

Approved: 2-7-95
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Rochelle Chronister at 3:30 p.m. on January 23, 1995 in Room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Dale Swensen (excused)

Committee staff present: Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department
Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes
Carolyn Rampey, Legislative Research Department
Lois Thompson, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department

Others attending: See attached list

Ben Barrett of Legislative Research gave a comprehensive report on the formula for computing general state aid under the School District Finance and Quality Performance Act. He addressed low enrollment adjustment computation, weighting for providing transportation to public school pupils who reside 2.5 miles or more by usual traveled roads from school, weighting for full time enrollment in vocational education programs, bilingual education programs, at-risk pupils, and school facilities weighting. (Attachment 1)

Questions and Answers in Judge Bullock's School Finance Decision was provided to the committee. (Attachment 2)

The floor was opened to questions by committee members.

Due to the lateness of the hour, staff presentation on Constitutional powers of the State Board of Education was postponed to a later date.

The meeting adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

The next meeting of the committee will be January 24, 1995.

GUEST LIST

Committee: Education

Date: 1-23

NAME: (Please print)	Address:	Company/Organization:
Anna Neufeld	Newton	450A 373
Rebecca Nielson	Newton	✓
Tom Bruno	Topoka	Allen + Assoc.
Hany Clute	KCK.	Texperpen
Jacqueline Gordon	KCDD ←	→ Topoka
Sue Chase	Topoka	KNEA
Nancy Jewell	Topoka	KASB
Marsha Abraham	Salatha	CWA of KS.
Drew Topoulos	Baldwin City	
Diane Gjerstad	Wichita	USD 259
Craig Grant	Topoka	KNEA
Jim Youally	Overland Park	USD #512
Mark E. Tattman	Topoka	KASB
Mary Myers	Wichita	
Jeanne Walker	Wichita, KS	C.W.A.
Sonia Mcclitic	Wichita	
Connie Hessel	Terha	SBOE
Bob JOHNSON	Topoka	WW Law School
Helen Nayplitt	Lakin	
Bill Myers	Montezuma	
Bruce Gabel	LAKIN	
Rosie Cooper	Topoka	Keys For Networking
Hope Newell	Topoka	
Clinton B Peterson	Topoka	KS. Sen. Comm.

1994-95 EDITION

**SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCE AND QUALITY
PERFORMANCE ACT**

FORMULA FOR COMPUTING GENERAL STATE AID

STATE FINANCIAL AID	<u>minus</u>	LOCAL EFFORT	<u>equals</u>	GENERAL STATE AID
---------------------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------	-------------------------

Kansas Legislative Research Department
July 1, 1994

*House Education
Attachment 1
1-23-95*

PART A

STATE FINANCIAL AID

BASE STATE AID PER PUPIL (BSAPP)	<u>times</u>	ADJUSTED ENROLLMENT	<u>equals</u>	STATE FINANCIAL AID (SFA)
---	--------------	------------------------	---------------	---------------------------------

The BSAPP is \$3,600. However, if the appropriation in a school year for general state aid is insufficient to pay school districts' computed entitlements, the State Board of Education will reduce BSAPP -- and, therefore, SFA -- as necessary to match school district entitlements with the amount of funding that is available.

**STATE FINANCIAL AID:
ENROLLMENT ADJUSTMENTS
AND ENROLLMENT DECREASES**

In addition to the regular full-time equivalent enrollment in a school district, enrollment adjustments are added in order to reflect higher costs associated with serving certain pupil populations, transporting pupils, operating low enrollment school districts, and adding new school facilities. There are six such weights.

Also, there is a "decreasing enrollment" feature which is designed to facilitate school district financial planning in the face of lower enrollments. This feature permits a school district with an enrollment decrease to base its SFA in the current school year partially on its enrollment in the preceding year.

ENROLLMENT ADJUSTMENTS

1. Low Enrollment

This weight applies to school districts having “regular” enrollments of under 1,900. The weights are driven from 1991-92 school district general fund budgets per pupil. More specifically, the median budgets per pupil (BPP) at three points are used for applying a mathematical formula that produces uniform weight adjustments commensurate with enrollment variations.

Enrollment	Basis for Computing Weights	BPP Median	Median BPP Difference	Enrollment Range	Adjustment Factor	Calculation of BPP Used in Weight Adjustment
Under 100	BPP median of 75-125	\$7,337	NA	NA	NA	\$7,337
100-299	linear adjustment, from median of 75-125 to median of 200-399	\$7,337 \$5,406	\$ 7,337 <u>\$ -5,406</u> \$ 1,931	200	$\frac{\$1,931}{200}$ equals \$9.655	\$7,337 minus \$9.655 (E-100) equals BPP used for computing low enrollment weight
300-1,899	linear adjustment, from median of 200-399 to median of 1,900 and over	\$5,406 \$3,426	\$ 5,406 <u>\$ -3,426</u> \$ 1,980	1,600	$\frac{\$1,980}{1,600}$ equals \$1.2375	\$5,406 minus \$1.2375 (E-300) equals BPP used for computing low enrollment weight

EXAMPLES: LOW ENROLLMENT ADJUSTMENT COMPUTATIONS

EXAMPLE 1

Enrollment = 95						
\$7,337.00	<u>then</u>	\$3,911.00	<u>equals</u>	1.141565	<u>then</u>	95 = low enrollment adjustment of
<u>-3,426.00</u>		<u>\$3,426.00</u>				x 1.141565 = 108.4
\$ 3,911.00						108.448675

EXAMPLE 2

Enrollment = 200										
\$7,337.00 - \$9.655 (E-100) <u>equals</u> \$965.50,										
<u>so</u>										
\$7,337.00	<u>then</u>	\$6,371.50	<u>then</u>	\$ 2,945.50	<u>equals</u>	.859749	<u>then</u>	200	<u>equals</u>	low enr- ollment a- djustment of 171.9
<u>- 965.50</u>		<u>-3,426.00</u>		<u>\$ 3,426.00</u>				x .859749		
Adjusted BPP		\$2,945.50						171.949800		
\$6,371.50										

EXAMPLE 3 (USED FOR GENERAL STATE AID CALCULATION LATER IN THIS ILLUSTRATION)

Enrollment = 1,400										
\$5,406 - \$1.2375 (E-300) <u>equals</u> \$1,361.25										
<u>so</u>										
\$5,406.00	<u>then</u>	\$4,044.75	<u>then</u>	\$ 618.75	<u>equals</u>	.180604	<u>then</u>	1,400	<u>equals</u>	low enroll- ment adjust- ment of 252.8
<u>-1,361.25</u>		<u>-3,426.00</u>		<u>\$ 3,426.00</u>				x .180604		
Adj. BPP \$4,004.75		\$ 618.75						252.8456		

2. Transportation

This weight helps compensate school districts for providing transportation to public school pupils who reside 2.5 miles or more by the usually traveled road from the school attended.

The preceding year's cost of providing transportation to public and nonpublic school pupils, adjusted to net out costs of transporting pupils who live less than 2.5 miles from school, is determined. The resulting amount is divided by the number of public school pupils enrolled in the district who were residing 2.5 miles or more by the usually traveled road from the school attended and for whom transportation was made available by the district. The result (quotient) is the per pupil cost of transportation.

The per pupil cost of transportation of each district is then plotted on a density-cost graph. A statistical technique is employed to construct a "curve of best fit" for all school districts. (This procedure recognizes the relatively higher costs of per pupil transportation in sparsely populated areas as contrasted with densely populated areas.)

Based on a district's density (number of pupils enrolled in the district who reside 2.5 miles or more by the usually traveled road from school divided by the number of square miles in the district), the point on the curve of best fit is identified for each district. This is the formula per pupil cost of transportation of the district.

The formula per pupil cost then is divided by the BSAPP and the quotient is multiplied by the number of public school pupils in the current school year who live more than 2.5 miles from the school and for whom transportation is being provided. The result is the district's transportation weight enrollment adjustment.

EXAMPLE

1. From Density-Cost Graph: Formula Per Pupil Cost of Transportation = \$600
2. Number of pupils transported 2.5 miles or more in current year = 500
3. BSAPP = \$3,600

THEN

$\frac{\$ 600}{\$3,600}$	<u>equals</u>	.16667	<u>and</u>	$\frac{500}{83.3500}$	<u>so</u>	weight adjustment for transportation	<u>equals</u>	83.4
--------------------------	---------------	--------	------------	-----------------------	-----------	---	---------------	------

3. Vocational Education (Program Weight)

This weight is determined by multiplying the full time equivalent enrollment in vocational education programs approved by the State Board of Education by a factor of 0.5. Revenue generated by the weight must be spent for vocational education.

EXAMPLE

<u>FTE Equivalent Vocational Education Enrollment (Sept. 20)</u>		<u>Factor</u>		<u>Vocational Education Program Weight Adjustment</u>
60.0	<u>times</u>	0.5	<u>equals</u>	30.0

4. Bilingual Education (Program Weight)

This weight is determined by multiplying the full time equivalent enrollment in bilingual education programs approved by the State Board of Education by a factor of 0.2. Revenue generated by this weight must be spent for bilingual education.

EXAMPLE

<u>FTE Bilingual Program Enrollment (Sept. 20)</u>		<u>Factor</u>		<u>Bilingual Education Program Weight Adjustment</u>
40.0	<u>times</u>	0.2	<u>equals</u>	8.0

5. At-Risk Pupil

This weight is determined by multiplying the number of pupils of a district who qualify for free meals under the National School Lunch Program by a factor of .05. A further condition is that in order for it to obtain this weight, a school district must maintain an at-risk pupil assistance plan approved by the State Board of Education. All revenue generated by this weight must be spent for at-risk pupil programs.

Pupils who receive services under the plan are determined on the basis of at-risk factors and not by virtue of eligibility for free meals under the National School Lunch Program.

EXAMPLE

<u>Number of Pupils Qualifying for Free Lunches (Sept. 20)</u>		<u>Factor</u>		<u>At-Risk Pupil Weight Adjustment</u>
420	<u>times</u>	0.05	<u>equals</u>	21.0

6. School Facilities Weight

This weight is assigned for costs associated with beginning operation of new school facilities. The enrollment in the new school facility is multiplied by a factor of .25 to produce the weight adjustment.

In order to qualify for this weight, the district must have utilized the full amount of the local option budget (LOB) authority authorized for the school year. This weight is available for two school years only -- the year in which the facility operation is commenced and the following year.

EXAMPLE

Enrollment of Pupils in New School Facility (Sept. 20)		Factor		School Facilities Weight Adjustment
260	<u>times</u>	0.25	<u>equals</u>	65.0

NOTE

In addition, the law permits a school district to appeal to the State Board of Tax Appeals for permission to levy a property tax for not more than two years to defray costs associated with commencing operation of a new facility beyond the costs otherwise financed under the law. To qualify for this tax levying authority, the district must have begun operation of one or more new facilities in the preceding or current school year (or both), have adopted the maximum LOB, and have had an enrollment increase in each of the three preceding school years which averages 7 percent or more.

NOTE: All weight adjustments are based exclusively on current year features.

DECREASING ENROLLMENT ADD-ON

When a district's enrollment in the current school year has decreased from the preceding school year, the district may add to the enrollment in the current year one-half of the number of pupils by which the enrollment in the current school year has decreased -- up to a limit of 4 percent of the enrollment in the preceding school year.

EXAMPLE

Sept. 20 Enrollment Preceding Year: 1,410 <p style="text-align: center;"><u>minus</u></p> Current Year: 1,390 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>equals</u></p> Decrease: 20	Then, the lesser of: 4% of Preceding Year <p style="text-align: center;"><u>times .5 equals</u> 28.2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>or</u></p> 50% of Decrease -- Current Year from Preceding Year: 10 (20 <u>times .5 equals</u> 10) The Lesser Number is 10	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>so:</u> Current Year 9-20 Enrollment With Decreasing Enrollment Add-on</p> Actual 1,390 <p style="text-align: center;"><u>plus</u></p> Add-on 10 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>equals</u></p> "New" 9-20 Enrollment 1,400
---	---	--

LOCAL EFFORT

A school district's local effort is, in essence, a credit against its general state aid entitlement. Local effort represents locally generated resources that are available to the school district general fund to help finance the district's educational program.

The following items are defined as local effort:

Example		
\$	1,800,000	1. proceeds of the uniform school district general fund property tax (33 mills in 1993 and 35 mills in 1994 and 1995),
	400,000	2. motor vehicle tax receipts,
	None	3. rental/lease vehicle excise tax receipts,
	200	4. mineral production tax receipts,
	5,000	5. industrial revenue bond and port authority bond in lieu of tax payments,
	None	6. federal P.L. 874 impact aid (in accord with federal law and regulations),
	None	7. tuition paid on behalf of nonresident pupils for enrollment in "regular" education services,
	3,000	8. unexpended and unencumbered balances remaining in the general fund,
	1,800	9. unexpended and unencumbered balances remaining in the "program weighted" funds, <i>i.e.</i> , -- transportation, bilingual, and vocational education funds except for the vocational fund of a district which operates a vocational school, and
	None	10 remaining proceeds of the former general fund and transportation tax levies prior to their repeal (repealed in 1992).
<hr/>		
TOTAL LOCAL EFFORT	\$ 2,210,000	

- NOTES: 1. If the sum of a district's local effort exceeds its SFA entitlement, the district receives no general state aid and the "excess" amount is remitted to the State Treasurer and is credited to the State School District Finance Fund. Revenue in this fund is used for school district general state aid.
2. Proceeds from the recreational vehicle tax, enacted in 1994 and effective January 1, 1995, which are not specified as "local effort," will appear as unexpended or unencumbered balances of the general fund (Reference: 1994 House Sub. for S.B. 191).

PART C

GENERAL STATE AID

A district's general state aid entitlement is determined by subtracting the district's local effort from its SFA.

EXAMPLE

	\$	6,696,720	SFA*
<u>minus</u>		2,210,000	Local Effort**
<u>equals</u>	\$	4,486,720	GENERAL STATE AID

* \$3,600 BSAPP times 1,860.2 (adjusted enrollment). However, if the appropriation for general state aid is insufficient to fund all school district entitlements, the \$3,600 BSAPP is reduced to the level at which entitlements may be funded.

** Sum of local effort items.

ATTACHMENT I

THE LOCAL OPTION BUDGET (LOB)

School districts are authorized to adopt an LOB in an amount of up to 25.0 percent of the SFA. School districts may levy local property taxes to fund LOB spending authority. The supplemental general state aid program, is designed to provide a substantial degree of equalization among school districts in terms of their ability to utilize their LOB spending authority.

Other pertinent facts about the LOB authority:

- A district's use of LOB authority is subject to a 5 percent protest petition election procedure.
- A district's LOB authority, if not rejected by the electors, is good for up to four years, as proposed by the local school board. During this period, one increase in LOB authority is authorized, subject to the same protest petition election procedure.
- The 25.0 percent LOB authority is reduced commensurately with percentage increases in the BSAPP.

FORMULA FOR COMPUTING SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL STATE AID

District Assessed Valuation Per Pupil (Prior Year)		<u>subtracted</u>		1.0		<u>times</u>		District's Local Option Budget		<u>equals</u>		Supplemental General State Aid
75th Percentile Assessed Valuation Per Pupil (Prior Year)		<u>from</u>										

Supplemental General State Aid is based on an equalization principle which is designed to treat each school district as if its assessed valuation per pupil (AVPP) were equal to that of the district at the 75th percentile of AVPP. Under this formula, districts having AVPP above the 75th percentile receive no supplemental general state aid. However, such districts do not have to impose as high a tax rate as do districts having AVPP below the 75th percentile in order to fund their LOBs.

EXAMPLES

DISTRICT 1				DISTRICT 2			
Prior Year District AVPP		\$30,000		Prior Year District AVPP		\$70,000	
Prior Year 75th Percentile AVPP		\$43,046		Prior Year 75th Percentile AVPP		\$43,046	
<u>so</u>				<u>so</u>			
\$30,000	<u>equals</u>	0.6969		\$70,000	<u>equals</u>	1.6262	
\$43,046				\$43,046			
	<u>then</u>	1.0000		If the result equals or exceeds 1.0, the district receives no supplemental general state aid. 1.6262 exceeds 1.0, therefore the district receives no supplemental general state aid.			
<u>minus</u>	0.6969						
<u>equals</u>	0.3031 State Aid Ratio						
	<u>then</u>	\$500,000 LOB					
<u>times</u>	0.3031 State Aid Ratio						
<u>equals</u>	\$151,550 Supplemental General State Aid						

ATTACHMENT II

FORMULA FOR COMPUTING SCHOOL DISTRICT BOND PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OBLIGATION STATE AID PAYMENTS

Bond and interest state aid is based on an equalization principle which is designed to provide state aid inversely to school district assessed valuation per pupil. One matching rate is applicable for the duration of bond and interest payments associated with bonds issued prior to July 1, 1992. A different matching rate applies during the life of bonds issued on or after July 1, 1992.

For the school district having the median assessed valuation per pupil, the state aid ratio is 5 percent for contractual bond and interest obligations incurred prior to July 1, 1992 and 25 percent for contractual bond and interest obligations incurred on July 1, 1992 and thereafter.

This factor increases (decreases) by 1 percentage point for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation per pupil of a district below (above) the median.

FORMULA

DISTRICT BOND AND INTEREST PAYMENT OBLIGATION FOR SCHOOL YEAR	<u>times</u>	STATE AID PERCENTAGE FACTOR	<u>equals</u>	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS STATE AID
--	--------------	-----------------------------------	---------------	--------------------------------------

EXAMPLES

DISTRICT 1				DISTRICT 2			
B&I Payment Obligations				B&I Payment Obligation			
Before 7-1-92		\$100,000		Before 7-1-92		\$100,000	
After 7-1-92		\$ 80,000		After 7-1-92		\$ 80,000	
District AVPP		\$ 24,357		District AVPP		\$ 36,357	
<u>so</u>				<u>so</u>			
Before 7-1-92	\$100,000	After 7-1-92	\$ 80,000	Before 7-1-92	\$100,000	After 7-1-92	\$ 80,000
Percentage Factor (From Table)	x 10%	Percentage Factor (From Table)	x 30%	Percentage Factor (From Table)	x NA	Percentage Factor (From Table)	x 17%
B&I State Aid	\$ 10,000		\$ 24,000	B&I State Aid	NA		\$ 13,600
Total B&I Payment Due for Fiscal Year		\$180,000		Total B&I Payment Due for Fiscal Year		\$180,000	
Amount from State Aid		\$ 34,000		Amount from State Aid		\$ 13,600	

**PARTIAL TABLE TO ILLUSTRATE BOND AND INTEREST
STATE AID PROGRAM PRINCIPLE**

Bond and Interest State Aid Percentages

AVPP	Bond and Interest	Bond and Interest Obli-	State Aid Percentage Factor
	Obligations Prior to July 1, 1992	gations On and After July 1, 1992	
19,357	15	35	
20,357	14	34	
21,357	13	33	
22,357	12	32	
23,357	11	31	
24,357	10	30	
25,357	9	29	
26,357	8	28	
27,357	7	27	
28,357	6	26	
Median AVPP 28,857	5%	25%	
29,357	4	24	
30,357	3	23	
31,357	2	22	
32,357	1	21	
33,357	0	20	
34,357		19	
35,357		18	
36,357		17	
37,357		16	
38,357		15	

1-17

1-17

FORM 150

1994-95

**ESTIMATED LEGAL MAXIMUM BUDGET AND LOCAL OPTION BUDGET
FOR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 343**

(This form should be included with the budget document and filed with the State Board of Education)

General Fund Budget - Lines 1 through 9

- 1. Estimated 9-20-94 FTE enrollment (from Table I, if enrollment declined) .. = 954.0
- 2. Estimated weighted enrollment for districts under 1,900 FTE. 9-20-94 FTE enrollment (Line 1) 954.0 x 0.341703 factor (from Table II) . . . = 326.0
- 3. Estimated weighted bilingual education enrollment. 9-20-94 bilingual FTE(a) 0 x .2 = 0.0
- 4. Estimated weighted vocational education enrollment. 9-20-94 vocational education FTE(b) 8.3333 x .5 = 4.2
- 5. Estimated weighted at-risk student enrollment(c). Number of eligible students that qualify for free lunches as of 9-20-94 142 x .05 = 7.1
- 6. Estimated weighted FTE for new facilities. 9-20-94 enrollment of students attending a new facility(d) _____ x .25 = 0
- 7. Estimated weighted FTE for transportation. (Table III, Line 5) = 75.8
- 8. Estimated 9-20-94 FTE weighted enrollment (Lines 1+2+3+4+5+6+7) = 1367.1
- 9. Estimated 1994-95 operating budget. Line 8 1367.1 x \$3,600 = \$ 4,921,560

Local Option Budget

- 10. Maximum local option budget. Line 9 4,921,560 x 8 %(e) = \$ 393,725
- 11. Additional authority authorized by State Board of Tax Appeals for operation of new facilities = \$ _____

APPROVED COURSES/CLASSES/PLAN LISTED BELOW MUST QUALIFY UNDER K.S.A. 72-6407 et. seq.

- (a) FTE is computed by taking the total clock hours of bilingual students who are enrolled and attending in an approved bilingual class on 9-20-94 and dividing by 6 (cannot exceed 6 hours for an individual student). Total clock hours _____ + 6 = 0.0 (Record on Line 3)
- (b) FTE is computed by taking the total clock hours of vocational education students who are enrolled and attending in an approved vocational class on 9-20-94 and dividing by 6 (cannot exceed 6 hours for an individual student). Total clock hours _____ + 6 = 8.3333 (Record on Line 4)
- (c) USD must have an approved at-risk pupil assistance plan for the school district.
- (d) The weighting for this category cannot be utilized unless a local option budget of 25% was utilized by your school district. See additional definition on the bottom of Page 2.
- (e) This amount cannot exceed 25%. The percentage placed on this line would be the amount which was adopted by your school district which did not receive a protest petition or the amount approved at an election if a protest petition was approved.

TABLE I

Declining Enrollment Provision
(Only for USDs with declining enrollments)

1. September 20, 1993, FTE enrollment	=	<u>940.0</u>
2. September 20, 1994, FTE enrollment	=	<u>954.0</u>
3. Difference (Line 1 - Line 2)	=	<u>0.0</u>
4. 4% of September 20, 1993 FTE enrollment (Line 1 x .04)	=	<u>0</u>
5. Lower of Line 3 or Line 4	=	<u>0.0</u>
6. 50% of Line 5 (Line 5 x 50%)	=	<u>0</u>
7. Adjusted September 20, 1994, FTE enrollment (Line 6 + Line 2)	=	<u>954.0</u>

(insert on Line 1, Page 1)

TABLE II

(See attached Pages 3 & 4 for factor)

The following calculation is the method we used to compute the low enrollment factor on the attached pages:

<u>Enrollment of District</u>	<u>Factor</u>
0 - 99.9	1.141565
100 - 299.9	{[7337 - 9.655 (E - 100)] ÷ 3426} - 1
300 - 1,899.9	{[5406 - 1.237500 (E - 300)] ÷ 3426} - 1
1,900 and over	-0-

"E" is 9-20-94 FTE Enrollment (from Line 1, Page 1)

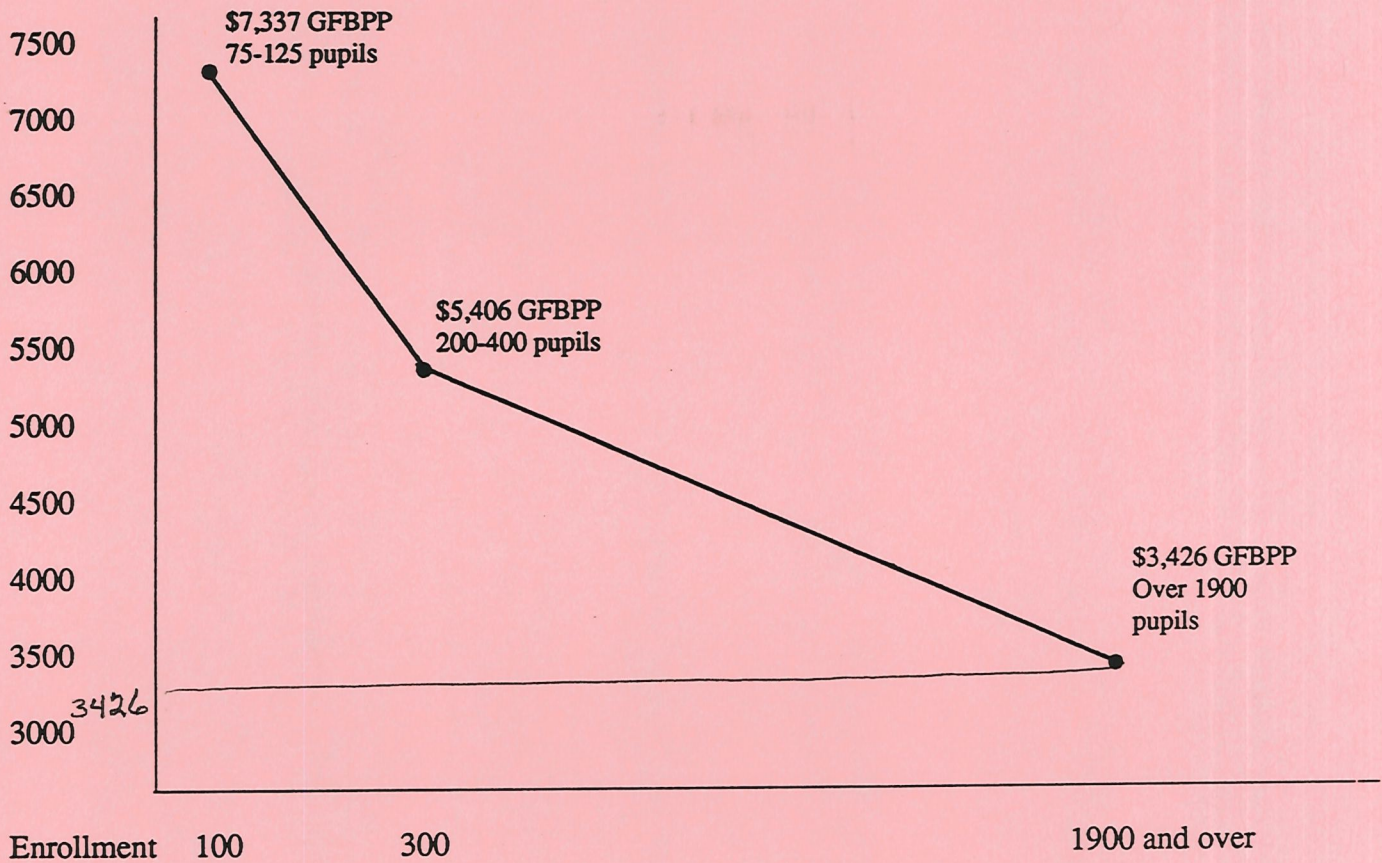
TABLE III

1. Area of district in square miles 9-20-94.	=	<u>153.0</u>
2. All public pupils transported who reside in the district 2.5 miles or more or for whom transportation is being made available 9-20-94 (Estimated).	=	<u>583.0</u>
3. Index of density = Line 2 <u>583</u> divided by Line 1 <u>153.0</u>	=	<u>3.81</u>
4. Using index of density (Line 3), determine amount from density factor table on attached Pages 5 and 6	=	<u>0.1300</u>
5. Estimated weighted FTE for transportation. 9-20-94 number of students over 2.5 miles (Line 2) <u>583.0</u> x <u>0.1300</u> factor (Line 4) (to Line 7, Page 1)	=	<u>75.8</u>

School Facilities Definition - School facilities weighting is available for school districts whose local option budget (LOB) is 25 percent of its general fund and have constructed an entirely new facility or an addition to an existing facility. The determination of weighting will be based upon the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) students that are enrolled and attending in the new facility on September 20. In the case of school districts that have constructed an addition to existing facilities, the number of students that are enrolled and attending in the new addition will be counted on a full-time equivalent basis. The additional weighting for this provision of the law is applicable for two years only. For a new facility the FTE is for the entire building. For additions to an existing facility, the following calculating would be utilized.

Student hours of instruction in classrooms of new additions only (September 20) _____ ÷ 6 = Full-time equivalent enrollment

LOW ENROLLMENT WEIGHTING TABLE



GFBPP = General Fund Budget Per Pupil

LOW ENROLLMENT WEIGHTING FORMULA

Enrollment of District	Factor
0-99.9	1.141565
100 - 299.9	$\{[7337 - 9.655 (E-100)] \div 3426\} - 1$
300 - 1,899.9	$\{[5406 - 1.237500 (E - 300)] \div 3426\} - 1$
1,900 and over	-0-

"E" is 9-20-91 FTE Enrollment

FS\WEIGHT CHART

CORRECTED COPY

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Form 5-212-148
Rev. 5/94

FORM 148

1994-95

ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND STATE AID FOR UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 343

(This form should be included with the budget document and filed with the State Board of Education)

1.	1994-95 General Fund Budget (Form 150, Line 9)	=	<u>4,921,560</u>
2.	Estimated Local Effort		
	a. 1994-95 Tax Levy 1-1-95 to 6-30-95 (from Table I, Line 5).	=	<u>477,818</u>
	b. 1994-95 Tax In Process (Form 110, Line 10) (General Fund only)	=	<u>228,422</u>
	c. 1994-95 Delinquent Tax (Form 110, Line 11, General Fund and Transportation only) x .667	=	<u>6,779</u>
	d. 1994-95 Motor Vehicle Tax (General Fund and Transportation only).	=	<u>260,587</u>
	e. 1994-95 Mineral Production Tax.	=	<u> </u>
	f. 1994-95 In Lieu of Tax Payments on IRB's (Gen. Fund & Transp. only) =		<u> </u>
	g. 1994-95 Federal Impact Aid (PL 874).	=	<u>10,000</u>
	h. 6-30-94 Unencumbered Cash Balances (General, Transportation, Bilingual and Vocational Education Funds)	=	<u>35,893</u>
3.	Total (2a+2b+2c+2d+2e+2f+2g+2h).	=	<u>1,019,499</u>
4.	1994-95 Estimated General State Aid (Line 1 - Line 3; If negative, insert 0) .	=	<u>3,902,061</u>

=====

TABLE I

1.	1993-94 General Fund Tax Levied (Form 110, Line 2)	=	<u>691,350</u>
2.	1993-94 General Fund Tax Levy Collected 1-1-94 through 6-30-94	=	<u>449,378</u>
3.	Collection Ratio (Line 2 ÷ Line 1, carry to 3 decimal places).	=	<u>650</u>
4.	1994-95 Tax Levied (35 mills x 1994 assessed valuation)	=	<u>735,105</u>
5.	1994-95 Tax Levy 1-1-95 to 6-30-95 (Line 3 x Line 4).	=	<u>477,818</u>

STATE OF KANSAS
Budget Form USD-E
1994-95

GENERAL	Code 06 Line	12 mo. 1992-93 Actual (1)	12 mo. 1993-94 Actual (2)	12 mo. 1994-95 Budget (3)
UNENCUMBERED CASH BALANCE JULY 1	01	683,202	4,657	15,893
UNENCUMBERED CASH BALANCE FROM TRANSPORTATION, BILINGUAL ED AND VOCATIONAL ED FUNDS	02	2,368	12,368	20,000
REVENUE:				
1000 LOCAL SOURCES				
1110 Ad Valorem Tax Levied				
91 \$	05	407,781		
*92 \$	10	435,968	199,680	Form 110 Ln 10
93 \$	15		449,378	228,422 Form 148 Ln 5
94 \$	20			477,818
*1140 Delinquent Tax	25	14,897	16,648	6,779 Form 48 Ln 20
1300 Tuition				
1312 Individuals (OutDist)	30			
1316 Indiv (Summer OutDist)	35			
1320 Oth Sch Dist in State	40			
1330 Oth Sch Dist Out State	45			
1700 Student Activities(Reimb)	50			
1900 Oth Rev From Local Source				
1910 User Charges	55			
1980 Reimbursements	60			
2000 COUNTY SOURCES				
*2400 Motor Vehicle Tax	70	276,484	258,224	260,587 Form 194 194A, Ln 1 Col. 3
*2800 In Lieu of Taxes IRBs	85			0
3000 STATE SOURCES				
3110 General State Aid	95	2,298,537	3,629,430	3,902,061 Form 148 Ln. 4
3130 Mineral Production Tax	115			
4000 FEDERAL SOURCES				
4590 Other Res Grants in Aid				
4591 Chapter I	130			
4592 Chapter II	135			
4599 Other	140	14,365	15,864	
4820 PL 874 (Exclude Extra Aid for Children on Indian Land and Low Rent Housing)	145	39,642	42,888	10,000
5000 OTHER				
5208 Transfer From Supp Gen	165	0	0	0
RESOURCES AVAILABLE	170	4,173,244	4,629,137	4,921,560
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	175	4,168,587	4,613,244	4,921,560
EXCESS REVENUE TO STATE	200			0 **
UNENCUMBERED CASH BAL JUNE 30	190	4,657	15,893	

* Include both General and Transportation amounts distributed. Any revenue received after July 1, 1994 as a result of the transportation tax levy must be deposited in the General Fund.

** Line 170 minus Line 175. (Column 3 only.)

*** Columns 1 & 2 would be amount sent to the State.

Code No. 06

To Cert Pg, Code 01,
Ln 6, Col. 1 & Notice
of Hearing Pg, Code a,
Ln 6, Col. 5

1-26

FORM 239

1994-95

ESTIMATED SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL STATE AID FOR USD # 343

(This form should be included with the budget document and filed with the State Board of Education)

1. Adopted local option budget (Cannot exceed Line 10, Form 150). = 393,725
2. Estimated supplemental general state aid. Line 1 393,725 x
 factor 0.4856 (see table below) = 191,193

LOCAL OPTION BUDGET STATE AID RATE

USD	RATE	USD	RATE	USD	RATE	USD	RATE	USD	RATE	USD	RATE
101	.5600	249	.5864	303	.0000	355	.2214	408	.4448	460	.4040
102	.2149	250	.5334	304	.0000	356	.4585	409	.4646	461	.5915
103	.0000	251	.3824	305	.4249	357	.6676	410	.3670	462	.2945
104	.0000	252	.3815	306	.0000	358	.5109	411	.4559	463	.5623
200	.0000	253	.5378	307	.5238	359	.2103	412	.0452	464	.5839
202	.4983	254	.0000	308	.4438	360	.2420	413	.6101	465	.4530
203	.2641	255	.0000	309	.4222	361	.2444	415	.4105	466	.0914
204	.4321	256	.2761	310	.0000	362	.0000	416	.4109	467	.0568
205	.4966	257	.4541	311	.2264	363	.0000	417	.3467	468	.0000
206	.1511	258	.4259	312	.3231	364	.3324	418	.2935	469	.6260
207	.9888	259	.2204	313	.4109	365	.3268	419	.3297	470	.5480
208	.2102	260	.4456	314	.0000	366	.2564	420	.4964	471	.2336
209	.0000	261	.6160	315	.3155	367	.6021	421	.5283	473	.3800
210	.0000	262	.5656	316	.0000	368	.4729	422	.0000	474	.0000
211	.5475	263	.6881	317	.0000	369	.2814	423	.1347	475	.7223
212	.2244	264	.2147	318	.2743	371	.0000	424	.0000	476	.0000
213	.0000	265	.4936	320	.5720	372	.5971	425	.4764	477	.0714
214	.0000	266	.6129	321	.0000	373	.5520	426	.1924	479	.3835
215	.0000	267	.3870	322	.3812	374	.0000	427	.3527	480	.3032
216	.0000	268	.5333	323	.6263	375	.0451	428	.4367	481	.3010
217	.0000	269	.0000	324	.1969	376	.3102	429	.6849	482	.0017
218	.0000	270	.0000	325	.3405	377	.4279	430	.5399	483	.0000
219	.0000	271	.1062	326	.0000	378	.5989	431	.3900	484	.4158
220	.0000	272	.4318	327	.4396	379	.5028	432	.1021	486	.1567
221	.0000	273	.3431	328	.0000	380	.3919	433	.1986	487	.6167
222	.4447	274	.0000	329	.3234	381	.3755	434	.6352	488	.3366
223	.0000	275	.0000	330	.3938	382	.3047	435	.5475	489	.3190
224	.1068	278	.4600	331	.1033	383	.4077	436	.5880	490	.4497
225	.0000	279	.1104	332	.0000	384	.3694	437	.2739	491	.5523
226	.0000	280	.0000	333	.5069	385	.4868	438	.0000	492	.0000
227	.0000	281	.1492	334	.0000	386	.1788	439	.5935	493	.3644
228	.0000	282	.2263	335	.4866	387	.3971	440	.3700	494	.0000
229	.0000	283	.4527	336	.5749	388	.0353	441	.4745	495	.2946
230	.5175	284	.0676	337	.6626	389	.3586	442	.2876	496	.0000
231	.3296	285	.0009	338	.6298	390	.0000	443	.4040	497	.0914
232	.3028	286	.3365	339	.5410	392	.3740	444	.0000	498	.4965
233	.2826	287	.4740	340	.5993	393	.3462	445	.4616	499	.7866
234	.5676	288	.5924	341	.6414	394	.6811	446	.4702	500	.5405
235	.4742	289	.5118	342	.5252	395	.0000	447	.6177	501	.3258
237	.2620	290	.5664	343	.4856	396	.6564	448	.3125	502	.0000
238	.1830	291	.0000	344	.6317	397	.0339	449	.4694	503	.6485
239	.4098	292	.0000	345	.2682	398	.3818	450	.4384	504	.4927
240	.3592	293	.2746	346	.3493	399	.0000	451	.4739	505	.6170
241	.0000	294	.1785	347	.0943	400	.2983	452	.0000	506	.6176
242	.0000	295	.0000	348	.5280	401	.0000	453	.4650	507	.0000
243	.4531	297	.1053	349	.0000	402	.6164	454	.6425	508	.6544
244	.0000	298	.1411	350	.0000	403	.0000	455	.0206	509	.3625
245	.0378	299	.0028	351	.0000	404	.4340	456	.4276	511	.0000
246	.6631	300	.0000	352	.2297	405	.4218	457	.4360	512	.0000
247	.5471	301	.0000	353	.5683	406	.5724	458	.5494		.0000
248	.5738	302	.0000	354	.0987	407	.0295	459	.1855		.0000

1-27

SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL (LOCAL OPTION)	Code 08 Line	12 mo.	12 mo.	12 mo.
		1992-93 Actual (1)	1993-94 Actual (2)	1994-95 Budget (3)
UNENCUMBERED CASH BALANCE JULY 1	01		997	194
REVENUE:				
1000 LOCAL SOURCES				
1110 Ad Valorem Tax Levied				
92 \$	10	22,417	10,347	
93 \$	15		85,688	43,556
1140 Delinquent Tax	25		862	1,293
2000 COUNTY SOURCES				
2400 Motor Vehicle Tax	70		6,888	31,212
2800 In Lieu of Taxes IRBs	85			0
3000 STATE SOURCES				
3140 Supplemental State Aid	95	20,580	95,180	191,193
RESOURCES AVAILABLE	170	42,997	199,962	267,448
TOTAL EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS	175	42,000	199,768	393,725
TAX REQUIRED (175 minus 170)	195			126,277
PERCENT OF COLLECTION*	196			0.650
TOTAL 93 TAX REQUIRED (195+196)	197			194,272
Delinquency Percentage	200		194,272 x 1.96%	3,808
AMOUNT OF 94 TAX TO BE LEVIED				
Line 197 + Line 200	205			198,080
UNENCUMBERED CASH BAL JUNE 30	207	997	194	XXXXXXXXXX

Form 110,
Ln 10
Form 111,
Ln 11
Form 194A
194A, Ln.
Col 3
Form 239, Ln 2
To Cert.
Pg. Code
Ln 8, Col 2
+ Notice of
Hearing Pg
Code 99, Ln
Col 6

*From Form 148, Table I, Line 3.

SUPPLEMENTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES (LOCAL OPTION)	Code 08 Line	12 mo.	12 mo.	12 mo.
		1992-93 Actual (1)	1993-94 Actual (2)	1994-95 Budget (3)
1000 Instruction				
100 Salaries				
110 Certified	210			
120 NonCertified	215			
200 Employee Benefits				
210 Insurance (Employee)	220			
220 Social Security	225			
290 Other	230			
300 Purchased Professional and Technical Serv	235			
500 Other Purchased Services				
560 Tuition				
561 Tuition/oth St LEA's	240			
562 Tuition/other LEA's outside the State	245			
563 Tuition/Priv Sources	250			
590 Other	255			
600 Supplies				
610 General Supp (Teaching)	260			
644 Textbooks	265			
680 Miscellaneous Supplies	270			
700 Property (Equip & Furn)	275	42,000	50,384	100,317
800 Other	280			

1-28

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Form 5-212-242
4/94

USD # 343

FORM #242
BOND AND INTEREST FUND STATE AID PAYMENTS
(Bonds Issued After July 1, 1992)

Does not include asbestos bonds and capital outlay bonds. State aid applies only to general obligation bonds passed in a referendum.

1. Estimated 1994-95 bond and interest fund payments = 0
2. Determine the state aid ratio factor (see table below) = 0.3200
3. Estimated bond and interest fund state aid payment
(July 1, 1994 through June 30, 1995) (Line 1 x Line 2) = 0

USD	X	USD	X	USD	X	USD	X	USD	X	USD	X
101	0.35	249	0.36	303	0.01	355	0.20	408	0.30	460	0.28
102	0.20	250	0.34	304	0.00	356	0.31	409	0.31	461	0.36
103	0.00	251	0.27	305	0.29	357	0.40	410	0.27	462	0.23
104	0.00	252	0.27	306	0.02	358	0.33	411	0.30	463	0.35
200	0.00	253	0.34	307	0.33	359	0.20	412	0.13	464	0.36
202	0.32	254	0.09	308	0.30	360	0.21	413	0.37	465	0.30
203	0.22	255	0.02	309	0.29	361	0.21	415	0.28	466	0.15
204	0.29	256	0.23	310	0.02	362	0.00	416	0.28	467	0.13
205	0.32	257	0.39	311	0.21	363	0.00	417	0.26	468	0.00
206	0.17	258	0.29	312	0.25	364	0.25	418	0.23	469	0.38
207	0.53	259	0.20	313	0.28	365	0.25	419	0.25	470	0.34
208	0.20	260	0.30	314	0.00	366	0.22	420	0.32	471	0.21
209	0.00	261	0.37	315	0.24	367	0.37	421	0.34	473	0.27
210	0.00	262	0.35	316	0.01	368	0.31	422	0.00	474	0.00
211	0.34	263	0.40	317	0.05	369	0.23	423	0.17	475	0.42
212	0.20	264	0.20	318	0.23	371	0.00	424	0.00	476	0.00
213	0.00	265	0.32	320	0.35	372	0.37	425	0.31	477	0.14
214	0.00	266	0.37	321	0.00	373	0.35	426	0.19	479	0.27
215	0.00	267	0.27	322	0.27	374	0.00	427	0.26	480	0.24
216	0.00	268	0.34	323	0.38	375	0.13	428	0.30	481	0.24
217	0.00	269	0.00	324	0.19	376	0.24	429	0.40	482	0.11
218	0.00	270	0.05	325	0.25	377	0.29	430	0.34	483	0.00
219	0.05	271	0.15	326	0.00	378	0.37	431	0.28	484	0.29
220	0.00	272	0.29	327	0.30	379	0.32	432	0.15	486	0.18
221	0.00	273	0.26	328	0.00	380	0.28	433	0.19	487	0.37
222	0.30	274	0.08	329	0.25	381	0.27	434	0.38	488	0.25
223	0.06	275	0.00	330	0.28	382	0.24	435	0.34	489	0.25
224	0.15	278	0.31	331	0.15	383	0.28	436	0.36	490	0.30
225	0.00	279	0.16	332	0.00	384	0.27	437	0.23	491	0.35
226	0.00	280	0.00	333	0.33	385	0.32	438	0.05	492	0.11
227	0.05	281	0.17	334	0.11	386	0.19	439	0.36	493	0.26
228	0.00	282	0.21	335	0.32	387	0.28	440	0.27	494	0.00
229	0.00	283	0.30	336	0.36	388	0.12	441	0.31	495	0.23
230	0.33	284	0.14	337	0.39	389	0.26	442	0.23	496	0.00
231	0.25	285	0.11	338	0.38	390	0.00	443	0.28	497	0.15
232	0.24	286	0.25	339	0.34	392	0.27	444	0.00	498	0.32
233	0.23	287	0.31	340	0.37	393	0.26	445	0.31	499	0.45
234	0.35	288	0.35	341	0.38	394	0.40	446	0.31	500	0.34
235	0.31	289	0.33	342	0.33	395	0.00	447	0.37	501	0.25
237	0.22	290	0.35	343	0.32	396	0.39	448	0.24	502	0.00
238	0.19	291	0.06	344	0.38	397	0.12	449	0.31	503	0.39
239	0.28	292	0.00	345	0.22	398	0.27	450	0.30	504	0.32
240	0.26	293	0.23	346	0.26	399	0.00	451	0.31	505	0.37
241	0.09	294	0.18	347	0.15	400	0.24	452	0.00	506	0.37
242	0.00	295	0.00	348	0.34	401	0.00	453	0.31	507	0.00
243	0.30	297	0.15	349	0.06	402	0.37	454	0.38	508	0.39
244	0.00	298	0.17	350	0.06	403	0.10	455	0.12	509	0.26
245	0.12	299	0.11	351	0.00	404	0.29	456	0.29	511	0.06
246	0.39	300	0.00	352	0.21	405	0.29	457	0.30	512	0.03
247	0.34	301	0.00	353	0.35	406	0.35	458	0.34		0.00
248	0.33	302	0.00	354	0.15	407	0.12	459	0.19		0.00

1-29

BOND AND INTEREST (USD) #1	Code 62 Line	12 mo.	12 mo.	12 mo.	18 mo.
		1992-93 Actual (1)	1993-94 Actual (2)	1994-95 Budget (3)	Financing Required (4)
UNENCUMBERED CASH BAL JULY 1	01	29,020	39,910	24,842	24,842
REVENUE:					
1000 LOCAL SOURCES					
1110 Ad Valorem Tax Levied					
91 \$	05	36,468			
92 \$	10	64,701	31,347		
93 \$	15		36,422	18,514	18,514
94 \$	20			49,329	
1140 Delinquent Tax	25	865	984	824X,667 550	824
1510 Interest on Idle Funds(a)	30				0
July - December Estimate	35				
1900 Oth Rev From Local Source	40				0
July - December Estimate	45				
2000 COUNTY SOURCES					
2400 Motor Vehicle Tax	55	19,630	24,563	37,378	37,378
July - December Estimate	60				10,357
2800 In Lieu of Taxes IRBs	70			0	0
July - December Estimate	75				0
3000 STATE SOURCES					
3217 State Aid (prior 7-1-92)	76	15,437	14,062	14,250	14,250
July - December Estimate	77				7,125
3217 State Aid (after 7-1-92)	78			0	0
July - December Estimate	79				
RESOURCES AVAILABLE	80	166,121	147,288	144,863	113,290
EXPENDITURES:					
5100 DEBT SERVICE					
830 Interest	85	26,185	22,427	18,648	
890 Commission & Postage	90	26	19	100	
910 Principal	95	100,000	100,000	100,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	100	126,211	122,446	118,748	118,748
830 Interest Due July-December	105				8,924
890 Commission & Pstg July-Dec	110				50
910 Principal Due July-Dec	115				50,000
990 Cash Basis Reserve	120				10,000
TOTAL OPERATING EXPEND (18 MO)	185	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	187,722
UNENCUMBERED CASH BAL JUNE 30	190	39,910	24,842	26,115	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX
195	TAX REQUIRED (Line 185 minus Line 80)				74,432
200	Delinquency Computation				1,459
205	Amount of 94 Tax to be Levied				75,891

Worksheet I, Code 04,
Ln 40, Col 7
Form 110, Ln 10
Form 110, Ln 11
824X,667 550
Form 241, Ln 3
Code 01, Ln 62, Col 1
& Code 99, Ln 62, Col 5

(a) Interest on Bond Proceeds only.

Code 01, Ln 62, Col 2 &
Code 99, Ln 62, Col 6

1-30

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN JUDGE BULLOCK'S
SCHOOL FINANCE DECISION

Question:

"1) Upon what entity of government is the sole and absolute duty to establish, maintain, and finance public schools imposed by the plain language of our constitution?" (p. 20)

Answer:

"The legislature." (p. 20)

Question:

"2) To whom is this absolute duty to establish, maintain, and finance public schools owed?" (p. 20)

Answer:

"The school children of Kansas." (p. 21)

Question:

"3) If the duty to establish, maintain, and finance public schools is constitutionally owed by the legislature to the school children of Kansas, in what proportion is that duty owed to each individual child?" (p. 21)

Answer:

"The duty owed by the Legislature to each child to furnish him or her with an educational opportunity is equal to that [duty] owed every other child." (p. 21)

Question:

"4) What can the legislature charge each child required to attend our public schools?" (p. 21)

Answer:

"Except for 'such fees or supplemental charges as may be authorized by law', the answer is nothing." (p. 22)

Question:

"5) If, then, the legislature must establish, maintain, and finance free public schools for the benefit of all Kansas school children, how must it divide its resources among districts, schools, and students?" (p. 22)

Answer:

This legislative duty is not to districts, not to schools...not to voters...not to personal constituents [not to taxpayers] -- but to each schoolchild of Kansas, equally. (Emphasis added in original.) (p. 22)

House Education
Attachment 2
1-23-95

Question:

"6) Must, then, exactly equal (per pupil) dollar amounts be furnished to each school?" (p. 22)

Answer:

Obviously, educational needs, and concomitant costs, will vary from child to child and from place to place. The mandate is to furnish each child an educational opportunity equal to that made available to every other child. To do so will unquestionably require different expenditures at different times and places." (p. 22)

* * * * *

"The constitutional mandate is to provide to each child an equal educational opportunity, not necessarily exactly equal dollars.

"Because the legislative duty to each child is the same, however...a disproportionate distribution of financial resources alone gives rise to a duty on the part of the legislature, if challenged, to articulate a rational educational explanation for the differential. Any rational basis for the unequal expenditures necessitated by circumstances encountered in furnishing equal educational opportunities to each child, however, would conclude the constitutional judicial inquiry." (Emphasis in original) (p. 23)

Question:

"7) Does this mean 100% 'state financing' is required for public schools?" (p. 24)

Answer:

"Yes...[M]oney raised by school districts through 'local' taxation is still state money. It just hasn't been thought of that way." (p. 24)

Question:

"8) What financial costs of educating students are included in the constitutional mandate placed by the Educational Article upon the legislature?" (p. 24)

Answer:

All costs, including capital expenditures are included. (Emphasis in original.) (pp. 24-25)

Question:

"9) Is the legislature's only duty to divide its educational resources in such a way as to provide equal opportunities for every child?" (p. 25)

Answer.

"No. In addition to equality of educational opportunity, there is another constitutional requirement and that relates to the duty of the legislature to furnish enough total dollars so that the educational opportunities afforded every child are also suitable."

"In other words, should total legislative funding fall to a level which the Court, in enforcing the Constitution, finds to be inadequate for a 'suitable' (or 'basic' as some state's decisions prefer) or minimally adequate education, a violation of the 'suitable' provision would occur." (Emphasis in original) (p. 25)

Question:

"10) Can the legislature be sued for 'restitution' arising from past disproportionate funding?" (p. 27)

Answer:

"The answer is no. The remedy for a violation...is to strike existing laws which do not comply with constitutional provisions."

"Furthermore, as an added precaution, in light of the length of time the present system has existed and the reliance placed upon it until now, should violations be found when the facts are heard, the Court has determined to make its decision in this case operate prospectively only." (p. 27)