

Approved: 2/23
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Barbara Lawrence at 9:00 a.m. on February 11, 1998 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Emert

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

Conferees appearing before the committee: Jacque Oakes, Schools for Quality Education
Scott Hill, Legislative Coordinator, KSDE
Kay Baker, Newton-Chairperson, Schools for Fair Funding
Gary Norris, Superintendent Salina

Others attending: See attached list

Chairperson Lawrence called the meeting to order and called on Jacque Oakes to continue with testimony on **SB 447--school district finance; base state aid per pupil, affecting at-risk, low enrollment and correlation weightings**

Ms. Oakes stated that the most significant element to her organization is the base state aid per pupil. SQE believes that due to inflation, the base should be \$4,000. The organization also asks for continued support to correlation weighting as well as low enrollment weighting. They are gratified that the Governor recognized the need to increase the at-risk weighting as it has been far too low. With last year's increase and the Governor's recommended increase from .065 to .08, school districts should begin to see that help is on the way. (Attachment 1)

Scott Hill, Legislative Liaison, KSDE, the next conferee, stated the Board takes the perspective of an overall approach to education because it has large and small districts with members representing both large and small districts. In 1992, when the school finance was put into place, there was a very specific thought-out reason for why that formula was used. Not all schools operated with the same efficiency because of the different sizes. Since 1992 the argument has been if it has been the right formula or not. If the formula needs to be changed, it should be done so correctly rather than trying to fund specific interest groups within the public education sector.

The second point stated by Mr. Hill was that a reasonable amount of money should be put into the base so that every Kansas child has access to educational resources. Mr. Scott also stated that the equity issue is probably more an issue of LOB and its use or non-use than a problem with the formula. The Board is asking for a \$75 increase in the base. This would keep up with the rate of inflation. This is a reasonable amount that will help all school districts and all children in the state.

Mr. Hill responded to a question by stating that the Board's recommendations are usually formed in the summer. The request at that time was a \$75 increase in the base. All the money they wanted was put into the base. The Board did not request a change in the correlation weighting. The assumption of the Board was that correlation weighting would stay the same as it is now. (Attachment 2)

The Chairperson asked Mr. Hill if the Board had requested any money for special education.

Mr. Hill replied in the affirmative; they have a request of 90% for special education. There was a lot of support on the Board for 100%, but the 90% is seen as a step toward funding at 100%.

In commenting to a member of the Committee, Mr. Hill said that if there is a problem with the overall school finance formula, if it does not accurately reflect the difference in the cost between large schools and small schools, then that formula should be adjusted as a whole. Patchwork-type things should not be done to try and get by.

Mr. Hill ended his testimony by saying that it is important to fund all schools in the state and there is a need to look at that; in a lot of cases it is the LOB where the issue of inequity comes in, not so much the issue of whether the formula is correct or not.

Kay Baker, Newton, Chairperson, Schools for Fair Funding and Gary Norris, Salina appeared next on the agenda and stated that there were also several people present from various school districts in the state.

Schools for Fair Funding represents over a third of the students in Kansas. Different materials were distributed for the Committee's perusal. She said that they were not present to take money or weightings away from other school districts. Due to different circumstances in their communities, and LOB of 25% is not the norm, but the

exception. Their LOBs are not funding extras, but are funding the very essentials.

Mr. Gary Norris continued with the testimony and he referred to the chart with the six power point blips. (Attachment 3) The districts represented range from Ark City to Winfield. SFFF is made up of three different groups of superintendents; one group is working on advocacy, another group or committee is looking at the potential for litigation, and the third group or committee is working hard to develop their position.

Mr. Norris stated that they were not present to criticize, but do take a slightly different point of view. They do not believe there was any research base used to come up with the 1900 number because they have research which shows just the opposite. Their study was done by Dr. Van Mueller from the University of Minnesota. The study was done three or four years ago, but since the study was funded by SFFF, he doubts if it would be viewed with credibility although Dr. Mueller is a very credible individual.

Mr. Norris stated that they had a proposal that would fix school finance once and for all. It would adjust the formula and not take any money away from the small school districts with low enrollment weighting. He turned to page 2 of the attachment which showed the Kansas Finance Formula (Haves) and the Kansas School Finance Losers (Have-Nots), along with the reasons why schools need adequate funding. He wanted to point out that they have been told there is 80 million dollars or more available above what the Governor has placed in the budget for education. He requested the Committee to begin the process of fixing the formula once and for all. Many of the people in the audience have been affected by massive staff reductions, larger class sizes, lack of technology and forced reliance upon LOBs. He asked the Committee to put the figures of \$3900 -\$4000 in the lower right-hand side of page 3 in the graph entitled, 'One SFFF School Compared To Other Districts in the State.' The average in the state is \$4946; the highest per pupil district is \$10,649. Turning to the next page of attachment 3, Mr. Norris stated that the formula in 1992 continued a pattern of inequitable funding for mid-sized school districts. The exhibits Mr. Norris showed to the Committee showed that in Kansas, students are divided into groups of one-third. When one looks at the small sized districts and the large sized districts, there are a substantial group of districts here this morning that are funded below the \$4500 level. Their research shows that somewhere around the \$4500-\$4600 level is what their research shows that it takes to fund an adequate education, a regents education, a north-central education, a moderate class size education. This data is from the Mueller study. There are about \$2.1 billion spent on Kansas children.

Mr. Norris referred the Committee to the bar graph on page 5 of the attachment that compared Kansas funding with other states. The top ten percentile students in Kansas are in the ballpark of the top ten percentile of students in the nation. The medium percentile average in Kansas is slightly below the plains states and the United States, but when one gets to the smaller sized school districts, especially those that have been unable to pass LOBs, it drops off the chart and it becomes funded equivalent to the lowest ten percent of schools in the nation.

Mr. Norris referred to the second handout (attachment 4) that starts with a list of school districts. The "x" districts are those who are represented by Schools for Fair Funding. On the second page of the attachment, Mr. Norris referred to the chart of Smoky Hill Education Service Center School Districts and spoke on the statistics in that chart. He stated this was one -year- old data. Going across the chart Mr. Norris spoke on the various columns and stated that a direct correlation exists between class size and dollars per pupil. He continued through pages 2 through 6 of attachment four, explaining the data on the chart and also presented some press articles. (Attach.5)

Ms. Baker stated a bill had been introduced yesterday by Senator Vidrickson that addresses the four platform issues of their organization. There are bills in the House. The issues they are addressing are adequacy and equity.

The concerns of Schools for Fair Funding were discussed and the four items listed: a) lowers correlation weighting from 1800 to 1200 students over a six-year period; b) increases at-risk weighting from .065 to .20 over a four-year period; c) provides a cost of living factor in the base budget per pupil. Adds \$75 per pupil to the base for 1998; d) provides technology enhancement money for all Kansas school districts (funded from the Western Resource monies). As the adequacy and equity are enhanced, the reliance on the LOB can be lowered.

Mr. Norris was asked about the litigation committee that was contained in his first attachment. He responded that various Representatives and Senator are saying that it might take litigation to save the formula. It might be so far out of whack that nothing other than litigation can fix it.

It was commented that most of the school districts encouraged their legislators to support the formula in 1992.

Mr. Norris stated that he was in another state in 1992, but he has been told the thinking at that time that there might be an inflationary or a cost of living - if the base could have seen that increase it could have been adequate.

Mr. Norris was asked why the schools with the lowest population had the highest scores. He explained that in a homogeneous population where there is basically one group of people or ethnic group, achieve higher scores. Today urban centers are under siege and have many factors that contribute to lower test scores.

After a few other remarks, the Chairperson adjourned the meeting and stated the next meeting is February 12, with an appearance by Milken Family Foundation educators.

The meeting was adjourned.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: February 11, 1998

NAME	REPRESENTING
<i>Jan Hanson</i>	<i>USD 326</i>
<i>Mitte Jones</i>	<i>USD 501</i>
<i>IVAN C. BURNETT</i>	<i>USD 501#</i>
<i>Jeanne Oakes</i>	<i>SQE</i>
<i>Darrell Scholer</i>	<i>USD 262</i>
<i>Martin Pugh</i>	<i>USD 262</i>
<i>Marty Marshall</i>	<i>USD 259</i>
<i>Marshall Jones</i>	<i>USD 259</i>
<i>Gary Noffs</i>	<i>USD 305 Salina</i>
<i>Kay Baker</i>	<i>USD 373 Newton</i>
<i>Scott Hill</i>	<i>KSBE</i>
<i>Jane Zuplin</i>	<i>self</i>
<i>Patrick Hurley</i>	<i>Kansas Education Coalition</i>
<i>Nancy Grand</i>	<i>USD 373</i>
<i>Melba M. Hilman</i>	<i>USD 469</i>
<i>Bob Shanks</i>	<i>USD 469 Lansing</i>
<i>Alan Schuler</i>	<i>USD 453 Leavenworth</i>
<i>Richard Swartz</i>	<i>USD 453 Leavenworth</i>
<i>Frank Shuler</i>	<i>USD 437 Topeka</i>

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 2/11

NAME	REPRESENTING
Ashlee Little	USD 443 Dodge City
Paul Steele	
Gray Witt	USD 206 Maize
Bruce Nicholson	266
Bob Neel	Valley Center USD 262
GERALD HENDERSON	USA of KS
Jim Langford	DOB
Don Rippe	USD 321 Kaw Valley
Roger Toerkes	Senator Hunsley Office
Pat Lehman	USD 233 Olathe
Ken Bahr	USD #489
Stacy Farmer	KASB
Brilla Highfill Scott	USA
Harshil Patel	W.
Andy Jant	USD 373 Newton
Craig Grant	KWIEA
Mark Tallman	KA SR
Jim Markos	USD 402 Augusta
Jim Yonally	USD #512



Schools for Quality Education

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

February 10, 1998

TO: SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: SB 447--School district finance; increasing base state aid per pupil, affecting at-risk, low enrollment and correlation weightings

FROM: SCHOOLS FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee:

I am Jacque Oakes representing Schools For Quality Education, an organization of 108 small school districts.

The Governor stated in his Legislative Message to the 1998 Legislature "that educating our children has, is and always will be a priority of his Administration," and we are very pleased with his efforts of proposing increases in several areas of the education budget.

The proposal that is the most significant to us is the base state aid per pupil. It has long been one of our priorities, and it still continues to be at the top of the list. SQE has believed that the base, due to inflation, should be \$4,000. The Governor's proposal is a step in the right direction, but we would like to request additional money in the base.

As an example, the Governor recommended \$35 on the base. In a district of approximately 350 pupils, this would translate to about a \$23,000 increase or 1%. This would not quite pay for a starting teacher. We believe that the base state aid is vital to all districts.

We appreciate that the Governor's budget continued to increase funding for correlation weighting. SQE understands that it is a necessary funding for larger districts, and we ask you to give your continued support to correlation weighting as well as low enrollment weighting.

Our organization is gratified that the Governor recognized the need to increase the at-risk weighting as it has been far too low. With last year's increase and the Governor's recommended increase from .065 to .08, school districts should begin to see that help is on the way.

Thank you for your time and thoughtful consideration to these needed funds.

*Senate Education
Attachment 1
2-11-98*

"Rural is Quality"



Kansas State Board of Education

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Topeka, Kansas 66612-1182

(913) 296-3203
FAX (913) 296-7933

Home Page: <http://www.ksbe.state.ks.us>

Mildred McMillon
District 1

Bill Wagnon
District 4

Scott Hill
District 6

Mary Douglass Brown
District 8

Linda Holloway
District 2

I. B. "Sonny" Rundell
District 5

Wanda Morrison
District 7

Mandy Specht
District 9

Kevin P. Gilmore
District 3

February 10, 1998

Steve E. Abrams
District 10

TO: Senate Education Committee

FROM: Kansas State Board of Education

SUBJECT: 1998 Senate Bill 447

My name is Scott Hill, Legislative Coordinator of the State Board of Education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee on behalf of the State Board.

The State Board of Education has worked diligently in preparing the State Department of Education budget to be fair and equitable to all local education agencies. Since the 1992-93 school year, the increase in the base state aid per pupil has increased less than inflation. That State Board recognizes that there has been increases in correlation weighting and at risk weighting which has been helpful. However, we recommend that the base state aid per pupil be increased by \$75 which is approximately a two percent increase at a cost of approximately \$42,542,815.

Attached is a memorandum prepared by the Legislative Research Department which shows in Columns 2 and 3 the base state aid per pupil and the base state aid per pupil using the consumer price index. In the lower table, the average general fund budget per pupil was also compared for each year with the consumer price index.

We believe significant progress is being made by local boards of education and their staff for improving education. Last year, Kansas had one of the highest percentage of students taking the ACT and one of the largest increases in ACT scores.

The State Board of Education has in place what we believe to be a good accountability system when you take into account the curriculum standards and the state assessments. In addition, most local boards of education administer standardized tests. There are other areas that show improvement such as graduation rates, students enrolled in advanced classes, etc. The cooperation between colleges and school districts on implementing the qualified admissions program has been excellent.

The State Board of Education believes that increasing the base state aid per pupil by \$75 would be helpful in continuing our improvement for all students.

The State Board of Education urges you to give these recommendations serious consideration when finalizing Senate Bill 447.

SELECTED SCHOOL FINANCE DATA
(AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
	Base State Aid	BSAPP	Total USD	Total Inflation-Adj.	Difference
School Year	Per Pupil (BSAPP)	CPI-U Adjusted	Gen. Fund Budget	Gen. Fund Budget	Col. 5 minus Column 4
1992-93	3,600	na	1,835,201	na	na
1993-94	3,600	3,693	1,890,925	1,940,359	49,434
1994-95	3,600	3,800	1,914,227	2,020,665	106,438
1995-96	3,626	3,903	1,949,887	2,099,146	149,259
1996-97	3,648	4,014	1,996,440	2,197,157	200,717
Est. 1997-98	3,670	4,115	2,065,380	2,316,022	250,642
TOTAL					756,490

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
	Average Gen. Fund Budget Per FTE Pupil	CPI-U Gen. Fund Budget Per FTE Pupil	Total USD Gen. Fund Budget	Total Inflation-Adj. Gen. Fund Budget	Difference Col. 5 minus Column 4
School Year					
1992-93	4,255	na	1,835,201	na	na
1993-94	4,325	4,365	1,890,925	1,908,559	17,634
1994-95	4,344	4,491	1,914,227	1,978,989	64,762
1995-96	4,407	4,613	1,949,887	2,041,158	91,271
1996-97	4,479	4,745	1,996,440	2,114,949	118,509
Est. 1997-98	4,596	4,864	2,065,380	2,185,609	120,229
TOTAL					412,405

Prepared by the Kansas Legislative Research Department
December 18, 1997

Schools for Fair Funding

Senate Education Committee

February 11, 1998

Welcome--Legislators and
Legislative coalition members
to the Schools for Fair Funding!

And thanks for this
opportunity to share
critical information
regarding the future of
our Public Schools.



Schools for Fair Funding

- ◆ Arkansas City
- ◆ Auburn-Washburn
- ◆ Augusta
- ◆ Chanute
- ◆ Derby
- ◆ Dodge City
- ◆ El Dorado
- ◆ Emporia
- ◆ Fort Scott
- ◆ Great Bend
- ◆ Hays
- ◆ Haysville
- ◆ Hutchinson
- ◆ Independence
- ◆ Lansing
- ◆ Leavenworth

Schools for Fair Funding

- ◆ Liberal
- ◆ Maize
- ◆ Manhattan
- ◆ Mulvane
- ◆ Newton
- ◆ Salina
- ◆ Seaman
- ◆ Shawnee Heights
- ◆ Valley Center
- ◆ Winfield

Our Organization



*In every school finance
formula in our Nation there are
Winners--Losers*

*Senate Education
Attachment 3
2-11-98*

Haves--Have Nots

Kansas Finance Formula Winners (Haves)

- ◆ Small Districts
- ◆ K-12 enrollment of 0 - 1800 students
- ◆ Low-Enrollment Weighting (may double their enroll.)
- ◆ 1/3 of the Students in the State
- ◆ Large Districts
- ◆ K-12 enrollment of 9,000 - 40,000 students
- ◆ Most have successfully passed LOBs
- ◆ 1/3 of the Students in the State
- ◆ 20 mills additional local tax

Kansas School Finance Losers (Have-Nots)

- ◆ Medium Districts
- ◆ K-12 enrollment of 1800 - 9000 Students
- ◆ 42 Districts
- ◆ 1/3 of the Students
- ◆ Correlation Weighting S134



Why Schools Need Adequate Funding

- ◆ Attain and maintain reasonable class sizes
- ◆ Retain and attract quality employees
- ◆ Facilitate transition from school to career for our students

- ◆ Ensure that all students have an opportunity for success after high school
- ◆ Increase our graduation rate
- ◆ Comply with state and federal legislative mandates
- ◆ Provide students with access to current technology

The State Has Revenue To Give More Funding To Schools

At the end of fiscal year 1998 the state will have more than \$300 million above the balance amount that is required by law.

The Governor's Budget increases the cash reserve \$80,000,000 over the statutory amount.

Those dollars are available. It's the legislature's choice whether to spend those dollars on children--the best investment Kansas' economic future.

There is room in the state's budget to address property tax cuts....and increased funding for education!

Funding for Public Schools Has Not Kept Up With Inflation

- ◆ Fixed costs for Kansas schools have gone up with inflation --
- ◆ The Consumer Price Index has gone up a total of 19.9 % over the past 6 years.
- ◆ Kansas budget per pupil has gone up a total of 1.9 % over those same 6 years.

The result for some SFFF districts:

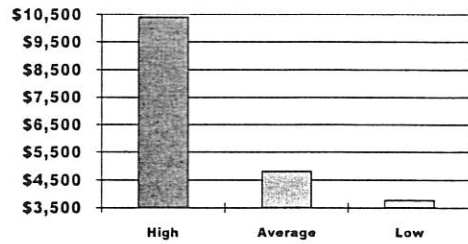
- annual budget cuts
- ◆ staff reductions
- ◆ larger class sizes
- ◆ lack of technology
- ◆ forced reliance on LOB's
- ◆ shortened instructional time

One SFFF School Compared To Other Districts in the State

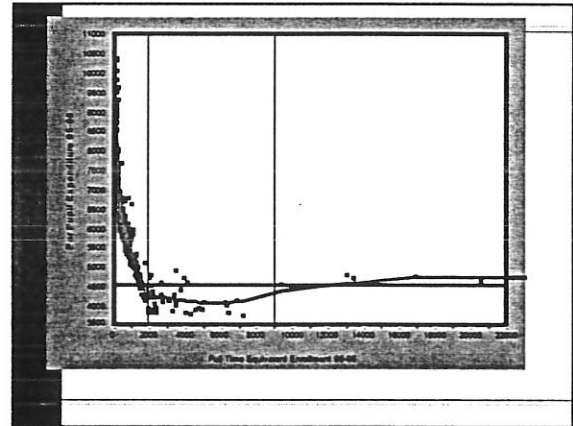
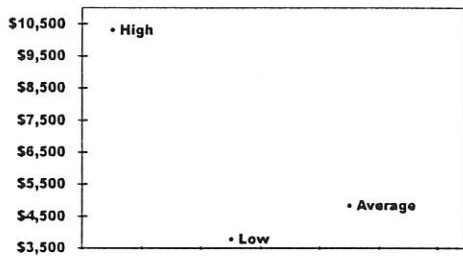
- ◆ Average for SFFF is: 39004000
- ◆ The average in the state is \$4946
The highest budget per pupil district is \$10,649.

The current state funding formula is not fair or equitable to mid-sized schools districts.

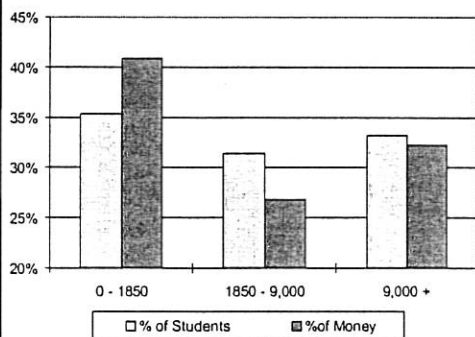
Differences in How Much Kansas Spends on Students in Different Districts



Differences in How Much Kansas Spends on Students in Different Districts



Percent of Student vs. Percent of Money Spent

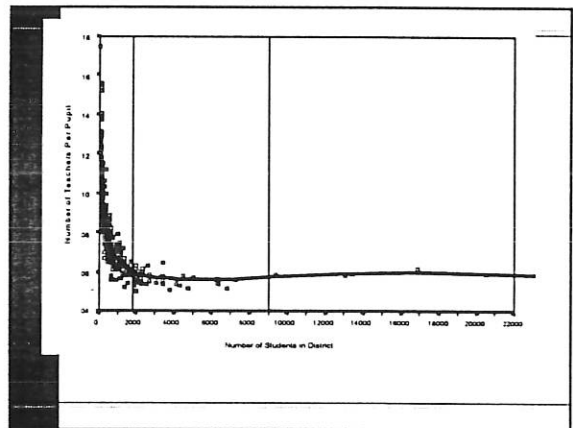
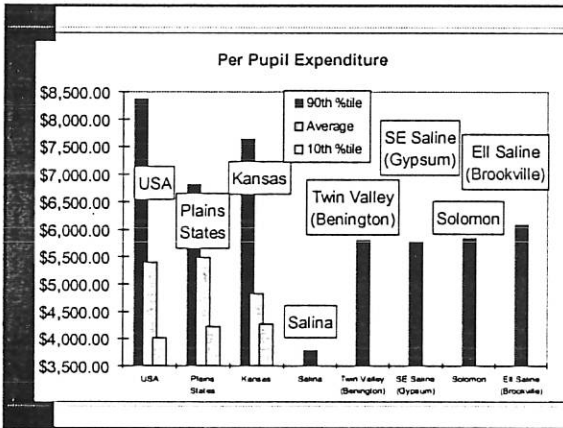
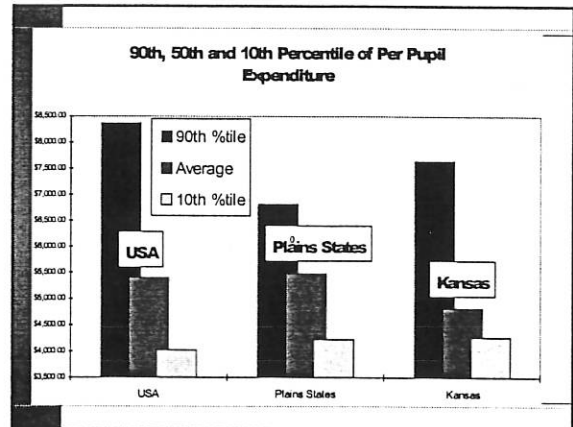


State of Kansas Distributes the Money to fund Kansas Schools

- ◆ \$ 2.1 Billion Spent on
- ◆ 442,000 Students in Kansas
- ◆ \$1946 Average Per Pupil Expenditure

?

How does Kansas Funding Compare with other states?



1998 SCHOOLS FOR FAIR FUNDING

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Primary Legislative Issues

1. Funding equity among schools is the priority for Kansas Schools for Fair Funding. Adequacy needs to be addressed while equity is being introduced to the present school finance formula.....

...so equal educational opportunity for all students may be provided.

To address Equity:

Lower the current correlation weighting of present low enrollment weighting per pupil to 1,200 students. This is a research based number.... not a number that was arrived at through political consensus.

Since the total cost to do this would be significant for the state, it is recommended that this be phased in at an additional 100 students per year until this is accomplished.

Because of record economic times....the revenue is clearly available this year to start the process.

Increase the weighting for at-risk students from .065 to .20 over a five year period. Governor Graves proposed:

b. To Address Adequacy:

Provide a cost of living factor for the base per pupil.... by adding \$75 per pupil to the base.

Provide for technology enhancements in all Kansas school districts as proposed by Governor Graves. We propose providing a base amount of funding per district and then an additional amount per pupil.

If funds are not available through budget expansion, the legislature needs to look at a revision of the formula that more equitably distributes existing educational funds.

SALINA'S GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES (Operating Budget)	
1997-98	\$28,679,582
1996-97	\$27,655,123
1995-96	\$27,438,703
1994-95	\$27,090,189
1993-94	\$27,314,559
1992-93	\$27,754,950

1989 - 1994						
Taxes on a Selected Salina Residence						
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Airport	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	19.86	21.89
State	13.82	15.52	16.36	16.36	15.68	17.28
County	175.80	208.15	223.23	236.91	256.75	306.24
City	276.62	310.61	325.36	325.59	307.96	330.81
Library	37.78	44.67	49.89	55.16	53.53	57.79
School	704.94	822.05	909.42	478.66	425.28	488.59
TOTAL	1208.96	1401.00	1524.26	1112.68	1079.06	1222.60
Levy	131.18	135.44	139.74	102.00	103.22	106.10
Valuation	9216	10,344	10,908	10,908	10,453	11,523

**USD #305--Salina
General Fund Revenue Estimates
& Full Time Equivalent Students**

FTE Enrollment = 7,315.5
 Weighted FTE = 7,814.6
 Calculation \times \$3670
\$28,679,582
 Local Effort - \$ 7,515,491 (26.2%)
 State Aid \$21,164,091

Senators and Representatives

***WE NEED YOUR
HELP!
Working Together
Can Make
A Difference!***

*Thank you very much for
giving us your valuable time!*

Next SFFF Legislative/Advocacy
Opportunity
March 12, 1998 6:30 PM.

*We welcome your questions,
comments, and suggestions!*

School	District #	Enrollment	SFFF
Ulysses	D0214	1,716.5	
Clay Center	D0379	1,733.0	
Ft Leavenworth	D0207	1,742.0	
Iola	D0257	1,742.7	
Labette County	D0506	1,782.2	
Parsons	D0503	1,861.4	
Mulvane	D0263	1,914.5	x
Lansing	D0469	1,932.0	x
Paola	D0368	1,934.9	
Chanute	D0413	1,966.0	x
De Soto	D0232	2,001.4	
Gardner-Edgerton-Antioch	D0231	2,027.2	
Wellington	D0353	2,039.6	
Bonner Springs	D0204	2,065.5	
Fort Scott	D0234	2,106.6	x
Augusta	D0402	2,151.5	x
Buhler	D0313	2,188.5	
Valley Center	D0262	2,197.5	
El Dorado	D0490	2,241.3	x
Andover	D0385	2,265.0	
Independence	D0446	2,317.3	x
Coffeyville	D0445	2,370.5	
Ottawa	D0290	2,378.2	
Goddard	D0265	2,585.5	
Winfield	D0465	2,641.9	x
Mcpherson	D0418	2,686.6	
Pittsburg	D0250	2,767.3	
Arkansas City	D0470	3,097.3	x
Great Bend	D0428	3,298.8	x
Shawnee Heights	D0450	3,396.3	x
Newton	D0373	3,415.8	x
Seaman	D0345	3,419.4	x
Hays	D0489	3,465.2	x
Haysville	D0261	3,779.2	x
Turner-Kansas City	D0202	3,878.3	
Liberal	D0480	4,048.5	x
Maize	D0266	4,134.1	x
Leavenworth	D0453	4,326.4	x
Emporia	D0253	4,557.5	x
Dodge City	D0443	4,780.7	x
Auburn Washburn	D0437	4,887.0	x
Hutchinson Public Schools	D0308	5,055.5	x
Geary County Schools	D0475	6,279.8	
Manhattan	D0383	6,283.3	x
Derby	D0260	6,401.0	x
Garden City	D0457	6,910.6	
Salina	D0305	7,258.9	x
Lawrence	D0497	9,385.1	
Blue Valley	D0229	13,011.2	
Topeka Public Schools	D0501	13,503.8	
Olathe	D0233	16,900.5	
Kansas City	D0500	20,726.6	
Shawnee Mission	D0512	30,573.1	
Wichita	D0259	43,491.3	

Senate Education
 Attachment 4
 2-11-98

Senate Education
 Attachment 4
 2-11-98

Smoky Hill Education Service Center School Districts

SHESC Rank	District Name	District #	FTE (not weighted)	General Fund Budget Per Pupil	% GFB on Admin.	% GFB on Instruction	Pupil Teacher Ratio	KASB 20-Year Tchr Earnings	State Rank
1	Sylvan Grove	299	203	\$7,355	11.06	55.48	10	\$605,542.17	223
2	Lorraine	328	528.5	\$6,783	15.53	47.39	11.5	\$604,925.00	224
3	Herington	487	578	\$6,493	12.36	48.33	13.2	\$595,675.37	247
4	Lincoln	298	397	\$6,197	14.56	53.61	13	\$601,190.00	236
5	Ell-Saline	307	428.2	\$6,166	14.31	46.29	13.1	\$597,180.00	245
6	Solomon	393	406.4	\$5,943	16.50	46.97	12.7	\$637,876.25	133
7	Ellsworth-Kanopolis	327	868	\$5,776	12.54	52.01	13.9	\$638,920.00	126
8	Rural Vista	481	432	\$5,761	12.10	47.30	10	\$562,700.00	275
9	Southeast of Saline	306	675	\$5,664	11.62	55.88	15.4	\$690,864.60	29
10	Twin Valley	240	604	\$5,633	13.52	53.92	12.6	\$607,240.00	218
11	North Ottawa County	239	764.5	\$5,446	11.63	51.48	14.7	\$603,818.63	227
12	Chapman	473	1305.4	\$5,034	11.73	48.44	16.9	\$630,620.00	158
13	Abilene	435	1416.8	\$4,613	12.49	56.22	16.3	\$690,066.70	31
14	Salina	305	7343.7	\$3,766	8.10	59.43	17.6	\$641,094.60	121

Smoky Hill Education Service Center School Districts

SHESC Rank	District Name	District #	FTE (not weighted)	General Fund Budget Per Pupil	% GFB on Admin.	% GFB on Instruction	Pupil Teacher Ratio	KASB 20-Year Tchr Earnings	State Rank
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14	Ell-Saline	307	428.2	\$6,166	14.31	46.29	13.1	\$597,180.00	245

Smoky Hill Education Service Center School Districts

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Smoky Hill Education Service Center School Districts

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▼ EDUCATION

Norris: Graves' funding plan insufficient

Additional funds would help but wouldn't let Salina catch up in spending, he says

By CAROL LICHTI
The Salina Journal

Gov. Bill Graves' plan for funding education is nice, Salina school officials say, but it's not enough for the Salina district to catch up after being among districts at the bottom of the barrel in funding.

"I hope it doesn't sound like we're not thankful," said Superintendent Gary Norris. "What the governor is proposing does have merit. But it won't go far enough for us to catch up because we are so far behind."

The president of the Salina-Kansas National Education Association agreed.

"I'm glad to see he wants to put more

money into education," said Joan Barhydt, a teacher at Salina South Middle School. "But from the way I see it, it doesn't look like it's going to do anything to bring us up. Salina will still be at the bottom."

For Salina, the plan unveiled Monday by the governor would mean that districts would receive about \$70 more for each pupil through a \$35-a-pupil increase and an increase recommended for districts of Salina's size.

Using this year's full-time enrollment figure, that would mean about \$500,000 more in funding, almost a 2 percent increase.

The district has another option available to increase funding. Next fall, the district could be eligible for a larger local-option budget, a measure under the school funding law that allows districts to spend more than the per-pupil allotment. With that additional money and the gov-

ernor's proposed increase, Salina could see about a 5 percent increase in funding.

Norris said the local-option funds would be used to help reduce class sizes, increase staff training, make improvements in curriculum and implement a school-to-career program.

The state's per-pupil increase would help the district in its attempt to catch up on teacher salaries, Norris said. Salina teachers and other employees have had their salaries frozen in past years when funds were limited.

The district also wants funds for technology and building needs. The district is working on a possible bond issue for new construction and renovation and a possible 0.25-cent sales tax to provide \$12 million over six years for technology.

The governor's plan included additional funds for technology, which for Salina



Superintendent Gary Norris says a plan by a Newton representative would provide more money to Salina schools than the one proposed by the governor.

would mean about \$250,000 more a year. "That would provide the wiring for one high school," Norris said.

But it would double what the district is able to spend on technology now, he said.

Norris said he favors a plan being proposed by Rep. Garry Boston, R-Newton, that would increase spending by \$75 a pupil, provide an additional \$100 a pupil

for districts of Salina's size and \$60 million for technology, instead of the governor's proposed \$22 million.

Barhydt said she also has mixed feelings about the governor's proposal to drop the statewide school property tax from 27 to 23 mills.

"Salina taxpayers will pay out less taxes," she said.

But the responsibility of funding schools will grow for the state, she said. The result is people in Salina will feel less responsibility for the funding of their schools.

A positive result could be that Salinians will be more willing to pay taxes through another means, such as a school bond issue or new sales tax, to help Salina schools, she said.

"Maybe they will want to put new money into education to bring Salina up to a higher standard," she said.

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STATE OF KANSAS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MICHAEL R. (MIKE) O'NEAL

104TH DISTRICT
HUTCHINSON/NORTHEAST BENO COUNTY

LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE
1-800-422-3924



January 12, 1998

CHAIRMAN:
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MEMBER:
FISCAL OVERSIGHT
TOURISM
RULES AND JOURNAL
JOINT COMMITTEE ON GAMING COMPACTS

Gary Price
Superintendent
U.S.D. #308
Administration Center
P.O. Box 1908
Hutchinson, KS 67504-1098

RE: Representative Boston's Proposed Legislation

Dear Gary:

Thank you for your memorandum of January 6, 1998 with Garry Boston's proposed School Finance Bill. Your memorandum came a day after I had reviewed this year's "Quality Counts" report card of the states published in the January 8, 1998 edition of *Education Week* and was interviewed by the *Kansas City Star*. Again, I continue to be very concerned regarding the mediocre to poor showing of Kansas. This assessment, as well as others I have been keeping track of, only serves to confirm my concern that while the Kansas Legislature continues to increase funding for education, it appears that fewer dollars are actually reaching the classroom. In fact, this year's "Quality Counts" assessment gave Kansas the grade of "D-" for the category of Allocation of Funding Resources, noting: "Its allocation grade fell because only one other state devotes a lower share of its expenditures to classroom instruction, the one indicator we used in this area".

For this reason and others, I am not a fan of the current school finance formula and I am very opposed to "across the board" increases in the base budget per pupil without any assurances that the extra funds will be appropriately allocated to classroom instruction. During my first year as Education Chairman, I sought to get a handle on the accountability issue and met with surprising and disquieting resistance from the education hierarchy, present company, hopefully, excluded. Accordingly, before I vote for another dollar of across the board increases, I want to get the accountability issue

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(316) 462-0487

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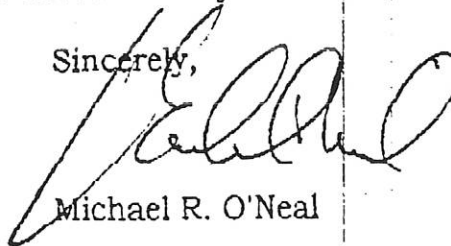
Gary Price
January 12, 1998
Page 2

settled and address the perception that we are next to dead last in the appropriate allocation of our funds.

As Chairman of the House Education Committee, I welcome Garry's legislation and look forward to the proponents justifying the increases with full and candid discussion on how the additional funds will be utilized in the classroom. As Chairman, I rarely, if ever, co-sponsor legislation and for this reason alone I would have declined the invitation to co-sponsor this piece of legislation. However, I wanted to be very candid with you regarding proposed legislation that only addresses the funding side without addressing the accountability side of the equation.

Since we didn't really have an opportunity to get together before the session started, I will extend an open invitation for you to visit our offices in Topeka at any time to discuss education, funding and policy. I humbly believe that education is our number one issue and I am not opposed to increased funding, but will demand a great deal more accountability than before.

Sincerely,



Michael R. O'Neal

MRO:jf



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DR NORRIS
FYI
Mike



PREVIOUS STORY NEXT STORY

LOCAL

SPORTS BUSINESS FYI LOCAL SHOWTIME

Educators praise Graves' education plan, see more dollars for schools

By JIM SULLINGER Staff Writer
Date: 01/13/98 22:15

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TOPEKA -- Kansas Gov. Bill Graves didn't give school officials everything they wanted in his 1999 budget, but they seemed pleased with what they got.

If the Legislature goes along, this will be a banner session for funding public schools, say superintendents in Johnson and Wyandotte counties.

Graves has proposed almost \$84 million in new education spending, \$22 million more than the increase the Legislature approved two years ago. He wants to spend 10 percent more on schools next year than the Legislature approved for the current budget year.

"I'm very optimistic," said Shawnee Mission Superintendent Marjorie Kaplan. "This should be a good year for us."

Almost one-third of the proposed \$8.5 billion state budget would go to public primary and secondary schools. Graves presented his budget to the Legislature on Monday.

Tom Kurucz, an assistant superintendent for Kansas City, Kan., schools, said the Graves budget represented an increase of 2 percent in state money for his district. That is a larger increase than the district has received in each of the last several years, he said.

"This is certainly a move toward positive support for education," Kurucz said.

Kaplan and Blue Valley Superintendent David Benson said the governor's proposals could result in more new state money for their school districts than they had received in previous years.

What they seemed to like most was his plan to increase by \$35 the amount of money schools get for each student.

Currently the state requires schools to spend \$3,670 a student --

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an amount known as "basic state aid."

When the current state aid formula was adopted in 1992, that basic aid was established at \$3,600. Since then it has been increased three times by the Legislature.

If the Legislature adopts the fourth increase, it will cost the state an additional \$20 million a year.

Also high on area legislative wish lists was more money for large school districts with enrollments of 1,800 students or more. Graves again delivered.

He proposed adding \$10 million, or an additional \$33 a student. Large districts currently receive \$132 a pupil for this special aid category.

Known as "correlation" or large-district weighting, the category makes up about 3 percent of a school district's operating budget.

It was the top legislative priority for the Shawnee Mission district. Kaplan said the increases in both the basic and large-district categories represented a total of about \$2 million for Shawnee Mission.

"We work on a tight budget, so that will make a big difference for us," Kaplan said. "The governor is definitely supportive of education."

Wyandotte County schools would be a big beneficiary of another Graves proposal, which would increase the amount of money they receive for low-income, "at-risk" students -- those who qualify for free meals under the federal school lunch program.

Kansas City, Kan., schools have 11,603 students, or 60 percent of their total enrollment, in this category, compared with 1,962 for Shawnee Mission and about 1,200 for Olathe.

Graves' budget would add \$6 million to that program.

Kurucz said Kansas City, Kan., would receive about \$640,000 of that amount and satisfy one of the main legislative priorities of the school board.

"It would be a boon for KCK as well as Topeka and Wichita," he said. "Urban district students have unique needs."

Olathe Superintendent Ron Wimmer said his staff would

evaluate Graves' education proposals to determine the effect on Olathe.

School officials had also hoped for some of the \$67 million windfall from a one-time Western Resources tax payment. They want to use the money to buy computers and upgrade other technological tools used in teaching.

Graves set aside \$10 million for that purpose. A large chunk would go to schools in Wyandotte and Johnson counties because the aid would be distributed, for the most part, based on enrollment.

Wimmer said he hoped that the governor would propose more. He said the \$10 million amounted to about \$200 a student statewide, or roughly \$400,000 for Olathe.

Benson agreed with Wimmer but said that setting the precedent might be more valuable than the dollar amount.

"The amount of money is small when prorated across the state," he said. "But what is significant is the acknowledgment that this expenditure is appropriate. This isn't the last time money will be available for this."

SPORTS BUSINESS FYI LOCAL SHOWTIME

PREVIOUS STORY  NEXT STORY 

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Lawrence Public Schools
Service Center
155 Clinton Parkway
Lawrence, Kansas 66047-2150
(913) 832-5000
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January 13, 1998

Representative Troy Findley
Room 272-W, State Capitol
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Troy:

This is a follow-up to our earlier phone conversation regarding the Governor's proposed budget and its impact on education. Today, I am saddened to live in a state that during a time of unprecedented wealth does not have leadership willing to commit to the young people of the state. As you are well aware, education has struggled the last five years to provide the kinds of services that I believe the children of our state deserve. This year provides a unique opportunity to support our young people and, by doing so wisely, invest in the future of our state. The proposed budget from the Governor, unfortunately, has failed to take advantage of this opportunity and, as a result, has failed the young people of our state.

Thirty-five dollars on the base means about \$340,000 for our district. Reducing the trigger point for low enrollment weighting from 1,800 to 1,775 represents about another \$330,000. For us to implement the existing teachers' salary schedule next year will cost about \$750,000 additional dollars. So, at a time when Kansas is as rich as it has ever been, the Lawrence Public Schools will be faced with budget cuts for the fourth year in a row.

The last two years we have implemented a process that involves well over 100 of our teachers, secretaries, custodians, parents and business constituents working to develop our district's budget and I would challenge anyone to find a single one of those people who would identify that we have fat in our budget. We are cutting muscle and bone in order to live within the budget that we are provided.

The small per pupil allocation increase, coupled with the small support for additional correlation weighting, is very destructive to school districts of our size. We in Lawrence are obviously better off because we have the full LOB. Nevertheless, the per pupil allocation has gone up about 1.9 percent over the last five years. With the Governor's \$35 it will increase to 2.9 percent for the last six years. Neither figure begins to anywhere near keep pace with inflation.

The low enrollment weighting results in a terribly unfair distribution system. As I have shared with you earlier, we have taken our district and divided it into the median-sized district in the state and made a comparison of budget as figured by the current formula. When we do that, Lawrence becomes slightly more than 16 districts and would receive **\$15.5 million more each year**. While I recognize there may be some need for additional funding for some of the smaller isolated districts within the state, this figure indicates that we would receive an additional 40 percent were we just 16 median-sized districts. I have a difficult time with the fairness of that difference. The following shows the calculation that allows us to arrive at this figure.

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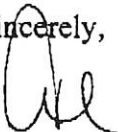
Representative Troy Findley
Page 2
January 13, 1998

	<u>Lawrence</u>	<u>State</u>
FTE	9,781	601.5 (median size)
Low enrollment/correlation weighting	353.30	282.12
Weighted enrollment	10,134.30	883.62
Total general fund budget	37,192,879	3,242,889
Number of Lawrence districts if each were median sized	16.26 (9,781 divided by 601.5)	
Budget for Lawrence as 16.26 districts	\$52,732,666	
Difference -	\$15,539,787	

For the Governor to not adequately address funding either through an adequate (base increase) or equitable (correlation weighting) increase in funding for education at a time when Kansas has an unprecedented amount of wealth can only lead one to the conclusion that, despite all the rhetoric about caring for kids, in an election year, politics are more important than children. Hopefully the legislature will find the courage to invest some of the booming economic wealth of Kansas in its young people. If the current trend continues, our state will leave a very dismal legacy for its children.

If there is anything that we can do to help people understand that some of our prosperity should be invested in the future of our youth, please let me know. I stand ready to do whatever I can to contribute to that future.

Sincerely,



Al Azinger, Superintendent
Lawrence Public Schools

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An Explanation of Bills Currently in
Process

1998 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Bills being initiated by
Senator Ben Vidricksen, Salina
Representative Garry Boston, Newton

Presented to Senate Education
Committee, Feb. 18, 1998

By Gary Norris, Superintendent, Salina
Kay Baker, Superintendent, Newton

Schools for Fair Funding
(representing nearly 1/3 of Kansas Students)

P.O. Box 351
Derby, Kansas 67037

*Senate Education
Attachment 5
2-11-98*

As of January, 1998 the organization has twenty-five member districts and represents nearly 1/3 of the student population of the state of Kansas. Three committees have been organized to carry out the mission of the organization:

1. Advocacy Committee -- Hosts informational meetings with legislators during the legislative session in Topeka. The 1998 dates are February 12, March 12 and April 16.
2. Litigation Committee -- Determines basis for pending litigation.
3. Platform Committee -- Refines the legislative position of Schools For Fair Funding.

On October 30, 1997 the leaders of the organization met with Governor Bill Graves and his legislative liaison Mr. Dan Hermes. The governor was supportive of the plight of middle sized school districts and suggested that the organization concentrate on their top priorities. For the 1998 Legislative Session the organization has elected to focus their efforts on four primary issues. Recently the leaders of the organization met with the USA Finance Task Force and a number of superintendents and lobbyists to generate support for the four positions listed below:

SCHOOLS FOR FAIR FUNDING SCHOOL FINANCE PLATFORM 1997-98

Funding equity among schools is the priority for Kansas Schools for Fair Funding. Adequacy needs to be address while equity is being introduced to the present school finance formula so equal educational opportunity for all students may be provided.

To address equity:

- Lower the current Correlation Weighting to present Low Enrollment Weighting per pupil to 1,200 students. While the financial burden would be great for the state, it is recommended to phase in the weighting factors an additional 100 students per year until this is accomplished. ('98 = \$40m approx.)
- Increase the weighting for at-risk students from .065 to .20 over a five year period. ('98 = .08 per cent or approximately \$6m approx.)

To address adequacy:

- Provide a cost of living factor for the base budget per pupil. Add \$75 per pupil to the base. ('98 = \$42.5m approx.)
- Provide for technology enhancements in all Kansas School districts by providing a base amount of funding per district and then an additional amount per pupil. ('98 = \$15,000 per district and \$13.50 per FTE = \$10m approx.)

If funds are not available through budget expansion, the legislature needs to look at a revision of the formula that more equitably distributes existing educational funds.

In November, 1997 Kay Baker and Attorney John Robb met with Representative Garry Boston, Newton to ask for support in carrying a piece of legislation which would accomplish the organization's four primary objectives. That bill has been drafted and will be introduced (**Revisor's No. 1463**) at the beginning of the 1998 session. **Revisor's No. 1463** provides the following components:

Background:

Over the past six or seven years, two major litigations filed by "The Newton Group" of five school districts exemplified the grave concerns of many of the districts in Kansas about the need for adequate and equitable funding for the educational needs of Kansas children. These two lawsuits have had some positive impact but many Kansas schools are still woefully under funded. The districts impacted most negatively by the current finance formula are those in the old fourth enrollment category, those with enrollments from 1,900 to 9,000 students. Those districts had, and continue to have, the lowest per-pupil authority of all Kansas school districts.

The first litigation focused on the inequity of funding public education, that is, who pays the bill. Even though the case did not reach the courts, Judge Bullock, who was assigned to the case, made it very clear that he believed that the method of paying for public education was unconstitutional and he gave the legislature limited time to correct the inequities prior to court intervention. Subsequent legislative action led to the current School District Finance and Quality Performance Act which more equally distributes the responsibility across the State for funding the general fund budgets of Kansas school districts as well as partially funding new and, to a lesser extent, existing capital expenditure levies.

The second litigation filed by the five districts questioned the lack of rational basis for the formula used to distribute available public education general fund money. They charged that the state has a constitutional responsibility to provide funding for both adequate and equitable educational opportunities for each Kansas child. Citing variance in per-pupil budget, authority from \$3,600 to over \$10,000 they argued that the current formula was not equitable and that the base was not suitable, or adequate. Even though the lower court ruled in favor of the five school districts, the ruling was reversed, on appeal, by the Kansas Supreme Court.

Subsequently the legislature has increased the \$3,600 per-pupil base only slightly more than 2% in five years of a robust economy and has provided minimal relief, approximately \$135.00 (correlation weighting) per student, for districts with the lowest per-pupil budget authority, those with more than 1,900 students. At the same time, legislative support for excess special education costs has dropped from 95% to approximately 80% while the number of exceptional students and the severity of many student needs have both steadily increased. The only provision for additional funding for schools is the local option budget which is inherently inequitable.

The failure on the part of the Kansas Legislature to adequately and equitably fund the educational needs of its students, particularly in the old fourth enrollment category, prompts this legislation. The basic concepts in the current finance plan are sound: i.e., the weightings for at-risk, students enrolled in vocational programs, and additional costs related to districts which are excessively small or remote. However, there is a profound need to develop a research based rationale for the weightings and to adequately fund the formula, including support for students with special needs and provisions for inflationary factors.

Schools For Fair Funding:

On June 18, 1996 a group of concerned school superintendents from all sized school districts across the state met to discuss common interests for the 1997 Legislative Session. That discussion led to the formation of **Schools For Fair Funding**. A steering committee was formed to develop a plan of action which relies on direct school involvement rather than the services of a paid lobbyist.

- a. Lowers correlation weighting from 1,800 to 1,200 students over a six-year period
- b. Increases at-risk weighting from .065 to .20 over a four-year period
- c. Provides a cost of living factor in the base budget per pupil. Adds \$75 per pupil to the base for 1998.
- d. Provides technology enhancement money for all Kansas school districts (funded from the Western Resource monies).

A key component of the legislation is that it is not detrimental to districts smaller than 1,800 students. As a matter of fact, the districts between 1,200 and 1,800 students benefit as the correlation weighting is lowered to 1,200. For example, a school district with an enrollment with 1,400 students will benefit in years 4-6 of this legislation as their low enrollment weighting is replaced with correlation weighting and moves downward from 1,400 to 1,300, and finally to 1,200. Each of these yearly moves would see an estimated per pupil increase of \$140 per pupil.

Technical Definitions:

Low Enrollment Weighting -- A 1995 amendment changed application of the low enrollment weighting from all school districts with under 1,900 enrollment to all districts under 1,800 enrollment, to be phased in over a four-year period, as follows: under 1,875 in 1995-96, 1,850 in 1996-97, 1,825 in 1997-98, and 1,800 in 1998-99 and thereafter. A 1997 amendment accelerated the foregoing schedule so that as of July 1, 1997, the low enrollment weighting provision became applicable to school districts with under 1,800 enrollment. The formula for computing the low enrollment weighting for those districts to which the weighting applies was not changed. (For districts of 1,800 to 1,899 enrollment, low enrollment weighting was replaced by the "new" correlation weighting (discussed below).) **Revisor's No. 1463** reduces the low enrollment weighting by 100 students per year and replaces it with correlation weighting. No small school districts will be hurt by this legislation because of the mechanics involved in replacing the low enrollment weighting with correlation weighting.

Correlation Weighting -- A 1995 amendment added the "correlation weighting" pupil weighting. This provision was to be phased in over a four-year period, as follows: in 1995-96, the weighting was available to all districts with enrollments of 1,875 or more; in 1996-97, to districts of 1,850 or more; in 1997-98, to districts of 1,825 or more; and in 1998-99, to districts of 1,800 or more. The law also provided that if in any year the appropriation of general state aid was insufficient to fully fund the BSAPP, taking into account the correlation weighting step scheduled for implementation in that year, only the portion of the correlation weighting step would be implemented that could be accomplished without prorating the BSAPP. That point on the implementation schedule was to serve as the reference point in the next year for continuing the correlation weighting implementation process. Each "regular" implementation step was designed to lower the threshold to apply to school districts having 25 fewer FTE pupils than in the preceding school year. The process was to continue until the correlation weighting applied to all districts with 1,800 or more enrollment.

If the correlation weighting was phased in over a four-year period in four equal steps, the weighting would have been 0.9031 percent of BSAPP in 1995-96, 1.8062 percent in 1996-97, 2.7090 percent in 1997-98, and 3.6121 percent in 1998-99 and thereafter.

(Under prior law, districts with 1,900 enrollment and over received no low enrollment weighting. Districts with between 1,800 and 1,900 enrollment received low enrollment weighting ranging down as enrollment increased from 3.6121 percent to 0.0362 percent. As

the correlation weighting factor was phased in, these districts received the correlation weighting instead of the low enrollment weighting.)

1997 legislation accelerated the correlation weighting implementation schedule so that the provision is fully implemented in the 1997-98 school year. This means that the correlation weighting applies at the 3.6121 percent rate to all districts having enrollments of 1,800 or more beginning in the 1997-98 school year.

Revisor's No. 1463 lowers the correlation weighting as follows:

District Size	Fiscal Year	
1,900	1992	
1,875	1996	
1,850	1997	
<u>1,800</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Current</u>
1,700	1999	Proposed
1,600	2000	Proposed
1,500	2001	Proposed
1,400	2002	Proposed
1,300	2003	Proposed
1,200	2004	Proposed

Current Correlation Weighting:

This weighting applies to districts having unweighted FTE enrollments of 1,800 and over. It is determined by multiplying the full-time equivalent enrollment by a factor of 0.036121.

FTE enrollment (Sept. 20)		Factor		Correlation Weighting Adjustment
5,000	times	0.036121	equals	180.6

At-Risk Pupil Weighting:

A 1997 amendment increased the at-risk pupil weighting from 0.05 to 0.065, commencing with the 1997-98 school year. Even with this action Kansas still has the lowest at-risk weighting factor in the United States. Revisor's No. 1463 increases that weighting to .20 over a four-year period of time.

Technology Enhancement:

Revisor's No. 1463 provides for a Technology Enhancement Fund for school districts. In the fall of 1997 it was announced that Western Resources would pay the state an additional \$66.6 million in corporate income taxes as a result of selling its stock in Tyco International. The legislation provides \$125 per FTE student in addition to a \$15,000 grant per district. The funds are available for hardware, software, technical support, and infrastructure.

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January 27, 1998

To: Representative Garry Boston

Office No.: 156-E

From: Ben F. Barrett, Director *BFB*

Re: School Finance

This is in response to your request for the estimated fiscal impact of the draft bill 7 RS 1463.

In summary, the bill does the following:

- increases BSAPP from \$3,670 to \$3,745, beginning in the 1998-1999 school year;
- moves the correlation weight anchor to the low enrollment weight schedule from districts with 1,800 or more enrollment to 1,700 or more in 1998-1999, 1,600 or more in 1999-2000, 1,500 or more in 2000-2001, 1,400 or more in 2001-2002, 1,300 or more in 2002-2003, and 1,200 or more in 2003-2004, and thereafter;
- increases the at-risk pupil weight from 6.5 percent to 8.0 percent in 1998-1999, 11.0 percent in 1999-2000, 14.0 percent in 2000-2001, 17.0 percent in 2001-2002, and 20.0 percent in 2002-2003, and thereafter; and
- adds a new education technology state aid program at \$12,500 per school district plus \$13.80 per full-time equivalent student.

Following is a summary of projected added cost to the state of these changes. The data shown below are focused on school district general fund budgets only, and do not include the added supplemental general fund state aid requirements that could be associated with the school district general fund budget increases.

(In Millions)

<u>School Year</u>	<u>\$75 BSAPP Increase</u>	<u>Correlation Weight</u>	<u>At-Risk Pupil Weight</u>	<u>Education Technology*</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Exhibit Increase Over Prior Year</u>
1998-1999	\$ 42.5	\$ 40.4	\$ 6.0	\$ 10.1	\$ 99.0	\$ 99.0
1999-2000	42.8	81.1	18.2	10.1	152.2	53.2
2000-2001	43.0	121.9	30.5	10.1	205.5	53.3
2001-2002	43.3	162.8	42.7	10.1	258.9	53.4
2002-2003	43.4	203.6	54.9	10.2	312.1	53.2
2003-2004	43.5	244.2	55.0	10.2	352.9	40.8

* Not part of the school district general fund budget.

I hope this information will be helpful to you. Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further service.

BFB/aem

ESTIMATED COST OF BOSTON BILL OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS
(In Millions)

School Year	\$75 BSAPP Increase	Correlation Weighting	At-Risk Pupil Weight	Education Technology	Total Cumulative New Dollars	Est. Total Gen Fund+Tech \$	Increase Over Prior Year	% Increase Over Prev Yr
1997-1998	na	na	na	na	na	2,058.6	60.7	3.0%
1998-1999	42.5	40.4	6.0	10.1	99.0	2,157.6	99.0	4.8%
1999-2000	42.8	81.1	18.2	10.1	152.2	2,210.8	53.2	2.5%
2000-2001	43.0	121.9	30.5	10.1	205.5	2,264.1	53.3	2.4%
2001-2002	43.3	162.8	42.7	10.1	258.9	2,317.5	53.4	2.4%
2002-2003	43.4	203.6	54.9	10.2	312.1	2,370.7	53.2	2.3%
2003-2004	43.5	244.2	55.0	10.2	352.9	2,411.5	40.8	1.7%

*Data supplied by Ben Barrett, Kansas Legislative Research Department. Estimated school district general fund dollars for 1997-98 are based on a printout from the Legislative Research Department dated May 8, 1997.

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