

Approved: May 2, 1996  
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Barbara Lawrence at 1:30 p.m. on March 13, 1996 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Tim Emert  
Senator Lana Oleen

Committee staff present: Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department  
Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes  
Jennifer Bishop, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Dr. Steve McClure, Superintendent - USD 450  
Mark Tallman, KASB  
Craig Grant, KNEA  
Jim Yonally, Shawnee Mission School District  
Diane Gjerstad, Wichita Public Schools  
Jacque Oakes, Schools for Quality Education  
Gerry Henderson, USA  
Sue Chase, KNEA  
Representative Deena Horst

Others attending: See attached list

**HB 2967: School districts affecting the definition of enrollment relating to the determination of grants of state moneys for the provision of educational services for pupils at Flint Hills job corps center, in juvenile detention facilities, or at Forbes juvenile attention facility**

Dale Dennis stated that **HB 2967** would add, in addition to September 20, November 20 and April 20 for the 96-97 count date due to the additional facilities being constructed and expanded.

Dr. Stephen McClure addressed the committee as a proponent of **HB 2967**. Dr. McClure stated that last spring the Shawnee Heights U.S.D. 450 became aware of a juvenile detention facility that was to open in their school district. The facility is housed at Forbes-Topoka Air Industrial Park and had to have extensive remodeling done to meet new code and fire safety requirements. As a result of that, the detention center was late in opening. On the September 20 count date the detention center had only eight inmates, therefore the district only received funding for those eight inmates. Since then the number of inmates has increased to 34. Needless to say, the district cannot run an educational program for 34 students for the cost of eight students. Since there are no students incarcerated at Forbes Juvenile Attention Facility from Shawnee Heights or even Shawnee County, the school district requested that it not be required to take money away from the Shawnee Heights U.S.D. 450 budget to fund educational programs at Forbes Juvenile Attention Facility. The current law allows the district to receive \$7,252.00 per student, or the actual cost of the educational program, whichever is less. A permanent fix for this problem is to add additional count dates to the current juvenile detention law (Attachment 1).

Senator Walker made a motion to pass **HB 2967** favorably. Senator Hensley seconded the motion. The motion carried.

**SB 730: School district finance relating to the adoption of local option budget**

Mark Tallman addressed the committee as a proponent of **SB 730** because KASB believes that the current system of local option budget is seriously flawed. To help illustrate the issue, Mr. Tallman provided for the committee a report on local option budgets prepared by the KASB Research Department. It lists all Kansas school districts in enrollment order, the amount and percentage of LOB authority approved or not protested by the voters, the amount of LOB authority actually used and the amount and percent of state aid for each district's LOB (if any). It then provided the total budget per pupil for each district, followed by the amount LOB funding per pupil. (The LOB per pupil is part of the total budget per pupil.) Finally, it lists the mill levy for each district, followed by the LOB mill levy, if any. He also provided for the committee a section from a

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, Room 123-S Statehouse, at 1:30 p.m. on March 13, 1996.

KASB school finance position paper on the base budget and problem of LOB expiration. It provides some historical background on how the state ended in the current situation, and why comprehensive action is needed (Attachment 2).

Craig Grant addressed the committee as a proponent of **SB 730**. He stated that the KNEA school finance task force has discussed the local option budget (LOB) situation many times. KNEA provided their preferences regarding the topic, which is listed in the testimony. KNEA believes that more study needs and will be given to the entire topic of school finance, **SB 730** appears to be a stopgap measure to get to the point, hopefully, when more knowledge about federal funding is available and when a better long-term plan for school finance can be established (Attachment 3).

Jim Yonally stated that he was appearing in support of **SB 730** for Shawnee Mission School District, Olathe School District and Blue Valley School District. He also stated that Olathe, Blue Valley and Shawnee Mission all currently use the maximum 25% of their LOB authority and would face devastating budget cuts if the supplemental funding is lost. The three districts strongly favor allowing local option budgets to remain in place at the level approved by local boards of education. If school districts are required to adopt another resolution for LOB authority and a valid protest petition is filed, there is a major risk of losing a sizable percentage of their district budgets if voters choose not to approve the LOB. For that reason, the districts prefer that the existing LOB remain in place or to eliminate the protest petition (Attachment 4).

Diane Gjerstad addressed the committee as a proponent of **SB 730**. She stated that compounded with declining enrollment, the loss of the LOB would have severe consequences. She also appeared for the Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce and was asked to share with the committee the Chamber's policy statement regarding the LOB. The Wichita Public Schools urged the committee to favorably recommend **SB 730**, thus placing the two major property tax issues linked to education on the 1997 table simultaneously (Attachment 5).

Jacque Oakes addressed the committee as a proponent of **SB 730**. She stated that the Schools for Quality Education organization has a legislative policy of recommending up to 10% LOB without protest petition or election, and anything above that could be protested. The elimination of any local option budget could create very grave circumstances for education. The Schools for Quality Education believes the extension would be extremely beneficial to and in the best interests of school districts (Attachment 6).

Gerry Henderson addressed the committee as a proponent of **SB 730**. He stated that USA's support is only in the knowledge that 138 districts face the prospect of not being able to renew LOB authority next year. **SB 730** is a short-term solution that would allow districts to depend on LOB to survive for a year and would hope that as soon as possible all Kansas schools will be suitably funded (Attachment 7).

Senator Downey made a motion to pass **SB 730**. Senator Langworthy seconded the motion. The motion carried.

**HB 2821: School safety and security, definitions, content of policies.**

Mark Tallman addressed the committee as a proponent of **HB 2821**. (Attachment 8)

Senator Lawrence recognized Representative Deena Horst who submitted testimony in support of **HB 2821**. (Attachment 9)

Sue Chase addressed the committee as a proponent of **HB 2821**. She stated that **HB 2821** is cleaning up some language that the parties have worked out to rectify some problems that have occurred in the implementation of the act. KNEA strongly supports the changes in the bill and urged the committee to pass it (Attachment 10).

Gerry Henderson addressed the committee as a proponent of **HB 2821**. He stated that **HB 2821** simplifies the reporting requirement of **HB 2359**, enacted a year ago, by rolling those requirements into the reporting required under QPA. In addition this bill eliminates some questionable language in the law which would have required that teachers and administrators be mind readers (Attachment 11).

Senator Walker made a motion to pass **HB 2821**. Senator Downey seconded the motion. The motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 2:25 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 14, 1996.

# SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: March 13, 1996  
(150-230)

NAME	REPRESENTING
Diane Gjerstad	USD 259- Wichita
Harold Pitts	KCOA
Mark Callman	KASD
Jim Behr	4th Enrollment USD's
Kosin Lehman	Oliver USD 233
Kristie Spruill	DOP
Gerald Henderson	USAJKS
Jacqueline Dake	SOE
Jim Barrett	USD #466, Scott County Schools
Tina Doell	Bethel College
Merle Hill	KACC
Alon Duncan	USD 290
Debbie Mason	SEKESC - Inter. #609
Steve McClure	USD 450
Sil Edwards	SEKESC
Jim Yauvalley	USD #512
Oran Burnett	USD 501
Jeff Johnson	Intern, Kearney Assoc.
Pat Johnson	Intern, Ks. Highway Patrol

Craig Grant  
Nurse apt

KNBA  
USA

**SHAWNEE HEIGHTS  
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 450**

Central Services Facility  
4401 S.E. Shawnee Heights Road  
Tecumseh, Kansas 66542-9799  
(913) 379-5800 Fax: (913) 379-5810

Dr. Stephen G. McClure, Superintendent of Schools  
Rebecca L. Lisher, Assistant Superintendent - Instruction  
Shirley J. Martin, Assistant to the Superintendent for Business  
Kyle Goodwin, Director of Special Education

March 13, 1996

**TO:** Chairperson Barbara Lawrence and  
Senate Education Committee

**FROM:** Dr. Steve McClure  
Superintendent of Schools  
Shawnee Heights USD 450

**REF:** H.B. 2667 - Educational Count Dates for Juvenile Detention Facilities

Dear Sen. Lawrence and the Senate Education Committee:

Last spring Shawnee Heights U.S.D. 450 became aware that the Clarence M. Kelley Detention Services was planning on opening a juvenile facility in our school district. This facility is housed at Forbes-Topeka Air Industrial Park and was previously an adult detention facility. Kelley Detention Services did extensive remodeling of the facility to meet new code and fire safety requirements. As a result of that, they were late in opening.

Once it became open, they brought in inmates from overcrowded facilities across the state of Kansas. They had eight inmates on September 20, 1995. As a result of that, the district received funding based upon those eight inmates. The number has increased to 34 inmates. Needless to say, we cannot run an educational program for 34 students for the cost of eight students.

It is my understanding there are no students incarcerated at Forbes Juvenile Attention Facility from Shawnee Heights or even Shawnee County. The school district is requesting that it not be required to take money away from the Shawnee Heights U.S.D. 450 budget to fund educational programs at Forbes Juvenile Attention Facility. We ask only to break even on the program. The current law allows the district to receive \$7,252.00 per student, or the actual cost of the educational program, whichever is less. A permanent fix for this problem is to add additional count dates to the current juvenile detention law.

I am recommending that in addition to September 20, that November 20 and April 20 be added to the current law. Last year, there were additional count dates placed in the supplemental appropriations bill to fund a start-up juvenile facility in Lawrence. We are hopeful that same thing will happen in the FY 96 supplemental appropriations bill to fund the Forbes and Ottawa Juvenile Detention Facilities. However, it is important to realize next year at least Wakeeney will be opening a facility and that this problem needs a permanent correction.

Thank you for your consideration.

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 1





**TO:** Senate Committee on Education  
**FROM:** Mark Tallman, Director of Governmental Relations  
**DATE:** March 13, 1996  
**RE:** Testimony on S.B. 730 - Local Option Budgets

Madam Chairman, Members of the Committee:

We appear today as proponents of S.B. 730 because we believe the current system of local option budgets is seriously flawed. If the issue cannot be addressed in a substantive manner, then the Legislature should put the expiration of those LOB's "on hold" until a more comprehensive solution can be found. That is the purpose of S.B. 730.

To help illustrate the issue, I am presenting the committee with a report on local option budgets prepared by the KASB Research Department. It lists all Kansas school districts in enrollment order, followed by the amount and percentage of LOB authority which has been approved (or not protested) by the voters; the amount of LOB authority actually used and the amount and percent of state aid for each district's LOB (if any). It then provides the total budget per pupil for each district, followed by the amount LOB funding per pupil. (The LOB per pupil is part of the total budget per pupil.) Finally, it lists the mill levy for each district, followed by the LOB mill levy, if any.

The report shows that the seven largest school districts, who enroll over one-third of Kansas children, all spend over \$4,500 per pupil, but also all have LOB's of over 16% and LOB levies of over 14 mills. All of those LOB's expire in 1997. Of the next 42 districts, 28 have LOB's but only five are 16% or greater, and only six are greater than 14 mills. Only two of these districts have total budgets per pupil of \$4,500. Of the remaining 255 districts, only seven have budget per pupil below \$4,500; only 16 have LOB's greater than 16%; and only 16 have mill levies greater than 14. Clearly, the largest school districts have been forced to rely disproportionately on the LOB and have much greater risk if voters reject it; while the "Fourth Enrollment Category" schools remain less well funded than district both larger and smaller.

This report contains one additional item of note: voters have approved or not protested LOB authority totaling \$223,077,633, but school boards are using only \$188,776,439. In other words, school boards are using all of the authority provided. We believe this refutes that idea that LOB's should be subject to protest petition to keep boards from "spending very dime they can."

Finally, I have attached to my testimony a section from a KASB school finance position paper on the base budget and problem of LOB expiration. It provides some historical background on how we ended up in the current situation, and why comprehensive action is needed.

Thank you for your consideration.

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 2

**95-96 Finance Data:**  
**Local Option Budgets**  
 Wednesday, March 13, 1996

KASB Research Department, Jim Hays, Res. Director  
 With questions call KASB at 1-800-432-2471

Prepared for Senate Committee on Education

8:05 AM

USDs w/95-96 data submitted

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USD	Enrollment	Authorized:		95-96 Actually Used:		State Aid \$\$ for the		Per Pupll Budget:		USD Mill levies:		
		LOB budget	LOB %	LOB budget	LOB %	LOB and % of LOB	Total GF	LOB \$\$\$	Total Mills	LOB		
259	Wichita	43,265.6	\$28,492,128	16.7%	\$28,492,128	16.73%	\$4,832,265	17.0%	\$4,594.82	\$658.54	53.61	14.42
512	Shawnee Mission	30,501.0	\$29,018,516	25.0%	\$29,018,516	25.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,756.98	\$951.40	61.78	16.57
500	Kansas City	20,573.3	\$20,160,288	25.0%	\$15,163,440	18.80%	\$7,772,779	51.3%	\$4,656.74	\$737.04	59.91	16.75
233	Olathe	16,900.5	\$16,143,133	25.0%	\$16,143,133	25.00%	\$4,171,386	25.8%	\$4,775.93	\$955.19	81.65	19.16
501	Topeka	13,434.5	\$12,887,983	25.0%	\$12,052,685	23.38%	\$3,312,078	27.5%	\$4,734.42	\$897.14	63.79	19.61
229	Blue Valley	13,011.2	\$15,933,254	25.0%	\$15,933,254	32.48%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,994.46	\$1,224.58	82.65	20.89
497	Lawrence	9,385.1	\$8,896,300	25.0%	\$7,300,000	20.51%	\$156,220	2.1%	\$4,569.50	\$777.83	70.10	17.50
305	Salina	7,229.2	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,767.19	\$0.00	42.28	0.00
457	Garden City	6,910.6	\$1,104,132	4.0%	\$1,104,132	4.00%	\$420,122	38.0%	\$4,154.11	\$159.77	56.48	3.52
260	Derby	6,385.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,815.84	\$0.00	50.79	0.00
383	Manhattan-Ogden	6,283.3	\$738,235	3.0%	\$738,235	3.00%	\$253,067	34.3%	\$4,033.88	\$117.49	55.87	3.16
475	Junction City	6,252.3	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,088.28	\$0.00	38.97	0.00
308	Hutchinson	5,055.5	\$2,162,427	11.5%	\$1,780,000	9.47%	\$671,594	37.7%	\$4,071.55	\$352.09	59.82	8.86
437	Auburn-Washburn	4,887.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,004.85	\$0.00	54.84	0.00
443	Dodge City	4,780.7	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,939.47	\$0.00	48.54	0.00
253	Emporia	4,535.6	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,869.35	\$0.00	49.19	0.00
453	Leavenworth	4,321.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,783.74	\$0.00	42.12	0.00
266	Maize	4,134.1	\$2,635,261	16.0%	\$2,500,000	15.18%	\$1,460,500	58.4%	\$4,588.76	\$604.73	64.17	15.02
480	Liberal	4,048.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,848.30	\$0.00	43.87	0.00
202	Turner	3,878.3	\$3,699,245	25.0%	\$3,450,000	23.32%	\$1,669,800	48.4%	\$4,704.89	\$889.57	60.68	18.04
261	Haysville	3,779.2	\$3,668,606	25.0%	\$1,900,000	12.95%	\$1,115,490	58.7%	\$4,385.70	\$502.75	55.66	14.58
489	Hays	3,458.3	\$3,419,137	25.0%	\$3,376,169	24.69%	\$983,427	29.1%	\$4,930.95	\$976.25	65.92	20.54
345	Seaman	3,419.4	\$795,378	6.0%	\$795,378	6.00%	\$208,071	26.2%	\$4,109.40	\$232.61	51.41	4.39
373	Newton	3,408.7	\$651,085	5.0%	\$651,085	5.00%	\$325,244	50.0%	\$4,011.14	\$191.01	47.63	4.50
450	Shawnee Heights	3,396.3	\$1,079,272	8.0%	\$1,079,272	8.00%	\$461,497	42.8%	\$4,290.01	\$317.78	51.17	7.89
428	Great Bend	3,298.8	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,897.17	\$0.00	39.19	0.00
470	Arkansas City	3,097.3	\$1,209,489	10.0%	\$731,350	6.05%	\$393,686	53.8%	\$4,141.10	\$236.13	57.01	5.12
250	Pittsburg	2,767.3	\$736,971	6.9%	\$733,620	6.87%	\$312,522	42.6%	\$4,124.73	\$265.10	50.57	7.41
418	McPherson	2,686.6	\$762,901	7.5%	\$762,901	7.50%	\$186,682	24.5%	\$4,070.17	\$283.97	60.96	8.16
465	Winfield	2,635.9	\$2,193,005	21.6%	\$1,981,000	19.51%	\$821,917	41.5%	\$4,603.29	\$751.55	65.77	12.59
265	Goddard	2,585.5	\$916,885	9.0%	\$916,885	9.00%	\$447,623	48.8%	\$4,294.91	\$354.63	62.19	6.33
290	Ottawa	2,378.2	\$451,183	5.0%	\$260,000	2.88%	\$137,436	52.9%	\$3,903.65	\$109.33	50.96	3.95
445	Coffeyville	2,370.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,970.32	\$0.00	43.23	0.00
446	Independence	2,317.3	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,836.93	\$0.00	45.60	0.00
385	Andover	2,262.4	\$352,114	4.0%	\$352,114	4.00%	\$154,719	43.9%	\$4,046.57	\$155.64	66.47	4.29
490	El Dorado	2,241.3	\$766,481	8.8%	\$766,481	8.80%	\$320,082	41.8%	\$4,228.12	\$341.98	51.23	4.46

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USD	Enrollment	Authorized:		95-96 Actually Used:		State Aid \$\$ for the		Per Pupil Budget:		USD Mill levies:		
		LOB budget	LOB %	LOB budget	LOB %	LOB and % of LOB	% of LOB	Total GF	LOB \$\$\$	Total Mills	LOB	
262	Valley Center	2,197.5	\$855,772	10.0%	\$855,772	10.00%	\$472,643	55.2%	\$4,283.73	\$389.43	62.99	10.43
313	Buhler	2,188.5	\$873,866	10.0%	\$873,866	10.00%	\$319,573	36.6%	\$4,392.29	\$399.30	51.01	8.01
402	Augusta	2,137.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,758.68	\$0.00	60.37	0.00
234	Ft. Scott	2,106.6	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,925.84	\$0.00	44.27	0.00
204	Bonner Springs	2,065.5	\$1,998,651	25.0%	\$1,935,015	24.20%	\$738,208	38.1%	\$4,807.37	\$936.83	76.67	19.54
353	Wellington	2,039.6	\$46,449	0.6%	\$46,449	0.60%	\$24,999	53.8%	\$3,818.38	\$22.77	43.14	0.00
231	Gardner-Edgrtn-Antch	2,029.2	\$1,956,136	25.0%	\$1,251,855	16.00%	\$325,482	26.0%	\$4,472.90	\$616.92	71.41	15.78
232	DeSoto	2,001.4	\$1,581,879	20.0%	\$1,581,879	20.00%	\$422,045	26.7%	\$4,742.32	\$790.39	81.76	20.76
413	Chanute	1,966.0	\$1,894,494	25.0%	\$738,470	9.74%	\$425,285	57.6%	\$4,230.14	\$375.62	62.61	7.20
368	Paola	1,934.9	\$612,330	8.0%	\$612,271	8.00%	\$225,071	36.8%	\$4,272.26	\$316.44	71.46	7.93
469	Lansing	1,927.5	\$257,297	3.5%	\$257,297	3.50%	\$155,902	60.6%	\$3,947.42	\$133.49	68.43	5.03
263	Mulvane	1,914.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$3,836.80	\$0.00	58.25	0.00
503	Parsons	1,861.4	\$715,700	10.0%	\$715,700	10.00%	\$446,167	62.3%	\$4,229.45	\$384.50	46.87	7.89
506	Labette County	1,782.2	\$304,453	4.0%	\$120,000	1.58%	\$73,464	61.2%	\$4,338.09	\$67.33	39.97	3.99
257	Iola	1,742.7	\$715,881	10.0%	\$715,881	10.00%	\$455,515	63.6%	\$4,518.67	\$410.79	61.56	8.58
207	Ft. Leavenworth	1,742.0	\$1,012,687	15.0%	\$1,012,687	15.00%	\$999,725	98.7%	\$4,456.91	\$581.34	49.44	10.45
379	Clay Center	1,729.8	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,165.46	\$0.00	47.90	0.00
214	Ulysses	1,710.5	\$1,773,205	25.0%	\$1,648,788	23.25%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,110.56	\$963.92	45.85	4.98
394	Rose Hill	1,673.5	\$0	6.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,107.01	\$0.00	52.44	0.00
409	Atchison	1,639.7	\$101,905	1.5%	\$101,905	1.50%	\$42,229	41.4%	\$4,205.39	\$62.15	55.87	1.11
458	Basehor-Linwood	1,596.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,320.07	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
267	Renwick	1,568.5	\$404,292	6.0%	\$404,292	6.00%	\$138,187	34.2%	\$4,553.71	\$257.76	60.20	5.52
435	Abilene	1,508.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,310.80	\$0.00	47.18	0.00
464	Tonganoxie	1,506.0	\$30,084	0.5%	\$30,084	0.45%	\$16,745	55.7%	\$4,459.06	\$19.98	45.95	0.00
309	Nickerson	1,444.0	\$970,753	15.0%	\$446,764	6.90%	\$153,240	34.3%	\$4,791.17	\$309.39	52.59	7.47
382	Pratt	1,421.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,422.11	\$0.00	45.92	0.00
375	Circle	1,417.6	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,538.64	\$0.00	38.95	0.00
493	Columbus	1,385.9	\$194,640	3.0%	\$160,000	2.47%	\$49,152	30.7%	\$4,796.88	\$115.45	45.27	2.73
320	Wamego	1,384.7	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,587.29	\$0.00	69.93	0.00
333	Concordia	1,361.4	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,573.38	\$0.00	47.81	0.00
434	Santa Fe Trail	1,357.0	\$503,173	8.0%	\$503,173	8.00%	\$310,357	61.7%	\$5,005.77	\$370.80	60.65	8.79
473	Chapman	1,352.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,760.58	\$0.00	38.94	0.00
230	Spring Hill	1,289.5	\$1,524,552	25.0%	\$738,486	12.11%	\$349,747	47.4%	\$5,301.82	\$572.69	88.48	17.63
407	Russell County	1,274.5	\$1,481,856	25.0%	\$533,532	9.00%	\$65,358	12.3%	\$5,069.40	\$418.62	48.07	9.07
315	Colby	1,272.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,745.29	\$0.00	48.27	0.00
203	Piper	1,272.0	\$1,506,603	25.0%	\$390,000	6.47%	\$131,664	33.8%	\$5,044.35	\$306.60	65.84	1.47
348	Baldwin City	1,248.2	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,737.65	\$0.00	59.26	0.00
331	Kingman	1,220.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,837.34	\$0.00	44.00	0.00
352	Goodland	1,217.0	\$1,464,542	25.0%	\$612,188	10.45%	\$110,377	18.0%	\$5,316.64	\$503.03	50.14	11.14
415	Hiawatha	1,215.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,922.30	\$0.00	44.92	0.00



USD	Enrollment	Authorized:		95-96 Actually Used:		State Aid \$\$ for the		Per Pupil Budget:		USD Mill levies:		
		LOB budget	LOB %	LOB budget	LOB %	LOB and % of LOB	Total GF	LOB \$\$\$	Total Mills	LOB		
416	Louisburg	1,203.6	\$584,330	10.0%	\$225,000	3.85%	\$62,933	28.0%	\$5,041.79	\$186.94	54.30	3.67
312	Haven	1,189.5	\$584,765	10.0%	\$250,000	4.28%	\$70,475	28.2%	\$5,126.23	\$210.17	48.40	4.77
367	Osawatomie	1,172.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,785.17	\$0.00	56.96	0.00
495	Ft. Lamed	1,145.0	\$1,420,939	25.0%	\$341,000	6.00%	\$101,891	29.9%	\$5,261.79	\$297.82	53.73	7.63
365	Garnett	1,134.3	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,878.14	\$0.00	52.99	0.00
101	Erie-St.Paul	1,134.0	\$1,425,109	25.0%	\$250,000	4.39%	\$132,525	53.0%	\$5,247.30	\$220.46	41.32	2.79
466	Scott County	1,118.0	\$386,060	7.0%	\$386,060	7.00%	\$17,836	4.6%	\$5,278.36	\$345.31	53.60	11.87
417	Council Grove	1,112.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,960.64	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
248	Girard	1,102.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,024.61	\$0.00	50.23	0.00
441	Sabetha	1,069.0	\$539,948	10.0%	\$270,000	5.00%	\$116,613	43.2%	\$5,303.53	\$252.57	59.20	6.45
343	Perry	1,064.5	\$162,920	3.0%	\$162,920	3.00%	\$74,079	45.5%	\$5,254.65	\$153.05	47.06	2.18
264	Clearwater	1,061.4	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$4,987.71	\$0.00	53.91	0.00
361	Anthony-Harper	1,054.2	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,128.41	\$0.00	39.30	0.00
364	Marysville	1,048.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,049.08	\$0.00	43.95	0.00
321	Kaw Valley - I I I I I I I I	1,046.5	\$950,068	18.1%	\$950,000	18.08%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,929.10	\$907.79	45.54	3.49
210	Hugoton	1,024.3	\$869,214	17.0%	\$869,214	17.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,840.32	\$848.59	38.51	2.26
400	Lindsborg	1,013.7	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,028.18	\$0.00	45.48	0.00
336	Holton	1,011.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,058.83	\$0.00	51.75	0.00
244	Burlington	981.7	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,082.01	\$0.00	39.62	0.00
362	Prairie View	967.3	\$1,303,185	25.0%	\$1,233,475	23.66%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,664.13	\$1,275.17	53.15	13.53
491	Eudora	952.0	\$166,937	3.5%	\$10,900	0.23%	\$5,843	53.6%	\$5,021.58	\$11.45	56.12	0.40
484	Fredonia	920.5	\$485,413	10.0%	\$450,000	9.27%	\$170,910	38.0%	\$5,762.22	\$488.86	57.83	9.92
405	Lyons	911.3	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,039.71	\$0.00	45.73	0.00
508	Baxter Springs	910.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,097.51	\$0.00	38.99	0.00
340	Jefferson West	908.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,257.20	\$0.00	55.52	0.00
436	Caney Valley	888.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,081.30	\$0.00	37.12	0.00
327	Ellsworth	883.5	\$1,179,991	25.0%	\$250,000	5.30%	\$98,350	39.3%	\$5,625.31	\$282.97	56.33	8.40
396	Douglass	858.0	\$179,748	4.0%	\$139,000	3.09%	\$90,850	65.4%	\$5,399.42	\$162.00	50.63	3.49
247	Cherokee	851.7	\$40,779	9.0%	\$40,779	0.90%	\$20,426	50.1%	\$5,367.89	\$47.88	40.01	1.02
287	West Franklin	848.5	\$501,886	11.0%	\$455,000	9.97%	\$187,096	41.1%	\$5,913.49	\$536.24	48.01	12.24
273	Beloit	847.3	\$1,095,052	25.0%	\$262,265	5.99%	\$73,854	28.2%	\$5,479.14	\$309.53	45.95	6.95
389	Eureka	842.0	\$225,465	5.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,355.46	\$0.00	65.45	0.00
337	Royal Valley	835.0	\$322,047	7.0%	\$293,272	6.37%	\$187,108	63.8%	\$5,861.01	\$351.22	47.46	12.46
461	Neodesha	832.8	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,113.76	\$0.00	50.47	0.00
431	Hoisington	822.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,263.15	\$0.00	49.41	0.00
377	Atchison County	810.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,622.09	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
363	Holcomb	809.0	\$1,089,613	25.0%	\$1,089,613	25.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,734.32	\$1,346.86	49.79	4.39
205	Bluestem	798.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,537.31	\$0.00	38.94	0.00
357	Belle Plaine	790.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,339.23	\$0.00	61.73	0.00
460	Hesston	790.0	\$421,160	10.0%	\$375,000	8.91%	\$148,050	39.5%	\$5,805.04	\$474.68	59.84	8.41

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USD	Enrollment	Authorized:		95-96 Actually Used:		State Aid for the		Per Pupil Budget:		USD mill rates:		
		LOB budget	LOB %	LOB budget	LOB %	LOB and % of LOB	Total GF	LOB \$\$\$	Total Mills	LOB		
341	Oskaloosa	776.7	\$500,170	12.0%	\$500,170	12.00%	\$305,854	61.2%	\$6,010.37	\$643.97	52.60	12.61
211	Norton	771.0	\$204,633	5.0%	\$204,633	5.00%	\$112,712	55.1%	\$5,573.67	\$265.41	45.37	4.38
254	Barber County North	769.6	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,261.37	\$0.00	40.11	0.00
323	Rock Creek	759.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,596.39	\$0.00	56.16	0.00
239	North Ottawa County	747.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,444.58	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
215	Lakin	747.0	\$496,520	12.4%	\$496,520	12.40%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,025.05	\$664.69	42.22	2.15
404	Riverton	746.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,545.45	\$0.00	51.32	0.00
325	Phillipsburg	743.6	\$198,560	5.0%	\$195,000	4.91%	\$65,150	33.4%	\$5,602.74	\$262.24	51.20	5.12
499	Galena	734.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,362.43	\$0.00	59.60	0.00
440	Halstead	729.0	\$1,004,946	25.0%	\$410,000	10.20%	\$156,292	38.1%	\$6,076.52	\$562.41	51.77	13.16
251	North Lyon County	727.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,638.12	\$0.00	50.88	0.00
289	Wellsville	727.5	\$200,663	5.0%	\$200,663	5.00%	\$89,114	44.4%	\$5,792.33	\$275.83	52.76	5.99
430	South Brown County	724.5	\$396,431	10.0%	\$333,026	8.40%	\$174,905	52.5%	\$5,931.45	\$459.66	58.53	10.55
408	Marion	712.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,510.50	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
268	Cheney	702.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,399.23	\$0.00	65.59	0.00
447	Cherryvale	695.3	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,394.93	\$0.00	36.05	0.00
410	Hillsboro-Durham	694.5	\$378,156	10.0%	\$224,500	5.94%	\$80,012	35.6%	\$5,768.26	\$323.25	47.81	8.43
330	Wabausee East	682.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,547.46	\$0.00	38.91	0.00
483	Kismet-Plains	672.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,490.49	\$0.00	40.49	0.00
372	Silver Lake	671.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,391.99	\$0.00	54.10	0.00
288	Central Heights	668.2	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,497.61	\$0.00	42.52	0.00
449	Easton	657.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,682.94	\$0.00	50.44	0.00
306	Southeast of Saline	655.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,771.18	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
378	Riley County	646.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,836.06	\$0.00	56.60	0.00
252	South Lyon County	645.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,706.67	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
380	Vermillion	644.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,745.90	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
427	Belleville	636.5	\$364,594	10.0%	\$231,562	6.35%	\$69,492	30.0%	\$6,091.92	\$363.81	45.93	10.93
366	Yates Center	633.9	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,697.26	\$0.00	38.50	0.00
102	Cimarron-Ensign	633.5	\$176,097	5.0%	\$1,180	0.03%	\$212	18.0%	\$5,561.35	\$1.86	54.98	0.00
249	Frontenac	632.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,153.79	\$0.00	52.02	0.00
420	Osage City	632.0	\$418,934	12.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,523.91	\$0.00	43.62	0.00
208	WaKeeney	622.0	\$872,053	25.0%	\$80,000	2.29%	\$12,800	16.0%	\$5,736.68	\$128.62	45.21	4.30
237	Smith Center	613.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,843.01	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
487	Herington	602.2	\$490,489	15.0%	\$220,000	6.73%	\$131,956	60.0%	\$5,795.30	\$365.33	59.34	15.55
346	Jayhawk	600.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,452.59	\$0.00	46.44	0.00
258	Humboldt	595.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,648.77	\$0.00	53.73	0.00
329	Mill Creek Valley	594.0	\$343,128	10.0%	\$339,430	9.89%	\$101,456	29.9%	\$6,348.00	\$571.43	51.05	12.05
246	Northeast	591.5	\$199,698	6.0%	\$89,000	2.67%	\$56,373	63.3%	\$5,777.35	\$150.46	44.96	5.46
294	Oberlin	590.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,823.71	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
243	Lebo-Waverly	588.0	\$630,587	19.0%	\$377,000	11.36%	\$160,753	42.6%	\$6,285.51	\$641.16	52.56	14.06

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USD	Enrollment	Authorized:		95-96 Actually Used:		State Aid \$\$ for the		Per Pupil Budget:		USD Mill levies:		
		LOB budget	LOB %	LOB budget	LOB %	LOB and % of LOB	Total GF	LOB \$\$\$	Total Mills	LOB		
272	Waconda	581.5	\$132,262	4.0%	\$125,000	3.78%	\$48,925	39.1%	\$5,901.20	\$214.96	44.01	4.62
442	Nemaha Valley	571.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,452.34	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
342	McLouth	568.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,655.41	\$0.00	45.68	0.00
467	Leoti	567.9	\$166,578	5.0%	\$166,578	5.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,159.79	\$293.32	44.88	5.88
355	Ellinwood	567.0	\$802,525	25.0%	\$214,000	6.67%	\$61,140	28.6%	\$6,038.97	\$377.43	43.18	3.73
328	Lorraine	566.5	\$493,752	15.0%	\$493,752	15.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,682.14	\$871.58	46.96	8.49
284	Chase County	566.1	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,881.92	\$0.00	35.98	0.00
206	Remington-Whitewater	560.5	\$163,569	5.0%	\$163,569	5.00%	\$21,297	13.0%	\$6,128.36	\$291.83	45.75	6.76
376	Sterling	554.5	\$311,909	10.0%	\$225,000	7.21%	\$59,400	26.4%	\$6,030.81	\$405.77	44.94	7.98
240	Twin Valley	553.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,795.70	\$0.00	53.34	0.00
218	Elkhart	545.0	\$753,120	25.0%	\$672,014	22.31%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,760.54	\$1,233.05	54.52	12.57
452	Stanton County	531.7	\$162,826	5.0%	\$66,162	2.03%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,249.15	\$124.43	39.92	0.00
286	Chautauqua County	526.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,907.66	\$0.00	36.00	0.00
282	West Elk	526.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,068.38	\$0.00	37.53	0.00
281	Hill City	518.6	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,831.25	\$0.00	38.49	0.00
274	Oakley	516.8	\$306,905	10.0%	\$306,905	10.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,532.41	\$593.86	54.23	12.35
356	Conway Springs	512.5	\$294,504	10.0%	\$142,000	4.82%	\$63,389	44.6%	\$6,023.49	\$277.07	78.04	6.84
421	Lyndon	511.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,764.70	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
392	Osborne County	510.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,876.18	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
270	Plainville	507.8	\$282,610	10.0%	\$226,433	8.01%	\$27,534	12.2%	\$6,011.30	\$445.91	50.35	8.91
419	Canton-Galva	498.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,754.32	\$0.00	39.01	0.00
350	St. John	486.3	\$278,114	10.0%	\$95,000	3.42%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,914.34	\$195.35	45.70	4.34
374	Sublette	486.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,812.05	\$0.00	41.41	0.00
338	Valley Falls	481.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,924.48	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
504	Oswego	480.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,714.06	\$0.00	59.99	0.00
339	Jefferson County North	480.1	\$85,566	3.0%	\$85,566	3.00%	\$45,855	53.6%	\$6,119.10	\$178.23	73.85	5.06
235	Uniontown	477.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,939.81	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
448	Inman	473.5	\$207,199	7.5%	\$59,224	2.14%	\$17,400	29.4%	\$5,959.61	\$125.08	53.33	2.67
310	Fairfield	473.5	\$144,532	5.0%	\$144,532	5.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,410.09	\$305.24	43.76	4.92
358	Oxford	471.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,787.74	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
406	Wathena	469.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,797.73	\$0.00	37.58	0.00
318	Atwood	468.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,882.87	\$0.00	40.31	0.00
412	Hoxie	463.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,026.90	\$0.00	41.39	0.00
423	Moundridge	460.5	\$398,298	15.0%	\$398,298	15.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,631.09	\$864.93	63.29	22.12
498	Valley Heights	456.7	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,047.57	\$0.00	38.50	0.00
398	Peabody-Burns	447.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,881.91	\$0.00	62.04	0.00
494	Syracuse	446.0	\$393,512	15.0%	\$355,000	13.53%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,678.05	\$795.96	43.96	4.95
271	Stockton	441.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,820.49	\$0.00	42.20	0.00
347	Kinsley-Offerte	434.2	\$522,434	20.0%	\$165,000	6.32%	\$20,081	12.2%	\$6,396.06	\$380.01	48.36	9.36
335	Jackson Heights	433.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,096.87	\$0.00	38.99	0.00

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USD	Enrollment	Authorized:		95-96 Actually Used:		State Aid \$\$ for the		Per Pupil Budget:		USD Mill levies:		
		LOB budget	LOB %	LOB budget	LOB %	LOB and % of LOB		Total GF	LOB \$\$\$	Total Mills	LOB	
307	Ell-Saline	432.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,077.75	\$0.00	48.41	0.00
429	Troy	431.6	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,802.78	\$0.00	41.00	0.00
256	Marmaton Valley	430.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,025.91	\$0.00	38.99	0.00
322	Onaga-Hvile-Whtn	427.0	\$196,946	7.5%	\$110,000	4.19%	\$34,969	31.8%	\$6,407.37	\$257.61	52.27	4.89
297	St. Francis	425.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,014.89	\$0.00	39.94	0.00
226	Meade	421.5	\$598,653	25.0%	\$197,733	8.26%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,150.28	\$469.12	45.00	5.00
439	Sedgwick	420.5	\$232,173	10.0%	\$220,564	9.50%	\$128,148	58.1%	\$6,045.88	\$524.53	51.08	10.49
222	Washington	413.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,913.84	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
298	Lincoln	409.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,013.98	\$0.00	56.65	0.00
462	Central	408.8	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,140.61	\$0.00	40.52	0.00
344	Pleasanton	405.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,947.36	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
481	Rural Vista	405.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,047.81	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
463	Udall	402.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,793.50	\$0.00	60.12	0.00
300	Comanche County	400.0	\$615,604	25.0%	\$615,604	25.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,695.05	\$1,539.01	61.70	21.77
387	Altoona-Midway	398.0	\$587,321	25.0%	\$38,000	1.62%	\$14,189	37.3%	\$5,998.20	\$95.48	37.99	2.99
393	Solomon	393.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,042.41	\$0.00	57.24	0.00
224	Clifton-Clyde	392.0	\$283,481	12.0%	\$150,000	6.35%	\$2,580	1.7%	\$6,409.03	\$382.65	49.45	10.46
388	Ellis	389.9	\$182,141	8.0%	\$140,851	6.19%	\$24,902	17.7%	\$6,200.61	\$361.25	48.31	5.67
245	Leroy-Gridley	381.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,695.96	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
482	Dighton	380.0	\$224,703	10.0%	\$87,410	3.89%	\$1,495	1.7%	\$6,143.27	\$230.03	59.29	7.76
459	Bucklin	379.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,146.98	\$0.00	42.47	0.00
255	South Barber County	377.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,048.46	\$0.00	41.17	0.00
403	Otis-Bison	374.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,056.24	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
293	Quinter	374.5	\$563,118	25.0%	\$160,000	7.10%	\$43,056	26.9%	\$6,441.85	\$427.24	55.62	9.78
454	Burlingame	373.8	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,901.71	\$0.00	40.97	0.00
395	LaCrosse	366.0	\$150,084	7.0%	\$150,084	7.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,268.14	\$410.07	46.72	7.57
216	Deerfield	362.9	\$220,787	10.0%	\$220,787	10.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,692.36	\$608.40	48.10	1.67
223	Barnes	357.4	\$225,682	10.0%	\$225,682	10.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,946.01	\$631.45	50.86	11.86
488	Axtell	355.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,193.82	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
354	Claffin	353.1	\$244,015	12.0%	\$140,000	6.88%	\$33,992	24.3%	\$6,155.37	\$396.49	48.93	9.94
422	Greensburg	350.5	\$512,173	25.0%	\$245,843	12.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,546.46	\$701.41	54.44	15.46
438	Skyline	349.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,386.54	\$0.00	35.94	0.00
200	Greeley County	347.0	\$536,557	25.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,185.10	\$0.00	45.26	0.00
507	Satanta	344.5	\$269,114	12.8%	\$269,114	12.75%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,908.01	\$781.17	39.03	2.53
432	Victoria	344.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,023.69	\$0.00	40.01	0.00
360	Caldwell	341.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,934.52	\$0.00	40.00	0.00
303	Ness City	329.2	\$191,960	10.0%	\$160,137	8.34%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,317.56	\$486.44	57.01	8.95
411	Goessel	326.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,966.21	\$0.00	41.00	0.00
349	Stafford	325.5	\$294,739	15.0%	\$253,107	12.88%	\$14,174	5.6%	\$6,814.24	\$777.59	48.89	5.95
381	Spearville	320.5	\$475,187	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,930.57	\$0.00	57.62	0.00

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USD	Enrollment	Authorized:		95-96 Actually Used:		State Aid \$\$ for the		Per Pupil Budget:		USD Mill levies:		
		LOB budget	LOB %	LOB budget	LOB %	LOB and % of LOB	Total GF	LOB \$\$\$	Total Mills	LOB		
351	Macksville	317.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,173.35	\$0.00	39.99	0.00
426	Pike Valley	316.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,890.96	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
384	Blue Valley-Randolph	314.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,527.96	\$0.00	42.21	0.00
311	Pretty Prairie	310.5	\$115,851	6.0%	\$115,851	6.00%	\$24,468	21.1%	\$6,591.61	\$373.11	52.52	10.30
479	Crest	306.0	\$191,670	10.0%	\$29,000	1.51%	\$9,753	33.6%	\$6,358.51	\$94.77	39.07	2.06
332	Cunningham	305.5	\$96,397	5.0%	\$96,397	5.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,626.32	\$315.54	44.34	5.16
278	Mankato	301.5	\$91,339	5.0%	\$91,339	5.00%	\$40,043	43.8%	\$6,361.92	\$302.95	45.06	6.06
425	Highland	296.5	\$52,715	3.0%	\$52,704	3.00%	\$22,146	42.0%	\$6,104.09	\$177.75	42.67	3.72
227	Jetmore	296.5	\$182,315	10.0%	\$36,601	2.01%	\$92	0.3%	\$6,272.36	\$123.44	51.72	3.98
386	Madison-Virgil	295.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,199.17	\$0.00	49.79	0.00
397	Centre	291.5	\$115,851	6.0%	\$26,000	1.35%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,713.02	\$89.19	40.81	1.81
369	Burton	291.1	\$265,423	15.0%	\$190,000	10.74%	\$58,615	30.9%	\$6,731.32	\$652.70	60.68	11.56
492	Flinthills	287.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,286.75	\$0.00	46.85	0.00
334	Southern Cloud	284.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,963.75	\$0.00	38.49	0.00
219	Minneola	283.0	\$83,996	5.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$5,936.13	\$0.00	40.04	0.00
444	Little River	282.4	\$127,595	7.0%	\$126,500	6.94%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,902.58	\$447.95	52.69	4.50
456	Marais Des Cygne	281.0	\$161,036	9.0%	\$87,695	4.90%	\$35,806	40.8%	\$6,679.65	\$312.08	46.88	6.95
241	Wallace County	280.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,556.59	\$0.00	54.91	0.00
477	Ingalls	279.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,288.96	\$0.00	42.68	0.00
505	Chetopa	267.5	\$66,505	4.0%	\$66,505	4.00%	\$38,353	57.7%	\$6,464.06	\$248.62	45.50	6.50
359	Argonia	253.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,671.55	\$0.00	40.37	0.00
220	Ashland	250.8	\$131,725	8.0%	\$99,000	6.01%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,960.00	\$394.74	44.52	4.41
451	Baileyville-St. Benedict	250.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,719.70	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
509	South Haven	244.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,240.58	\$0.00	45.70	0.00
283	Elk Valley	241.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,799.12	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
486	Elwood	217.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,744.03	\$0.00	44.79	0.00
326	Logan	215.0	\$376,107	25.0%	\$145,400	9.66%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,673.61	\$676.28	39.94	0.98
433	Midway	215.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,128.88	\$0.00	40.15	0.00
238	West Smith County	206.1	\$367,948	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,141.16	\$0.00	40.40	0.00
511	Attica	205.5	\$214,079	15.0%	\$118,173	8.28%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,520.03	\$575.05	38.97	0.00
279	Jewell	203.5	\$74,079	5.0%	\$74,079	5.00%	\$9,438	12.7%	\$7,644.54	\$364.02	44.32	5.32
401	Chase	201.1	\$99,929	7.0%	\$99,929	7.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,595.65	\$496.91	52.55	14.86
103	Cheylin	201.0	\$107,569	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,645.27	\$0.00	36.25	0.00
299	Sylvan Grove	200.0	\$145,366	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,261.12	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
209	Moscow	199.3	\$380,639	25.0%	\$380,639	25.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,549.40	\$1,909.88	44.07	4.07
285	Cedar Vale	196.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$6,779.60	\$0.00	42.51	0.00
217	Rolla	193.0	\$360,606	25.0%	\$360,606	25.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,342.12	\$1,868.42	43.69	3.48
502	Lewis	190.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,122.23	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
104	White Rock	188.5	\$112,493	8.0%	\$110,720	7.87%	\$0	0.0%	\$8,047.12	\$587.37	47.06	10.06
212	Northern Valley	187.0	\$351,360	25.0%	\$90,000	6.40%	\$18,288	20.3%	\$7,996.99	\$481.28	56.07	17.08

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USD	Enrollment	Authorized:		95-96 Actually Used:		State Aid \$\$ for the		Per Pupil Budget:		USD Mill levies:		
		LOB budget	LOB %	LOB budget	LOB %	LOB and % of LOB	Total GF	LOB \$\$\$	Total Mills	LOB		
496	Pawnee Heights	185.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,476.79	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
471	Dexter	185.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,259.84	\$0.00	40.11	0.00
292	Wheatland	184.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,549.57	\$0.00	39.00	0.00
302	Smoky Hill	181.0	\$106,546	8.0%	\$35,000	2.63%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,551.55	\$193.37	43.42	3.29
371	Montezuma	176.0	\$331,417	25.0%	\$255,000	19.24%	\$0	0.0%	\$8,981.06	\$1,448.86	57.31	15.81
474	Haviland	175.0	\$325,343	25.0%	\$91,650	7.04%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,960.12	\$523.71	42.95	3.01
316	Golden Plains	172.5	\$324,980	25.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,535.77	\$0.00	48.50	0.00
324	Eastern Heights	171.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,721.37	\$0.00	38.99	0.00
225	Fowler	170.0	\$314,284	25.0%	\$314,284	25.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,243.64	\$1,848.73	65.66	24.67
269	Palco	167.5	\$129,666	10.0%	\$129,666	10.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$8,515.37	\$774.13	45.16	6.19
291	Grinnell	166.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,591.74	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
455	Hillcrest	163.6	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,892.54	\$0.00	35.00	0.00
221	North Central	159.5	\$314,918	25.0%	\$166,841	13.24%	\$0	0.0%	\$8,943.66	\$1,046.03	51.31	12.31
314	Brewster	155.0	\$298,057	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,691.80	\$0.00	41.05	0.00
228	Hanston	133.0	\$52,196	5.0%	\$20,495	1.96%	\$0	0.0%	\$8,003.16	\$154.10	39.17	4.17
390	Hamilton	132.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,735.47	\$0.00	36.00	0.00
304	Bazine	131.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$7,729.03	\$0.00	39.32	0.00
399	Paradise	120.5	\$232,155	25.0%	\$232,155	25.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,632.98	\$1,926.60	50.06	11.06
242	Weskan	114.0	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$8,129.88	\$0.00	39.30	0.00
476	Copeland	113.5	\$227,622	25.0%	\$206,299	22.66%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,839.54	\$1,817.61	59.20	16.99
317	Hemdon	111.5	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$8,110.53	\$0.00	38.50	0.00
275	TriPlains	108.5	\$229,889	25.0%	\$119,310	12.97%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,574.78	\$1,099.63	47.12	8.07
468	Healy	105.0	\$79,156	10.0%	\$79,156	10.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$8,292.50	\$753.87	77.08	15.57
424	Mullinville	103.0	\$212,574	25.0%	\$212,574	25.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$10,319.14	\$2,063.83	55.76	15.16
280	West Graham-Morland	102.0	\$212,846	25.0%	\$205,866	24.18%	\$0	0.0%	\$10,365.21	\$2,018.29	78.71	39.72
213	West Solomon Valley	101.0	\$210,671	25.0%	\$124,000	14.71%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,571.11	\$1,227.72	63.22	24.23
295	Prairie Heights	98.0	\$82,238	10.0%	\$72,810	8.85%	\$0	0.0%	\$9,134.56	\$742.96	39.00	0.00
301	Nes-Tre-La-Go	72.5	\$150,932	25.0%	\$150,932	25.00%	\$0	0.0%	\$10,409.12	\$2,081.82	57.06	16.31

<b>Totals these USDs:</b>	<b>442,866.4</b>	<b>\$223,077,633</b>	<b>\$188,776,439</b>	<b>\$41,034,790</b>
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### 3: Base Budget Equity and LOB Expiration.

The \$3,626 base budget per pupil is not adequate to support the historic level of operation for the state's large school districts. These districts have to rely disproportionately on local option budgets and impose higher tax burdens than other districts in the state. At least 60% of Kansas school children attend districts supported by local option budgets that expire after the 1996-97 school year.

#### **What are actual educational costs for districts?**

Although the base budget per pupil is now \$3,626, actual spending is much higher. Nearly 85% of Kansas school districts are currently spending at least \$4,500 (or close to that). These districts educate about two-thirds of Kansas children, and include every district with fewer than 1,400 students and every district with more than 10,000. Another 32 districts spend between \$4,000 and \$4,500 per pupil. Only 10% of Kansas public school children are being educated with less than \$4,000 per year.

#### **How are school district budgets determined?**

Under the school finance system, each district's budget is determined by multiplying a base budget per pupil, set by state statute, by the district's weighted enrollment. A district may increase spending beyond the base amount by adopting a local option budget in any amount up to 25% of the base budget. The LOB is subject to protest petition and must be reauthorized at least every four years.

#### **Why doesn't the base budget reflect actual costs?**

When the current school finance system was adopted in 1992, a major goal was to narrow the range in district budgets without requiring any district to reduce its actual operating budget and curtail its educational program. This was accomplished through two mechanisms: weighting factors and local option budgets.

- **Small districts were protected with low enrollment weighting.**

Kansas has long recognized that smaller districts should have larger operating budgets per pupil due to economies of scale. The 1992 Act created a low enrollment weighting factor

for districts with fewer than 1,900 students. These districts educate about one-third of Kansas public school students. The smallest districts receive the most low enrollment weighting. As enrollment increases, this weighting is reduced. Because of this weighting factor most districts with fewer than 1,900 students received weighted base budgets equal to or greater than they had prior to 1992.

- **Large districts had to use LOBs.**

The act did not provide a similar protection for large districts. The six districts with enrollments of more than 10,000 had to adopt large local option budgets to maintain the budgets per pupil they had received under the old system. These districts also educate almost one-third of Kansas public school students. In 1992, the median average budget per pupil for these districts was about \$4,200. When the base budget was set at \$3,600, these districts all had to adopt local option budgets just to be "held harmless." Why did the 1992 Legislature fail to provide large districts with the same "hold harmless" protection it had provided small districts?

- **Treating all districts equally.**

A major reason was the belief that the old system provided too little support to districts with enrollments between 1,900 and 10,000 students, which educate the final third of Kansas public school students. The average budget per pupil for those schools was about \$3,500, about \$700 less than districts with more than 10,000 students. The 1991 Legislature approved a plan to increase the budgets per pupil of districts with 2,000 to 10,000 students up to the level of districts above 10,000 students over a three-year period.

The 1992 school finance plan did provide equal treatment for all districts with enrollments above the low enrollment weighting cut-off point (1,900 students). But the base budget per pupil was not set high enough to bring all large districts to that goal. The budget per pupil of \$3,600 was below the actual budget per pupil of the largest districts, requiring each to adopt substantial local option budgets.

**Why is the low base budget a greater problem for large districts?**

The large districts are required to pay substantially higher mill levies simply to maintain education programs at their traditional levels and equivalent to the minimum educational costs of most districts across the state.

- **Use of LOB is disproportionately high among large districts.**  
Although about half the districts in the state have adopted local option budgets, the use of the LOB and the taxes required to finance it falls most heavily on the largest districts. Last year, the six largest districts accounted for 31.2% of students enrolled in Kansas school districts, but accounted for nearly 65% of LOB spending. Districts that receive low enrollment weighting enroll 35.9% of Kansas students and account for only about 15% of LOB spending.
- **Large districts have a higher tax burden.**  
Because larger districts use more local option budget funding, the property tax impact falls more heavily on those districts. Last year, every district above 10,000 had an LOB levy of at least 13 mills, and two had levies greater than 20 mills. In the 40 districts between 1,900 and 10,000, seven had an LOB levy of at least 13 mills. Only 12 of the remaining 256 districts (those which receive low enrollment weighting) have an LOB levy of 13 mills or more.

In 1994-95, 19 of the 25 school districts in Johnson, Shawnee, Sedgwick and Wyandotte Counties adopted LOBs, with mill levies ranging from 4.64 to 21.46. These four counties accounted for 72.3% of total LOB use in the state. Other large communities that had LOBs in 1994-95 include Lawrence (13.85 mills), Garden City (3.86), Hutchinson (6.01), Hays (21.97), Newton (3.70), Arkansas City (4.79), Pittsburg (3.47), McPherson (4.01), Winfield (20.93) and El Dorado (10.64).

- **Districts without LOBs cannot fund comparable budgets.**  
Those districts between 1,900 and 10,000 which have not adopted an LOB are at a competitive disadvantage compared to districts which do have LOBs. This creates an incentive for increased use of the LOB.

**Why are expiring LOBs a problem?**

Because the local option budget may only be adopted for a maximum of four years, a significant portion of district resources are at risk if local voters refuse to renew the LOB. Because large districts had to use more LOB authority, a greater percentage of large district budgets are at risk.

**Isn't renewal of the LOB a local problem? Why should small districts worry about funding for large districts?**

It should be clear that the budgets of large districts were not protected under the new system to the same extent as small district budgets. All Kansans should be concerned about a fair system for funding schools. But there is a less altruistic reason as well. If voters in large districts refuse to pay the higher mill levies required for LOBs, political pressure to reduce state support of small districts in order to help large districts avoid devastating budget cuts will certainly increase.



KANSAS NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION / 715 W. 10TH STREET / TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1686

Craig Grant Testimony Before  
Senate Education Committee  
Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Thank you, Madam Chair. I am Craig Grant and I represent Kansas NEA. I appreciate this opportunity to speak to the committee in support of SB 730.

The Kansas NEA school finance task force has discussed the local option budget (LOB) situation a number of times. In regard to the topic, our preferences would be (in order of priority):

1. That the base would be high enough so that no district would need to use the LOB; or
2. That local boards of education could utilize LOB authority not subject to a protest petition; or
3. That local boards could increase their LOB percentage an amount equal to the increase in the cost of living without having the petition (and, of course, keeping what they have); or
4. That the percentage needed for a successful protest petition would be raised substantially.

Since we believe that more study needs and will be given to the entire topic of school finance, SB 730 appears to be a stop-gap measure (like the one-year extension of the 35 mills) to get us to the point, hopefully, when more knowledge about federal funding is available and when we can have better long-term planning for school finance.

Because of the importance of the LOB to the education of students, we believe it should be extended as in SB 730. We support the bill.

Thank you for listening to our concerns.

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 3



TO: Senate Education Committee

FROM: Jim Yonally, representing Shawnee Mission School District  
Robin Lehman, representing Olathe School District  
Helen Stephens, representing Blue Valley School District

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 730 - Extension of Existing Local Option Budgets

DATE: March 13, 1996

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to comment on SB 730 and issues regarding the local option budget.

Shawnee Mission School District, along with Olathe District Schools and the Blue Valley School District, support Senate Bill 730, which allows a one-year extension, without a protest petition, of local option budgets that expire in 1997.

When the new school finance formula was adopted in 1992, the six school districts with enrollments of more than 10,000 had to adopt large local option budgets just to maintain the budgets per pupil they had received under the old system. Olathe, Blue Valley and Shawnee Mission all currently use the maximum 25% of their LOB authority and will face devastating budget cuts if this supplemental funding is lost.

Our three school districts strongly favor allowing existing local option budgets to remain in place at the level approved by local boards of education. If school districts are required to adopt another resolution for LOB authority and a valid protest petition is filed, there is a major risk of losing a sizable percentage of their district budgets if voters choose not to approve the LOB. For that reason, the preference of all three of our districts is to allow existing LOB's to remain in place or to eliminate the protest petition.

SB 730 represents a compromise of that position. If a one-year extension of existing LOB's is the best the Legislature can do this year for the Kansas school districts that rely on LOB funding, then we urge your favorable consideration of the measure.

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 4

**Testimony on S.B. 730**

**Senate Education Committee**

**Senator Barbara Lawrence, chair**

March 13, 1996

Madam Chair, and members of the committee:

The Wichita Public Schools' Board of Education adopted the following policy statement on local option budgets:

*The Board of Education supports maintaining local option budgets previously approved by local boards and the community.*

S.B. 730 would permit an one year extension of LOB's. Although this proposal falls short of the board's policy position, the district rises in support of this bill.

The committee has heard the testimony of Superintendent Larry Vaughn on the impact of loosing 17% of the district's operating budget. Compounded with declining enrollment, the result of loosing the LOB would have dire consequences.

This committee has recommended extending the statewide 35-mill levy for one year. The chair has expressed a desire to study the school finance formula during the interim. The interim proposal would most likely be adopted in late fall. Currently the LOB timeframe would place an election in early January 1997; prior to legislative action or discussion of the formula.

The timeframe for LOB reauthorization:

- adopt the resolution, Sept. 9
- publish resolution, Sept. 12
- 30 window for protest, ending Oct. 14
- election commission verification of petition, Oct. 18
- 60-90 days for the election commission to prepare for election
- tentative election date: Jan 7

The debate to extend an LOB would be clouded in the midst of legislative interim recommendations. Our community would be faced with the uncertainty of waiting for legislative action versus sustaining the LOB, a confusing and costly proposition at best.

The Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce has asked me to share with the committee their policy statement on LOB's. The Chamber supports "*revisions in the renewal process for LOB's to prevent substantial lowering of educational quality due to loss of budget.*"

We urge the committee to favorably recommend S.B. 730, thus placing the two major property tax issues linked to education on the 1997 table simultaneously.

Thank you for your consideration.

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 5



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## Schools for Quality Education

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Bluemont Hall    Manhattan, KS 66506    (913) 532-5886

March 13, 1996

TO:        Senate Education Committee

Subject:   SB 730 -- School district finance relating to the adoption of  
              local option budget

From:      Schools for Quality Education

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

I am Jacque Oakes representing Schools for Quality Education, an organization of 105 small school districts.

We appear in favor of SB 730 which would extend the district prescribed percentage of local option budget for the 1996-97 school year into the 1997-98 school year. Our organization does have a legislative policy of recommending up to a 10% LOB without protest petition or election, and anything above that could be protested. We also approved grandfathering all present local option budgets.

This would delay any undue pressure upon school districts and the local option budget due to a restrictive budget year. Elimination of any local option budget could create very grave circumstances for education. We believe this extension would be extremely beneficial to and in the best interests of school districts. We request that you give your earnest consideration in favor of SB 730.

Thank you for your time.

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 6

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**"Rural is Quality"**

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## SB 730

Testimony presented before the Senate Committee on Education  
by Gerald W. Henderson, Executive Director  
United School administrators of Kansas  
March 13, 1996

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

United School Administrators of Kansas supports the extension for one year the authority granted school districts to fund a Local Option Budget. Our support is rooted only in the knowledge that 138 districts face the prospect of not being able to renew LOB authority next year, and contrary to the initial reason for the LOB, these funds are being used for on-going operating costs. I must again remind the committee that LOB was included in the 1992 finance law for two specific reasons:

1. to allow districts who were spending more than \$3600 per pupil to continue doing so.
2. to allow for some limited flexibility at the local level to provide educational opportunities beyond the basic program.

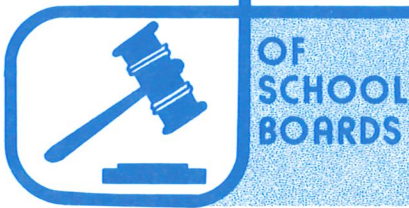
As you will recall, the original law required that as Base State Aid Per Pupil was raised, Local Option Budget authority was to decrease by a comparable amount. LOB was never intended to provide "suitable" funding for schools. Just as under the old SDEA the quality of educational opportunity was not supposed to be tied to a child's address, neither is quality of opportunity under the existing law supposed to be tied to the ability of a community to pass a Local Option Budget.

**SB 730** is a short-term solution which allows districts dependent on LOB to survive for a year. Long-term solutions will come only with reasonable increases in BSAPP. The \$26.00 added during the past four years has forced districts to now operate with ninety-cent dollars and to cut corners which over the long haul will not be either educationally nor fiscally sound.

We recommend that the committee vote favorably for **SB 730**, but then as soon as ever you can, suitably fund **all** Kansas schools.

LEG/SB730  
SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 7





TO: Senate Committee on Education  
FROM: Mark Tallman, Director of Governmental Relations  
DATE: March 13, 1996

**RE: Testimony on H.B. 2821 - School Safety Act Amendments**

Madam Chairman, Members of the Committee:

We appreciate the opportunity to testify on H.B. 2821. This bill amends the Kansas School Safety and Security reporting act passed in 1995. First, it deletes the reporting of "inherently dangerous criminal acts" and acts that an employee knows or has reason to believe "will be committed". Second, it specifies that the acts to be reported include "conduct which constitutes the commission of a felony or misdemeanor including conduct which caused or threatened to cause serious bodily harm to another." Third, the reports required under this Act are to be combined with and become a part of the required reports under QPA.

After the School Safety Act was passed last session, Interim Commissioner of Education Dale Dennis invited a number of groups and individuals to provide advice on implementing that bill. Several problems became apparent. First, the things required to be reported under this act are not the same as those required to be reported for QPA, which resulted in two separate reporting forms and therefore duplication. Second, many school officials were concerned about the requirement to report acts they believe "will be committed" when there may be no evidence and no standard definition. Third, there was some concern that "inherently dangerous criminal acts" are not the best definition of what should be reported.

This bill would address each problem. First, it makes clear the reporting under this act should be used in and part of the QPA process. Second, it requires the reporting of "threats," where a defined criminal act, rather than anything an individual "has reason to believe" may be committed. Third, it requires the reporting of conduct which constitutes the commission of a felony or misdemeanor, rather than "inherently dangerous criminal acts." Conduct which constitutes the commission of a "felony or misdemeanor" is the term drawn from the Kansas suspension and expulsion statutes, so school officials should be more familiar with this language and it should result in more consistent reporting.

Thank you for your consideration.

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 8

DEENA HORST  
REPRESENTATIVE, SIXTY-NINTH DISTRICT  
920 SOUTH NINTH  
SALINA, KANSAS 67401  
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STATE CAPITOL BUILDING—180-W  
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TOPEKA

HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
EDUCATION  
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND ELECTIONS  
JOINT COMMITTEE: LEGISLATIVE EDUCATIONAL  
PLANNING

## Testimony SB 2821

### Senate Education Committee

March 13, 1996

SB 2821 was introduced by the House Education Committee at the request of the Kansas Association of School Boards. The bill amends the School Safety and Security Act by striking language which references an inherently dangerous act and puts in its place the need to report the commission of felonies and misdemeanors. This includes acts which would cause or threaten to cause serious bodily harm to another person.

It also clarifies the intent of the law in regard to the expectation of the State Board of Education in regard to requiring the incorporation of the report into the QPA report. It is also specific about how the information relating to school safety is to be compiled and sent to the groups and individuals listed in current law.

The Kansas Association of School Boards approached me about the need to change the law to clarify its intent and to reduce confusion regarding the difference between felonies and misdemeanors.

72-89b04 (the penalty/protection section) is unaffected by this bill.

I urge your support of SB 2821.

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 9





KANSAS NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION / 715 W. 10TH STREET / TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1686

Susan Chase Testimony on HB 2821  
Senate Education Committee  
Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Thank you Madam Chair and members of the committee for allowing me to speak in support of HB 2821. I am Susan Chase and I represent the Kansas National Education Association.

The Kansas National Education Association spent considerable time and effort to assist the passage of the Kansas School Safety and Security Act. The final version of the bill that passed was a collaborative effort by many parties. Unfortunately, we were not as clear as we should have been about some aspects of the legislation. What you see before in HB 2821 is some clean up language the parties have worked out to rectify some problems that have occurred in the implementation of this act. We strongly support the changes in this bill.

I do want to mention a concern that has continued to surface, even with the passage of the Kansas School Safety and Security Act. KNEA is still receiving phone calls and reports of criminal acts that are not being reported to the police. We have made a strong effort to get the word out about this statute, but obviously there are still many education professionals who do not know of its existence. In fact, KNEA has asked all local presidents to send in the policies their districts have that speak to the requirements in the Kansas School Safety and Security Act. A few of the responses we have received have stated that the district does not have a policy while others have sent in policies that we believe do not comply with the law. We hope this body will assist us in helping to get out information on this act to their constituents.

We hope you will support HB 2821 in its current form. Thank you for listening to our concerns.

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 10



## HB 2821

Testimony presented before the Senate Committee on Education  
by Gerald W. Henderson, Executive Director  
United School Administrators of Kansas  
March 13, 1996

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

United School Administrators of Kansas supports this effort to reduce the amount of paper work required of school people. Quite simply **HB 2821** further simplifies the reporting requirements of **HB 2359**, enacted a year ago, by rolling those requirements into the reporting required under Quality Performance Accreditation. In addition this bill eliminates some questionable language in the law which would have required that teachers and administrators be mind readers.

We urge you to recommend **HB 2821** favorably.

LEG/HB 2821

SENATE EDUCATION  
3-13-96  
ATTACHMENT 11