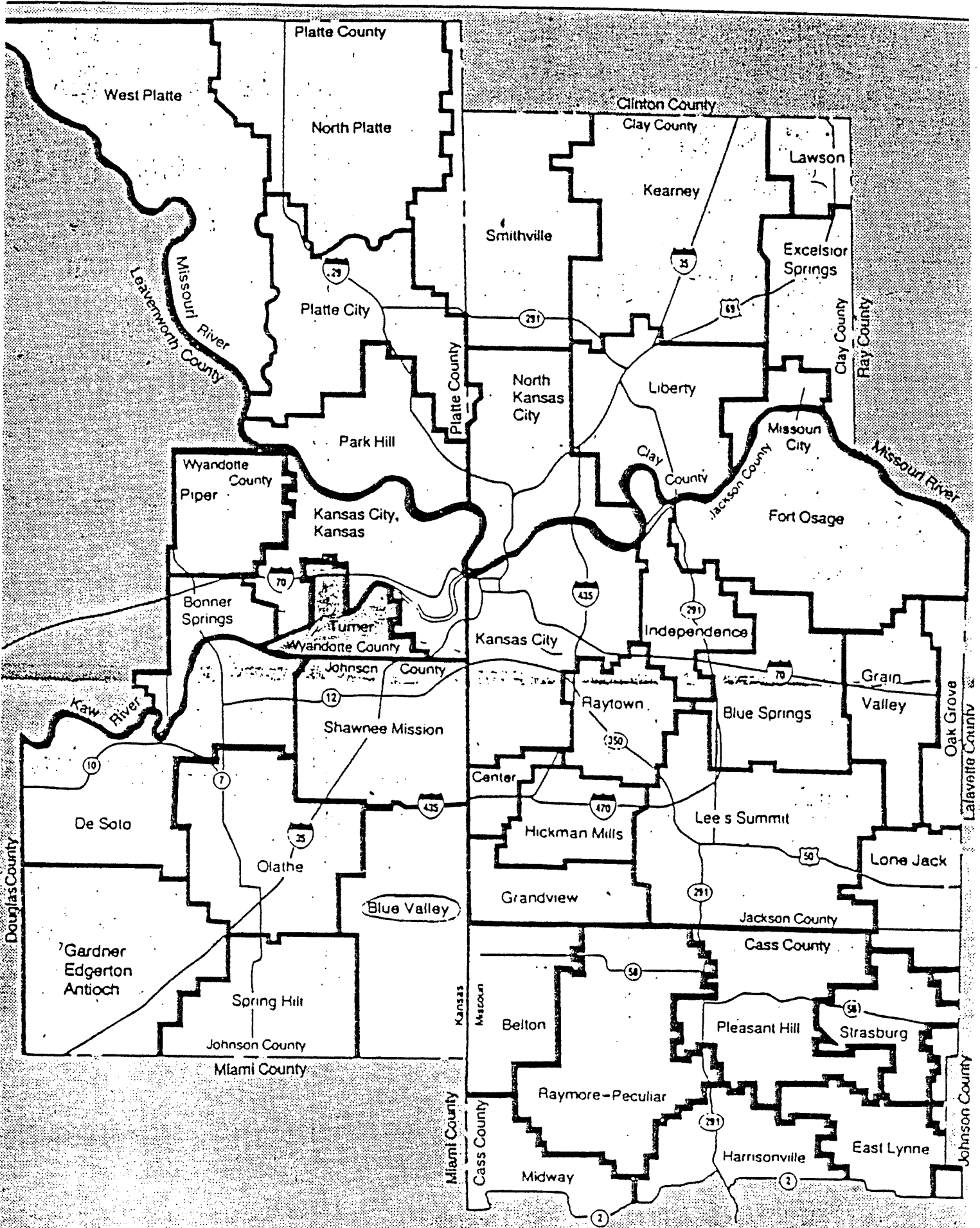
DISTRICT NAME	#	1982-83	1982-83	BUDGET PER PUPIL
		FTE ENROLLMENT	LEGAL MAX BUDGET	
MULVANE	263	1,717.0	3,296,640	1,920.00
EL DORADO	490	2,125.1	4,396,134	2,068.67
PITTSBURG	250	2,774.0	5,765,823	2,078.52
EMPORIA	253	4,054.3	8,471,890	2,089.61
LAWRENCE	497	6,710.0	14,031,284	2,091.10
BUHLER	313	2,121.0	4,440,455	2,093.57
PARSONS	503	2,074.7	4,345,403	2,094.47
FT SCOTT	234	1,929.0	4,042,615	2,095.71
DODGE CITY	443	3,715.0	7,802,626	2,100.30
IOLA	257	1,806.0	3,795,000	2,101.33
GREAT BEND	428	3,461.2	7,273,690	2,101.49
HAYSVILLE	261	2,935.8	6,181,799	2,105.66
JUNCTION CITY	475	6,333.5	13,425,903	2,119.82
SEAMAN	345	3,375.8	7,156,599	2,119.97
NEWTON	373	3,002.7	6,379,130	2,124.46
OTTAWA	290	2,033.2	4,323,447	2,126.42
CHANUTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	413	2,192.0	4,664,307	2,127.88
MANHATTAN	383	5,065.4	10,795,156	2,131.16
SALINA	305	6,712.7	14,322,179	2,133.59 - md
ARKANSAS CITY	470	2,866.5	6,122,014	2,135.71
LEAVENWORTH	453	4,060.8	8,706,913	2,144.14
COFFEYVILLE	445	3,124.3	6,708,891	2,147.33
HAYS	489	2,885.6	6,217,680	2,154.73
INDEPENDENCE	446	2,322.1	5,013,066	2,158.85
WINFIELD	465	2,156.1	4,668,605	2,165.30
AUBURN WASHBURN	437	2,508.2	5,438,459	2,168.27
GARDEN CITY	457	4,862.5	10,801,993	2,221.49
SHAWNEE HEIGHTS	450	3,170.0	7,070,522	2,230.45
LIBERAL	480	2,959.0	6,730,808	2,274.69
HUTCHINSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	308	5,014.2	11,454,404	2,284.39
WELLINGTON	353	1,734.1	3,962,201	2,284.87
DERBY	260	4,590.0	10,586,996	2,306.54
MCPHERSON	418	2,141.5	4,943,899	2,308.61
BONNER SPRINGS	204	1,987.9	4,677,037	2,352.75
TURNER-KANSAS CITY	202	3,606.8	8,765,465	2,430.26
OLATHE	233	2,963.8	23,209,373	2,589.23
SOUTHEAST JOHNSON CO	229	3,318.5	9,222,014	2,778.97

STATE TOTALS

126,410.3

279,210,420

SCHOOL DISTRICTS



SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SENATE BILL 191
KANSAS CITY KANSAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS USD 500

I am Jacque Oakes representing Kansas City Public Schools USD 500, and I appear in opposition to the bill.

There are 304 school districts with approximately 45 receiving no state aid. This leaves about 45 with no state aid. Senate Bill 191 will help only 2 districts and leave 259 districts with more state aid taken away to satisfy two districts.

This would not mean more budget authority, but would mean these two districts would have to raise less property taxes.

This would certainly be inequitable to 259 districts. USD 500 is opposed to Senate Bill 191.

Senate Education
2/23/87
Attachment 6