

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Senator Dwayne Umbarger at 1:30 a.m. on January 25, 2001 in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

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

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Others attending: See Attached List

Chairman Umbarger introduced Gary Norris, Superintendent, Salina Public Schools. Mr. Norris's presentation is included in the attached testimony, "Schools For Fair Funding" (Attachment 1)

Chairman Umbarger introduced Dale Dennis, Deputy Commissioner of Education and Val Defever, Legislative Liaison to give a briefing on the State Board of Education legislative recommendations. The recommendations are stated in the attachments "State Board of Education Fiscal Year 2002 Budget Explanation" (Attachment 2) and Kansas State Board of Education's FY2002 Budget Request". (Attachment 3)

Chairman Umbarger appointed a Joint Sub-Committee to study the Boundary Study. Members will be Senator Umbarger, Senator Vratil, Senator Downey, Senator Lee and Senator Teichman. Senator Umbarger is waiting for Representative Tanner to announce members from the House. There will be five Senators and six Representatives on the committee.

Senator Vratil made a Motion to introduce a bill, 1rs0561, An Act providing for a professional evaluation of school district finance. The motion was seconded by Senator Oleen. Motion passed.

Chairman Umbarger adjourned the meeting. The next meeting is scheduled for Monday, January 29 at 1:30 p.m.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE - 1-25-00

<u>NAME</u>	<u>REPRESENTING</u>
Bill Truck	Shawnee Mission Schools
Jim Allen	KEC KELC
Craig Grant	HNEA
Stacey Farmer	KASB
Josie Torres	KCOD
Ed O'Malley	O.P. Chamber of Commerce
Glenn Frisbie	Div. of the Budget
Greg W. Watt	Emporia State
Randy Skunat	
Janet Furrer	Intern
Michael L. White	Kearney Law Office
Marsha Atcham	CWA of ks.
Gady Smith	CWA of KS
Melanie Temple	Salina Public Schools
Bill Brady	Schools for Fair Funding
MARK DEBETTI	KNEA
Val DeFera	St. Bel.
Alan Schuler	USD 453 Leavenworth
Lackey Cole	Kansas Open Office Staff
Bob Vancouver	Blue Valley USD 229
Dodie Wellshood Johnson	Ks Action for Children
K. Brown	Hein/West Child

Schools For Fair Funding Testimony
Senate Education Committee
Senator Dwayne Umbarger, Chairman

by **Dr. Gary Norris, Superintendent**
Salina Public Schools
January 25, 2001
1:30 p.m.

1. Thank you very much for the opportunity to meet with you and explain our organization's (Schools For Fair Funding) position regarding the inequities in the Kansas School Finance Formula.
2. (About Schools For Fair Funding)
3. Since 1991 the school finance formula has been adjusted, tweaked, amended, revised and modified, but the inequities in expenditures still exist and in some cases have continued to widen.
4. The tax inequities caused by the heavy reliance on the Local Option Budget have nearly returned the State of Kansas to the same inequitable position addressed in 1991, by moving to a uniform mill levy. The LOB truly perpetuates the problem.
5. Today our goal is to give you an update and urge you to get on with the business of addressing the inequities we discussed with you then, and that most recently received attention in the recommendations of your task force that concluded:
 - a. The present formula contains *inequities and inadequacies*.
 - b. For 9 months a distinguished panel, with little background in school finance, concluded that the formula isn't working right
 - c. Kansas's schools are seriously *under-funded* and will require a significant increase in spending. (A \$250 to \$600 million increase will be required) The prior 35 mill levy would have adequately funded education and not required ANY increase.
6. There is a *dramatic teacher shortage* in Kansas.
 - a. This could eventually cripple our education system if we don't act NOW.
 - b. Kansas public school began the year 525 teachers short of the needed amount
 - c. In 1975 Kansas teacher preparation institutions graduated 3225 students
 - d. In 1998 those same institutions graduated 1767 students
7. The *cost to provide a suitable education needs to be defined*. We are not absolutely sure that we need another study to do so.

Senator Education
1-25-01
Attachment 1

In defining a suitable education, we choose to put forward the concept of a “high quality, regents preparation curriculum OR a state of the art technical education” as best meeting the needs of Kansas’s students. Kansas business and industry needs workers that can compete in our global economy.

Further, we would suggest that a “suitable education” be defined as what we want for our own children and NOT what we want for others children. (Exactly what you want for Katie Graves)

Only after the inequity is addressed then can we **endorse the accountability and incentive provisions**, including their recommendation for establishing alternative pay plans. Under the present formula, a district like Dodge City cannot be held to the same standards of accountability.

8. **Special education funding** needs to be increased to allow for 100% of excess costs.

Currently special education is **woefully inadequate** which causes a significant drain on each district’s general fund budget.

With the closing of the state hospitals districts have been required to take on extremely severe/handicapped children. The privatization of the states foster care system has left our system in a shambles.

9. The task force recommendation of increasing the BSAPP by \$180 will continue to exacerbate an already inequitable system.

- a. We purpose putting approximately \$50 million into the base and \$50 million in to **Correlation weighting**.
- b. **The current at-risk weighting of .09 is not even in the ballpark.** Districts like Wichita, Kansas City, Garden City, Junction City, Salina, Dodge City, can not hope to provide the level of education necessary for children living in poverty situations. The task force’s expert witnesses told them that many states fund at-risk at a .30 to .50 weighting.
- c. **86% of children of color currently attend low funded districts.** In Kansas, nearly \$400 additional per pupil is spent on Caucasian children than on African-American children. This is unconscionable.

10. The needed revenue to fund the improvements should come in part from a statewide **1-cent retailer’s sales tax**.

11. Update on lawsuit:

- a. Our Federal lawsuit is currently on appeal with the 10th circuit in Denver, Colorado. We expect action sometime in mid 2002.
- b. Our State lawsuit is set for trial on October 15, 2001

- c. It would better if the legislature would address the funding inequities so that the court system wasn't needed.

12. In conclusion:

- a. We presented a 17 step approach to have an equitable school finance formula.
- b. We have prepared a bill containing MOST of those provisions: SB _____
- c. We would urge you to take a close look at the bill and consider supporting it.

Thanks for the opportunity to meet with you today.

**Presentation Materials
For the
Senate Education Committee
January 25, 2001**

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Questions may be directed to:

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Proposed Changes in the Kansas School Finance Law
Presented to the
Senate Education Committee
By Dr. Gary W. Norris
Schools for Fair Funding
January 25, 2001

- 1) **Base State Aid** - The state base budget per pupil of \$5,400 should be established based upon the following premises.
 - a) In 1992, it was evident that the base of \$3,600 students was not ample for many districts in the state. Districts like Blue Valley, Shawnee Mission, Olathe, Topeka, Wichita and others were required to levy supplemental general funds to provide existing levels of educational services. For the purpose of our example, a level of funding equal to the original base plus 25% (the maximum LOB) will be used. This example assumes that the base should have been originally established at \$4,500.
 - b) The consumer price index has risen by over 20% over the past eight years. If the base were \$4,500 in 1992, the base would be roughly \$5,400 today if it increased at the same rate as inflation.

- 2) **Low Enrollment Weighting** – One of the major challenges of writing a new finance formula is in determining the point at which low enrollment weighting should begin, and the extent to which funding should be increased for small schools.

The situation is made more complex by continuing research that indicates that smaller may be better. Our way of establishing this point has been to use the research that says a high school that is large enough to have three, 25-student sections at each grade level, should be able to provide a North Central curriculum or a Regents' curriculum without additional weighting for being small. Schools smaller than this will need additional funding to provide the required curriculum opportunities.

Recognizing that there will be debate over whether 75 students per grade level is enough, and even debate over whether additional funding should be provided at all for small elementary schools, we have established our point where low enrollment weighting should begin at 975 students.

For this example, low enrollment funding levels have been established based upon the relationship in the current formula. A linear regression model was determined based upon the current proportion of funding received by a district with 975 students, a district with 100 students, and a district with 300 students. The linear regression model for additional low enrollment weighting is found below.

- i) 0 to 99.9 students = 0.869
- ii) 100 to 299.9 students = $(-0.00246019) * FTE + 1.11509259$
- iii) 300 to 974.9 students = $(-0.00055857) * FTE + 0.54460905$
- iv) 975 students and above = 0.0. Correlation weighting would no longer be necessary.

- 3) **Hold Harmless** - If a district loses funds under this formula, the district will have the authority to raise to the level of previous funding using local taxes.
- 4) **Weighting** - Most factors currently in place should be maintained. It may be necessary to increase certain of these factors but for the purpose of our example we have utilized the present weightings.
 - a) The vocational education factor remains at 0.5.
 - b) The bilingual education factor remains at 0.2.
 - c) The transportation factor should be computed annually by the state department of education as is presently being done.
 - d) The at-risk factor should increase dramatically (to .25 or .30) as supported by research.
 - e) The new facilities factor should remain at 0.25 and the ability to access new facilities weighting should not be restricted to those districts that have the full 25 mill LOB.
 - f) The ancillary weighting factor should be removed from the formula. If there is a need for additional weighting for rapidly growing districts, this problem should be addressed in the new facilities weighting factor. (This factor has been maintained in our example.)
 - g) A new factor for districts with a high cost of living should be added to the formula. This factor should be prorated up to a level of 0.05 and determined by standards set by either the State Commerce Department or the Kansas Chamber of Commerce. (This factor has not been included in our example.)
- 5) **Inflation Factor** - An inflationary factor should be included in the finance law to allow districts to continue to nourish their budgets in conjunction with inflation. This part of the formula is imperative to maintaining any new state finance formula and may be the most important aspect of any new formula.
- 6) **Declining Enrollment** - The current declining enrollment provision of the formula should be maintained. Current law provides teachers with contracts that automatically continue into a new fiscal year. Staff has contractual rights to employment prior to the district realizing their student enrollment and thus the district's budget authority.
- 7) **Four-Year-Old At Risk** - Continue to enhance funding for four-year-old at-risk programs to allow additional districts to provide programs for these students.
- 8) **All Day Kindergarten** - Phase-in over a period of five years funding for all districts that desire to provide all day kindergarten programs. Districts that currently have full-day kindergarten should be addressed first in this phase in process.
- 9) **Inservice Education** should be funded through the general fund. Additional funding mechanisms should not be added in legislation.
- 10) **Special Education** - Special education should be funded at 100% of excess cost either through the state formula, categorical aid or some other justifiable process.

- 11) **Power Equalize Capital Outlay** - The capital outlay fund should be power equalized to the district property and income wealth valuation per child found at the 85th percentile.
- 12) **Pre- 1992 Bonds** - Pre-1992 bonds should be funded at the same rate as post-1992 bonds.
- 13) **Transfers** - Out of district transfer students should be funded to the receiving school at the same rate of the home district.
- 14) **Funding Balance** - A reasonable balance between state income taxes, state property taxes, and state sales tax should be maintained.
- 15) **Local Choices** - The state should make a determination between districts that are small due to necessity and districts that are small due to desire. State aide should fund districts that are small due to necessity. Districts that are small due to desire should be funded at the level of low-enrollment weighting that the district would receive if they were consolidated. The district should be provided budget authority up to the level of its desired “smallness.” However, the difference between small by necessity and small by choice shall be paid for through local taxation.
- 16) **Supplemental Fund** - A supplemental fund should be allowed for communities that desire to provide programs above the level of adequacy defined by the state and **only** if such level of adequacy is defined clearly in law. This supplemental fund should be solely based upon the number of students in the district and should not be impacted by other weighting factors such as transportation, bilingual, vocational education, at-risk, low-enrollment, or new facilities. The supplemental fund should not exceed 10% of the funds generated by the actual FTE of the school district. The supplemental fund should be power equalized to the combined district property and income wealth valuation per child found at the 85th percentile. This supplemental general fund access should be left solely to the determination of the local Board of Education.
- 17) **Accountability** - District should be held accountable to the state.
 - a) Incentives should be added to the formula. Districts that exceed above expectations should be financially recognized.
 - b) When a district fails to maintain accreditation the Kansas State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education shall provide the district with authority to suspend tenure, prescribe inservice, lengthen the school year, and augment budget authority to fund prescribed enhancements
 - c) Require a minimum contract length of 195, 8-hour days.
 - d) Continue to fund and increase stipends for the National Teacher Certification program.
 - e) Unilateral authority for the Board of Education of any school district to provide bonuses to teachers.
 - f) Provide the local Boards of Education the authority to review individual tenure appointments every five years.

1999-00 General Fund Maximum Budget based of SFFF Revised Formual

Computed using a base of \$5,400 with the current weightings but without the LOB

USD No.	USD Name	Total FTE 9/20/99 w/4yr a/r	Total Enrollment	Low enrollment Factor	Low Enrollment FTE	Weighted FTE	Vocational FTE	Bilingual FTE	At Risk FTE	Trans FTE	New Facilities	Ancillary Fte	Total Weighted FTE	Maximum General Fund Budget Revised	Max Gen Fund & Supp Gen Budget Current Formula	Difference	LOB used 99-00
301	Nes Tres La Go	71.5	78.7	0.8690	68.4	147.1	-	-	3.4	1.9	-	-	152.4	822,908	819,033	3,875	25.0%
280	Morland	82.5	95.5	0.8690	83.0	178.5	-	-	1.8	8.6	-	-	188.9	1,020,003	1,012,716	7,287	25.0%
275	Triplains	89.7	95.4	0.8690	82.9	178.3	-	-	2.3	14.7	-	-	195.3	1,054,634	956,218	98,416	14.6%
295	Prairie Heights	91.5	91.7	0.8690	79.7	171.4	2.1	-	1.7	12.9	-	-	188.1	1,015,671	956,031	59,640	19.0%
213	West Solomon	98.5	98.8	0.8690	85.9	184.7	1.2	-	2.6	10.6	-	-	199.1	1,074,909	960,678	114,231	12.8%
304	Bazine	99.0	112.0	0.8396	94.0	206.0	1.4	-	1.9	8.3	-	-	217.6	1,175,201	990,085	185,116	6.0%
424	Mullinville	100.5	109.0	0.8469	92.3	201.3	-	-	1.2	13.1	-	-	215.6	1,164,324	1,154,563	9,761	25.0%
317	Hemdon	103.0	103.7	0.8600	89.2	192.9	0.8	-	2.7	9.1	-	-	205.5	1,109,586	908,672	200,914	3.2%
468	Healy	104.0	107.7	0.8501	91.6	199.3	-	-	2.9	4.8	-	-	207.0	1,117,579	1,017,045	100,534	14.3%
476	Copeland	115.5	122.3	0.8142	99.6	221.9	-	3.8	3.5	10.9	-	-	240.1	1,296,421	1,283,685	12,736	25.0%
390	Hamilton	120.5	127.0	0.8026	101.9	228.9	1.0	-	4.7	6.2	-	-	240.8	1,300,516	1,032,212	268,304	0.0%
242	Weskan	129.5	129.5	0.7965	103.1	232.6	-	-	1.6	12.9	-	-	247.1	1,334,591	1,139,747	194,844	7.5%
228	Hanston	137.0	140.7	0.7689	108.2	248.9	1.2	-	2.3	14.4	-	-	266.8	1,440,668	1,266,303	174,365	12.3%
511	Attica	142.5	163.2	0.7136	116.5	279.7	3.8	-	3.2	4.8	-	-	291.5	1,573,872	1,376,743	197,129	9.9%
221	North Central	143.0	160.5	0.7202	115.6	276.1	2.4	-	4.7	22.0	-	-	305.2	1,648,065	1,502,535	145,530	15.4%
291	Grinnell	144.0	160.0	0.7215	115.4	275.4	4.8	-	1.5	17.4	-	-	299.1	1,615,323	1,279,161	336,162	0.0%
302	Smoky Hill	149.5	160.5	0.7202	115.6	276.1	-	-	2.3	18.0	-	-	296.4	1,600,545	1,364,359	236,186	7.5%
399	Paradise	152.0	154.0	0.7362	113.4	267.4	1.6	-	4.0	17.6	-	-	290.6	1,569,123	1,475,627	93,496	20.4%
455	Hillcrest	152.1	159.1	0.7237	115.1	274.2	6.8	-	4.5	18.9	-	-	304.4	1,643,959	1,343,132	300,827	3.4%
314	Brewster	158.0	160.5	0.7202	115.6	276.1	-	-	2.6	19.3	-	-	298.0	1,609,185	1,366,391	242,794	7.1%
496	Pawnee Heights	161.0	164.0	0.7116	116.7	280.7	-	-	2.3	22.1	-	-	305.1	1,647,572	1,413,470	234,102	8.4%
269	Palco	163.5	178.5	0.6759	120.7	299.2	0.9	-	4.1	22.8	-	-	327.0	1,765,567	1,655,637	109,930	18.5%
225	Fowler	170.1	172.9	0.6897	119.3	292.2	-	-	4.1	13.4	-	-	309.7	1,672,129	1,652,203	19,926	25.0%
316	Golden Plains	176.0	179.3	0.6740	120.8	300.1	2.7	-	4.8	22.9	-	-	330.5	1,784,941	1,441,111	343,830	2.1%
474	Haviland	176.4	179.3	0.6740	120.8	300.1	-	-	4.5	12.6	-	-	317.2	1,713,121	1,527,181	185,940	12.2%
279	Jewell	179.0	186.0	0.6575	122.3	308.3	7.0	-	4.2	23.8	-	-	343.3	1,853,790	1,581,838	271,952	8.1%
103	Cheylin	182.0	192.0	0.6427	123.4	315.4	1.7	-	4.4	28.4	-	-	349.9	1,889,489	1,561,946	327,543	4.6%
502	Lewis	182.0	191.0	0.6452	123.2	314.2	-	-	3.8	12.7	-	-	330.7	1,785,955	1,419,782	366,173	0.0%
104	White Rock	182.6	199.5	0.6243	124.5	324.0	4.0	-	5.8	25.7	-	-	359.5	1,941,542	1,648,636	292,906	7.5%
292	Grainfield	186.6	186.6	0.6560	122.4	309.0	3.7	-	4.8	27.5	-	-	345.0	1,863,073	1,573,461	289,612	7.5%
324	Eastern Heights	188.5	194.5	0.6366	123.8	318.3	1.0	-	6.2	27.4	-	-	352.9	1,905,746	1,543,361	362,385	2.5%
401	Chase	193.5	193.5	0.6390	123.7	317.2	2.5	-	6.6	18.4	-	-	344.7	1,861,139	1,623,116	238,023	10.1%
	Northern Valley	195.5	197.7	0.6287	124.3	322.0	1.3	-	4.4	23.3	-	-	351.0	1,895,381	1,650,460	244,921	%

USD No.	USD Name	Total FTE 9/20/99 w/4yr a/r	Total Enrollment	Low enrollment Factor	Low Enrollment FTE	Weighted FTE	Vocational FTE	Bilingual FTE	At Risk FTE	Trans FTE	New Facilities	Ancillary Fte	Total Weighted FTE	Maximum General Fund Budget Revised	Max Gen Fund & Supp Gen Budget Current Formula	Difference	Local 99-00
299	Sylvan Grove	204.5	206.0	0.6083	125.3	331.3	-	-	3.5	23.7	-	-	358.5	1,935,946	1,533,636	402,310	0.0%
283	Elk Valley	205.0	229.8	0.5497	126.3	356.1	3.4	-	11.1	14.3	-	-	384.9	2,078,625	1,647,113	431,512	0.0%
471	Dexter	206.7	206.7	0.6066	125.4	332.1	1.0	-	4.1	16.6	-	-	353.8	1,910,403	1,516,294	394,109	0.0%
238	West Smith Co.	209.5	209.5	0.5997	125.6	335.1	1.9	-	4.4	19.4	-	-	360.8	1,948,501	1,544,569	403,932	0.0%
285	Cedar Vale	210.0	211.5	0.5948	125.8	337.3	0.3	-	7.3	14.2	-	-	359.1	1,939,098	1,538,311	400,787	0.0%
209	Moscow	211.5	211.5	0.5948	125.8	337.3	2.2	13.2	5.1	19.9	-	-	377.7	2,039,538	2,011,766	27,772	25.0%
371	Montezuma	214.0	215.0	0.5862	126.0	341.0	1.3	9.5	6.5	19.4	-	-	377.7	2,039,702	1,914,158	125,544	19.4%
326	Logan	216.0	216.0	0.5837	126.1	342.1	3.5	-	5.8	19.1	-	-	370.5	2,000,578	1,679,253	321,325	6.3%
217	Rolla	223.3	223.3	0.5657	126.3	349.6	3.0	10.6	7.1	14.4	-	-	384.7	2,077,531	2,041,172	36,359	24.3%
433	Midway	227.5	232.0	0.5443	126.3	358.3	3.2	-	4.9	21.6	-	-	388.0	2,095,115	1,659,554	435,561	0.0%
359	Argonia	251.0	268.0	0.4558	122.1	390.1	-	-	4.8	23.7	-	-	418.6	2,260,678	1,793,012	467,666	0.0%
334	Southern Cloud	251.3	272.5	0.4447	121.2	393.7	-	-	7.6	12.1	-	-	413.4	2,232,243	1,894,916	337,327	6.8%
509	South Haven	255.5	264.5	0.4644	122.8	387.3	-	-	4.8	20.5	-	-	412.6	2,228,183	1,768,507	459,676	0.0%
386	Madison-Virgil	263.0	282.0	0.4213	118.8	400.8	4.4	-	5.8	22.9	-	-	433.9	2,343,125	1,981,348	361,777	6.7%
451	B & B	264.5	270.0	0.4508	121.7	391.7	11.2	-	6.7	30.0	-	-	439.6	2,373,987	2,012,404	361,583	7.4%
369	Burton	264.9	264.9	0.4634	122.8	387.7	0.8	-	6.2	10.4	-	-	405.1	2,187,278	2,049,535	137,743	22.0%
444	Little River	266.8	275.7	0.4368	120.4	396.1	6.7	-	3.5	36.7	-	-	443.0	2,392,366	2,056,541	335,825	9.2%
220	Ashland	267.1	267.1	0.4580	122.3	389.4	-	-	6.0	27.0	-	-	422.4	2,281,097	2,084,236	196,861	15.4%
425	Highland	268.5	280.7	0.4245	119.2	399.9	4.4	-	5.9	19.3	-	-	429.5	2,319,095	1,964,161	354,934	6.8%
505	Chetopa	268.5	271.0	0.4484	121.5	392.5	5.0	-	12.6	5.3	-	-	415.4	2,243,221	1,982,079	261,142	11.2%
219	Minneola	275.0	277.5	0.4324	120.0	397.5	0.7	-	5.2	18.9	-	-	422.3	2,280,356	1,928,607	351,749	7.0%
278	Mankato	275.5	283.3	0.4181	118.5	401.8	4.8	-	4.6	14.0	-	-	425.2	2,295,830	1,978,413	317,417	8.5%
384	Blue Valley	277.0	302.5	0.3756	113.6	416.1	6.0	-	4.4	46.4	-	-	472.9	2,553,831	2,079,225	474,606	3.3%
351	Macksville	279.5	295.0	0.3893	114.9	409.9	0.7	1.6	7.1	31.7	-	-	451.0	2,435,153	1,925,339	509,814	0.0%
303	Ness City	281.8	290.7	0.3999	116.3	407.0	7.4	-	2.4	14.0	-	-	430.8	2,326,079	1,984,760	341,319	7.9%
241	Wallace	282.5	306.0	0.3737	114.3	420.3	0.8	-	6.4	31.2	-	-	458.7	2,477,240	1,962,662	514,578	0.0%
426	Pike Valley	286.5	300.0	0.3770	113.1	413.1	2.3	-	5.9	36.6	-	-	457.9	2,472,722	1,993,614	479,108	2.0%
432	Victoria	287.0	302.0	0.3759	113.5	415.5	10.7	-	2.7	16.6	-	-	445.5	2,405,852	2,014,305	391,547	5.5%
477	Ingalls	289.5	297.2	0.3839	114.1	411.3	-	1.9	5.2	26.7	-	-	445.1	2,403,552	1,903,096	500,456	0.0%
479	Crest	291.5	311.0	0.3709	115.3	426.3	7.8	-	8.6	34.3	-	-	477.0	2,576,059	2,118,254	457,805	4.0%
456	Marais Des Cygnes	293.0	293.0	0.3943	115.5	408.5	7.2	-	10.6	30.2	-	-	456.5	2,465,193	2,118,604	346,589	8.9%
397	Centre	299.0	306.9	0.3732	114.5	421.4	8.2	-	7.0	52.6	-	-	489.2	2,641,843	2,190,101	451,742	5.4%
403	Otis-Bison	303.0	335.5	0.3572	119.8	455.3	-	-	8.8	40.8	-	-	504.9	2,726,695	2,226,634	500,061	2.8%
200	Greeley County	306.0	323.0	0.3642	117.6	440.6	-	3.6	5.6	36.6	-	-	486.4	2,626,742	2,084,056	542,686	0.0%
300	Commanche County	307.3	358.6	0.3443	123.5	482.1	2.6	-	5.1	56.4	-	-	546.2	2,949,308	2,874,399	74,909	22.5%
	Goessel	310.7	317.4	0.3673	116.6	434.0	1.9	-	1.7	26.5	-	-	464.1	2,506,070	2,243,953	262,117	0.0%
	Cunningham	312.5	333.5	0.3583	119.5	453.0	1.2	-	7.4	35.8	-	-	497.4	2,685,969	2,345,525	340,444	0.0%

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311	Pretty Prairie	312.6	326.8	0.3621	118.3	445.1	2.9	-	4.2	31.4	-	-	483.6	2,611,569	2,309,270	302,299	11.2%
463	Udall	319.2	328.2	0.3613	118.6	446.8	3.7	-	5.9	24.0	-	-	480.4	2,594,021	2,124,144	469,877	2.8%
459	Bucklin	323.0	354.0	0.3469	122.8	476.8	1.8	0.7	6.9	30.5	-	-	516.7	2,790,147	2,300,545	489,602	3.1%
216	Deerfield	324.6	374.7	0.3353	125.6	500.3	0.7	18.7	13.3	14.7	-	-	547.7	2,957,805	2,582,695	375,110	9.0%
349	Stafford	328.4	337.8	0.3559	120.2	458.0	2.0	-	11.6	17.4	-	-	489.0	2,640,768	2,371,738	269,030	12.5%
360	Caldwell	328.7	345.5	0.3516	121.5	467.0	-	-	7.2	13.7	-	-	487.9	2,634,583	2,307,008	327,575	9.2%
486	Elwood	329.7	329.7	0.3604	118.8	448.5	5.7	-	9.1	-	-	-	463.3	2,502,035	2,003,755	498,280	0.0%
255	South Barber Co.	330.5	333.7	0.3582	119.5	453.2	1.0	-	5.4	38.6	-	-	498.2	2,690,475	2,249,444	441,031	5.1%
492	Flinthills	331.0	339.0	0.3553	120.4	459.4	3.5	-	3.0	46.2	-	-	512.1	2,765,508	2,331,225	434,283	6.1%
422	Greensburg	334.0	334.0	0.3580	119.6	453.6	-	-	5.8	15.4	-	-	474.8	2,563,853	2,417,397	146,456	17.8%
354	Clafin	334.2	337.5	0.3561	120.2	457.7	3.9	-	3.5	25.3	-	-	490.4	2,648,057	2,271,839	376,218	7.5%
347	Kinsely-Offerte	334.9	355.5	0.3460	123.0	478.5	0.9	2.8	10.4	32.3	-	-	524.9	2,834,548	2,622,754	211,794	15.9%
227	Jelmore	336.0	336.0	0.3569	119.9	455.9	5.1	-	5.6	32.7	-	-	499.3	2,696,373	2,187,085	509,288	3.5%
395	LaCrosse	337.3	357.4	0.3450	123.3	480.7	3.5	-	8.6	41.2	-	-	534.0	2,883,570	2,512,914	370,656	9.6%
482	Dighton	338.1	345.4	0.3517	121.5	466.9	2.8	-	5.5	23.4	-	-	498.6	2,692,278	2,452,918	239,360	13.9%
387	Altoona-Midway	340.5	359.5	0.3438	123.6	483.1	9.6	-	10.0	39.9	-	-	542.6	2,930,025	2,418,880	511,145	3.7%
454	Burlingame	352.4	367.4	0.3394	124.7	492.1	13.7	-	8.2	13.9	-	-	527.9	2,850,617	2,434,382	416,235	6.4%
381	Spearville	361.0	362.0	0.3424	124.0	486.0	0.3	-	2.7	17.9	-	-	506.9	2,736,997	2,271,680	465,317	3.2%
488	Axtell	362.6	374.0	0.3357	125.6	499.6	1.7	-	3.7	36.6	-	-	541.6	2,924,388	2,626,333	298,055	12.0%
245	LeRoy-Gridley	363.0	365.0	0.3407	124.4	489.4	-	-	6.5	19.8	-	-	515.7	2,784,601	2,307,249	477,352	3.1%
222	Washington	366.5	375.0	0.3351	125.7	500.7	5.0	-	6.6	26.5	-	-	538.8	2,909,409	2,540,515	368,894	8.8%
388	Ellis	369.2	369.7	0.3381	125.0	494.7	12.9	-	5.8	16.5	-	-	529.9	2,861,447	2,562,061	299,386	11.5%
224	Clifton-Clyde	376.0	389.5	0.3270	127.4	516.9	8.7	-	6.7	35.2	-	-	567.5	3,064,416	2,659,213	405,203	8.1%
293	Quinter	381.0	390.0	0.3268	127.4	517.4	7.6	-	5.3	29.1	-	-	559.4	3,020,971	2,880,519	140,452	18.5%
438	Skyline	386.5	386.5	0.3287	127.1	513.6	10.8	0.3	7.9	43.2	-	-	575.8	3,109,055	2,523,634	585,421	3.9%
406	Wathena	389.5	407.0	0.3173	129.1	536.1	6.0	-	7.2	15.3	-	-	564.6	3,048,998	2,469,350	579,648	0.0%
322	Onaga	393.0	422.3	0.3087	130.4	552.7	16.5	-	6.1	42.6	-	-	617.9	3,336,523	2,867,292	469,231	6.7%
318	Atwood	394.5	434.5	0.3019	131.2	565.7	1.8	-	8.6	41.0	-	-	617.1	3,332,232	2,863,274	468,958	6.3%
429	Troy	395.1	405.2	0.3183	129.0	534.2	6.9	-	6.2	22.6	-	-	569.9	3,077,274	2,641,709	435,565	7.7%
223	Barnes	400.4	400.4	0.3210	128.5	528.9	15.6	-	8.7	48.1	-	-	601.3	3,247,082	3,047,169	199,913	17.2%
281	Hill City	400.7	426.0	0.3067	130.6	556.6	11.1	-	9.3	22.6	-	-	599.6	3,238,037	2,623,166	614,871	0.0%
298	Lincoln	402.6	411.5	0.3148	129.5	541.0	7.3	-	9.2	41.5	-	-	599.0	3,234,723	2,707,327	527,396	4.0%
419	Canton-Galva	403.4	425.9	0.3067	130.6	556.5	-	-	4.2	32.3	-	-	593.0	3,202,359	2,799,131	403,228	7.7%
350	St. John-Hudson	403.5	443.5	0.2969	131.7	575.2	7.8	-	8.6	32.4	-	-	624.0	3,369,426	2,899,914	469,512	6.0%
344	Pleasanton	411.1	425.0	0.3072	130.6	555.6	8.1	-	10.4	16.6	-	-	590.7	3,189,603	2,678,105	511,498	3.5%
?	Central	423.0	423.0	0.3083	130.4	553.4	3.1	-	8.3	47.9	-	-	612.7	3,308,716	2,809,160	499,556	%
6	Marmaton Valley	424.5	425.2	0.3071	130.6	555.8	12.7	-	8.6	40.6	-	-	617.7	3,335,478	2,660,489	674,989	%

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481	Rural Vista	424.9	452.5	0.2919	132.1	584.6	13.8	-	8.2	35.8		-	642.4	3,468,770	2,815,813	652,957	0.0%
335	North Jackson	426.7	431.8	0.3034	131.0	562.8	5.5	-	5.9	57.2		-	631.4	3,409,647	2,749,838	659,809	0.0%
310	Fairfield	432.0	448.3	0.2942	131.9	580.2	1.0	-	13.3	65.4		-	659.9	3,563,410	3,164,576	398,834	10.0%
507	Satanta	432.0	438.0	0.3000	131.4	569.4	9.4	10.7	11.9	25.4		-	626.8	3,384,614	3,088,966	295,648	12.8%
393	Solomon	432.4	432.4	0.3031	131.1	563.5	7.4	-	7.2	24.0		-	602.1	3,251,088	2,606,955	644,133	0.0%
271	Stockton	433.0	442.0	0.2977	131.6	573.6	12.2	-	8.7	30.4		-	624.9	3,374,421	2,737,397	637,024	0.0%
412	Hoxie	433.5	449.2	0.2937	131.9	581.1	3.1	-	5.7	43.2		-	633.1	3,418,901	2,911,913	506,988	5.0%
358	Oxford	434.8	466.6	0.2840	132.5	599.1	7.4	-	6.2	26.2		-	638.9	3,450,088	2,933,081	517,007	4.0%
297	St. Francis	436.5	441.0	0.2983	131.5	572.5	-	-	10.4	41.5		-	624.4	3,371,983	2,734,381	637,602	0.0%
270	Plainville	436.6	453.3	0.2914	132.1	585.4	-	-	7.7	18.1		-	611.2	3,300,457	3,139,164	161,293	16.3%
226	Meade	449.0	449.0	0.2938	131.9	580.9	6.4	2.7	4.6	23.6		-	618.2	3,338,394	3,312,432	25,962	21.8%
423	Moundridge	451.8	454.4	0.2908	132.1	586.5	5.7	-	3.2	29.3		-	624.7	3,373,581	3,248,865	124,716	18.1%
338	Valley Halls	454.7	462.1	0.2865	132.4	594.5	9.0	-	6.7	32.1		-	642.3	3,468,360	3,000,699	467,661	6.2%
307	Eil-Saline	465.5	465.5	0.2846	132.5	598.0	13.8	-	7.7	51.2		-	670.7	3,621,666	3,013,338	608,328	2.6%
398	Peabody-Burns	471.5	471.5	0.2812	132.6	604.1	9.9	-	11.6	26.5		-	652.1	3,521,374	2,960,756	560,618	3.0%
274	Oakley	472.5	509.5	0.2600	132.5	642.0	9.8	-	12.0	37.9		-	701.7	3,789,067	3,390,583	398,484	9.0%
467	Leoti	472.5	488.2	0.2719	132.7	620.9	4.7	11.1	11.8	43.5		-	692.0	3,737,065	3,188,864	548,201	6.0%
439	Sedgwick	474.6	474.6	0.2795	132.7	607.3	13.1	-	6.4	9.9		-	636.7	3,437,944	2,961,468	476,476	5.0%
392	Osborne	477.5	496.0	0.2676	132.7	628.7	8.3	-	9.5	44.6		-	691.1	3,731,988	3,153,632	578,356	3.3%
421	Lyndon	481.5	507.0	0.2614	132.5	639.5	11.2	-	6.7	27.4		-	684.8	3,698,119	3,043,898	654,221	0.0%
448	Inman	482.9	486.1	0.2731	132.7	618.8	5.1	-	3.7	30.7		-	658.3	3,555,080	3,092,603	462,477	6.0%
374	Sublette	485.1	494.0	0.2687	132.7	626.7	1.7	10.5	12.5	27.3		-	678.7	3,665,119	3,309,043	356,076	10.1%
339	Jefferson County	485.6	485.6	0.2734	132.7	618.3	14.7	-	6.8	43.5		-	683.3	3,690,075	3,171,741	518,334	6.1%
498	Valley Heights	486.5	513.5	0.2578	132.4	645.9	6.2	-	10.1	50.6		-	712.8	3,848,967	3,357,752	491,215	6.3%
282	West Elk	490.5	524.0	0.2519	132.0	656.0	5.6	-	14.5	60.4		-	736.5	3,977,128	3,445,673	531,455	5.7%
284	Chase County	495.7	505.4	0.2623	132.6	638.0	10.9	-	9.3	56.4		-	714.6	3,858,680	3,224,059	634,621	2.4%
258	Humboldt	507.5	535.9	0.2453	131.4	667.3	7.1	-	8.6	21.8		-	704.8	3,806,141	3,374,081	432,060	7.1%
235	Uniontown	507.9	509.2	0.2602	132.5	641.7	3.3	-	12.8	65.4		-	723.2	3,905,206	3,180,372	724,834	0.0%
494	Syracuse	515.0	515.0	0.2569	132.3	647.3	-	9.1	16.1	30.6		-	703.1	3,796,885	3,544,682	252,203	13.5%
442	Nemaha Valley	518.2	518.4	0.2550	132.2	650.6	21.9	-	6.6	29.2		-	708.3	3,824,907	3,347,196	477,711	6.4%
286	Chautauqua	520.1	524.3	0.2518	132.0	656.3	7.3	-	15.7	51.4		-	730.7	3,945,742	3,239,184	706,558	0.0%
376	Sterling	523.1	537.0	0.2447	131.4	668.4	-	-	12.2	23.6		-	704.2	3,802,576	3,488,912	313,664	10.5%
294	Oberlin	527.9	557.5	0.2332	130.0	687.5	9.3	-	11.5	40.9		-	749.2	4,045,747	3,523,995	521,752	5.7%
452	Stanton County	529.8	539.5	0.2433	131.2	670.7	6.8	33.1	13.5	45.9		-	770.0	4,158,211	3,596,537	561,674	5.5%
504	Oswego	530.5	530.5	0.2483	131.7	662.2	4.1	-	12.5	6.3		-	685.1	3,699,630	3,344,860	354,770	8.8%
08	WaKeeney	534.8	571.5	0.2254	128.8	700.3	11.6	-	5.9	42.4		-	760.2	4,105,125	3,614,112	491,013	9%
218	Elkhart	540.8	551.0	0.2368	130.5	681.5	14.6	6.1	12.4	14.6	22.1	-	751.3	4,057,005	4,182,815	(125,810)	0.0%

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246	Northeast	542.0	577.0	0.2223	128.3	705.3	4.1	-	17.3	39.5	-	-	766.2	4,137,346	3,664,272	473,074	6.4%
356	Conway Springs	543.0	551.8	0.2364	130.4	682.2	4.5	-	4.9	36.6	-	-	728.2	3,932,496	3,546,705	385,791	8.6%
329	Alma	544.6	557.6	0.2332	130.0	687.6	22.5	-	5.7	57.7	-	-	773.5	4,176,925	3,756,541	420,384	9.0%
206	Remington-Whitewater	546.0	548.5	0.2382	130.7	679.2	1.8	-	6.5	69.9	-	-	757.4	4,089,804	3,675,176	414,628	9.0%
272	Waconda	548.8	564.4	0.2294	129.4	693.8	11.2	-	9.0	41.0	-	-	755.0	4,077,250	3,602,294	474,956	6.7%
342	McLouth	551.5	577.1	0.2223	128.3	705.4	10.6	-	5.2	38.9	-	-	760.1	4,104,352	3,421,652	682,700	0.0%
237	Smith Center	557.5	587.8	0.2163	127.1	714.9	13.6	-	12.8	48.1	-	-	789.4	4,262,924	3,705,753	557,171	4.5%
328	Lorraine	564.2	564.2	0.2295	129.5	693.7	7.1	-	11.7	55.9	-	-	768.4	4,149,163	3,946,172	202,991	14.9%
487	Herington	571.5	575.3	0.2233	128.4	703.7	3.8	-	10.9	13.6	-	-	732.0	3,953,036	3,810,471	142,565	15.0%
330	Wabaussee East	582.0	635.5	0.1896	120.5	756.0	8.7	-	9.4	66.1	-	-	840.2	4,537,160	3,916,850	620,310	2.9%
366	Woodson	590.5	623.0	0.1966	122.5	745.5	5.2	-	14.3	46.2	-	-	811.2	4,380,449	3,829,217	551,232	4.1%
243	Lebo-Waverly	591.5	591.5	0.2142	126.7	718.2	7.5	-	10.4	33.4	-	-	769.5	4,155,344	3,857,448	297,896	10.9%
346	Jayhawk	595.0	600.0	0.2095	125.7	725.7	5.8	-	15.2	58.3	-	-	805.0	4,346,893	3,889,983	456,910	7.4%
427	Belleville	597.5	609.5	0.2042	124.4	733.9	6.0	-	12.0	45.7	-	-	797.6	4,307,234	4,075,429	231,805	12.9%
378	Riley County	603.8	625.9	0.1950	122.1	748.0	10.5	-	7.4	65.0	-	-	830.9	4,486,593	4,151,384	335,209	10.5%
102	Cimarron-Ensign	606.5	634.4	0.1903	120.7	755.1	6.0	3.6	7.7	42.3	-	-	814.7	4,399,359	3,709,680	689,679	0.0%
355	Ellinwood	607.5	607.5	0.2053	124.7	732.2	11.8	-	11.3	23.1	-	-	778.4	4,203,394	3,684,797	518,597	5.5%
380	Vermillion	626.0	630.5	0.1924	121.3	751.8	14.3	-	11.4	60.2	-	-	837.7	4,523,729	3,988,902	534,827	5.2%
240	Twin Valley	647.5	647.5	0.1829	118.5	766.0	16.6	-	9.8	41.7	-	-	834.1	4,503,872	4,126,740	377,132	8.5%
288	Central Heights	654.5	702.0	0.1525	107.1	809.1	12.2	-	8.9	74.7	-	-	904.9	4,886,190	4,150,198	735,992	0.0%
252	Southern Lyon Co.	659.7	661.4	0.1752	115.9	777.3	10.3	-	12.4	62.7	-	-	862.7	4,658,353	4,110,991	547,362	4.6%
249	Frontenac	669.2	669.2	0.1708	114.3	783.5	4.4	-	11.7	7.6	-	-	807.2	4,358,927	3,733,808	625,119	0.0%
447	Cherryvale	671.0	678.6	0.1656	112.4	791.0	19.0	-	23.0	15.8	-	-	848.8	4,583,257	4,285,589	297,668	9.8%
306	Southeast of Saline	674.2	678.6	0.1656	112.4	791.0	10.2	-	7.9	86.8	-	-	895.9	4,837,597	4,140,327	697,270	1.5%
239	North Ottawa Co.	676.0	697.0	0.1553	108.2	805.2	39.6	-	14.0	67.4	-	-	926.2	5,001,665	4,610,635	391,030	10.0%
325	Phillipsburg	678.1	700.0	0.1536	107.5	807.5	17.4	-	8.8	34.1	-	-	867.8	4,686,266	4,396,449	289,817	9.6%
449	Easton	693.5	703.6	0.1516	106.7	810.3	18.1	-	6.4	66.3	-	-	901.1	4,865,752	4,492,955	372,797	8.5%
251	North Lyon Co.	697.4	722.0	0.1413	102.0	824.0	12.1	-	12.5	74.3	-	-	922.9	4,983,844	4,252,937	730,907	0.0%
410	Durham-Hills	705.9	735.8	0.1336	98.3	834.1	15.7	-	9.7	40.6	-	-	900.1	4,860,608	4,887,524	(26,916)	16.7%
430	Brown County	706.8	725.3	0.1395	101.2	826.5	9.5	3.8	20.1	53.3	-	-	913.2	4,931,083	4,601,594	329,489	9.0%
254	Barber Co.	708.7	758.9	0.1207	91.6	850.5	5.5	-	15.1	54.6	-	-	925.7	4,998,818	4,498,813	500,005	4.0%
211	Norton	716.0	746.2	0.1278	95.4	841.6	2.5	-	8.9	25.1	-	-	878.1	4,741,564	4,587,115	154,449	11.3%
372	Silver Lake	717.4	717.4	0.1439	103.2	820.6	2.0	-	5.7	38.4	-	-	866.7	4,680,328	4,436,198	244,130	12.2%
341	Oskaloosa	719.1	740.1	0.1312	97.1	837.2	15.8	-	13.1	52.3	-	-	918.4	4,959,412	4,726,039	233,373	10.8%
408	Marion	729.4	729.4	0.1372	100.1	829.5	3.1	-	13.8	52.1	-	-	898.5	4,851,711	4,349,636	502,075	4.2%
38	Cheney	729.9	729.9	0.1369	99.9	829.8	0.5	-	6.1	36.4	-	-	872.8	4,713,281	4,546,878	166,403	5%
440	Halstead	730.6	753.6	0.1237	93.2	846.8	10.4	-	11.7	51.6	-	-	920.5	4,970,690	4,720,538	250,152	3%

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USD No.	USD Name	Total FTE 9/20/99 w/4yr a/r	Total Enrollment	Low enrollment Factor	Low Enrollment FTE	Weighted FTE	Vocational FTE	Bilingual FTE	At Risk FTE	Trans FTE	New Facilities	Ancillary Fte	Total Weighted FTE	Maximum General Fund Budget Revised	Max Gen Fund & Supp Gen Budget Current Formula	Difference	LCU used 99-00
483	Kismet-Plains	733.6	733.6	0.1348	98.9	832.5	4.4	8.1	22.4	98.0	-	-	965.4	5,213,269	4,225,793	987,476	0.0%
327	Ellsworth	739.0	774.7	0.1119	86.7	861.4	23.2	-	11.8	65.4	-	-	961.8	5,193,597	5,001,022	192,575	11.6%
215	Lakin	742.5	742.5	0.1299	96.4	838.9	5.7	8.1	19.8	36.7	-	-	909.2	4,909,837	4,747,673	162,164	12.4%
431	Hoisington	754.0	756.7	0.1219	92.3	849.0	7.0	-	20.2	29.1	-	-	905.3	4,888,465	4,629,353	259,112	9.1%
420	Osage City	756.4	756.4	0.1221	92.4	848.8	7.4	-	14.4	28.3	-	-	898.9	4,853,852	4,162,080	691,772	0.0%
289	Wellsville	756.5	768.5	0.1153	88.6	857.1	4.6	-	4.7	49.6	-	-	916.0	4,946,643	4,806,959	139,684	11.7%
389	Eureka	769.3	795.5	0.1003	79.8	875.3	13.1	-	21.6	59.9	-	-	969.9	5,237,255	4,838,275	398,980	6.3%
205	Leon	773.5	785.6	0.1058	83.1	868.7	1.3	-	11.3	78.3	-	-	959.6	5,181,914	4,775,261	406,653	6.2%
499	Galena	791.5	794.7	0.1007	80.0	874.7	10.1	-	28.4	6.9	-	-	920.1	4,968,740	4,671,088	297,652	7.1%
377	Atchison County	791.7	805.5	0.0947	76.3	881.8	14.9	-	14.0	91.8	-	-	1,002.5	5,413,314	4,892,142	521,172	4.3%
273	Beloit	794.4	807.2	0.0937	75.7	882.9	13.7	-	13.4	39.7	-	-	949.7	5,128,164	5,204,102	(75,938)	15.7%
404	Riverton	807.0	828.3	0.0819	67.9	896.2	23.1	-	22.1	47.5	-	-	988.9	5,339,928	5,005,832	334,096	6.9%
323	Westmoreland	807.5	807.5	0.0936	75.6	883.1	18.7	-	13.9	81.0	-	-	996.7	5,381,925	4,824,046	557,879	3.2%
357	Belle Plaine	820.5	836.5	0.0774	64.7	901.2	31.6	-	15.0	38.7	-	-	986.5	5,327,187	5,151,387	175,800	9.9%
460	Hesston	823.6	840.5	0.0751	63.1	903.6	17.0	-	10.9	19.1	-	-	950.6	5,133,497	5,193,180	(59,683)	14.0%
461	Neodesha	827.1	827.1	0.0826	68.3	895.4	10.0	-	20.3	21.0	-	-	946.7	5,112,350	4,883,656	228,694	8.0%
247	Cherokee	829.8	842.8	0.0738	62.2	905.0	3.7	-	22.0	61.8	-	-	992.5	5,359,703	4,950,417	409,286	4.9%
508	Baxter Springs	867.5	889.1	0.0480	42.7	931.8	10.4	-	24.8	8.2	-	-	975.2	5,265,880	5,064,644	201,236	6.9%
337	Mayetta	874.0	874.0	0.0564	49.3	923.3	21.3	-	18.5	86.9	-	-	1,050.0	5,670,054	5,775,998	(105,944)	15.7%
244	Burlington	887.3	918.0	0.0318	29.2	947.2	9.2	-	12.3	43.5	-	-	1,012.2	5,466,046	5,825,622	(359,576)	18.1%
484	Fredonia	903.0	903.4	0.0400	36.1	939.5	14.6	-	25.9	68.2	-	-	1,048.2	5,660,459	5,500,031	160,428	10.3%
396	Douglass	905.6	905.6	0.0388	35.1	940.7	5.0	-	10.7	49.8	-	-	1,006.2	5,433,525	5,287,428	146,097	8.2%
363	Holcomb	906.8	906.8	0.0381	34.5	941.3	4.7	7.5	23.0	31.5	-	-	1,008.0	5,443,454	6,120,595	(677,141)	25.0%
405	Lyons	932.6	939.9	0.0196	18.4	958.3	18.8	6.3	25.8	16.3	-	-	1,025.5	5,537,865	5,725,787	(187,922)	13.9%
436	Caney	936.1	959.5	0.0087	8.3	967.8	14.7	-	19.4	51.9	-	-	1,053.8	5,690,576	5,410,555	280,021	4.6%
340	Jefferson West	938.5	944.3	0.0172	16.2	960.5	11.0	-	7.6	67.8	-	-	1,046.9	5,653,239	5,517,259	135,980	7.9%
364	Marysville	942.9	970.8	0.0023	2.3	973.1	32.2	-	12.8	66.2	-	-	1,084.3	5,855,116	5,707,406	147,710	7.5%
362	Prairie View	954.8	954.8	0.0113	10.8	965.6	15.7	-	15.9	108.1	-	-	1,105.3	5,968,492	6,599,479	(630,987)	24.7%
287	West Franklin	961.0	961.0	0.0078	7.5	968.5	24.5	2.2	16.8	75.6	-	-	1,087.6	5,873,138	5,895,740	(22,602)	11.2%
210	Hugoton	995.0	995.0	-	-	995.0	15.6	5.3	26.5	41.8	-	-	1,084.2	5,854,680	6,109,409	(254,729)	15.0%
417	Morris County	1,003.3	1,036.4	-	-	1,036.4	22.4	-	19.0	89.0	-	-	1,166.8	6,300,720	5,944,177	356,543	5.8%
343	Perry	1,009.5	1,045.1	-	-	1,045.1	20.1	0.1	14.0	91.0	-	-	1,170.3	6,319,620	6,214,548	105,072	10.4%
415	Hiawatha	1,027.5	1,095.8	-	-	1,095.8	24.9	-	23.8	87.9	-	-	1,232.4	6,654,960	6,123,891	531,069	4.8%
441	Sabetha	1,030.5	1,039.0	-	-	1,039.0	23.4	-	15.3	73.5	-	-	1,151.2	6,216,480	6,133,111	83,369	10.3%
400	Smoky Valley	1,031.0	1,031.0	-	-	1,031.0	25.4	-	7.1	77.2	-	-	1,140.7	6,159,780	5,604,291	555,489	1.5%
5	Ft. Lamed	1,031.7	1,073.3	-	-	1,073.3	21.2	-	23.0	60.3	-	-	1,177.8	6,360,120	6,626,904	(266,784)	7%
66	Scott County	1,035.5	1,121.2	-	-	1,121.2	5.6	0.6	19.4	60.4	-	-	1,207.2	6,518,880	6,259,025	259,855	4%

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321	Kaw Valley	1,050.5	1,068.5	-	-	1,068.5	20.0	-	13.5	59.3	-	-	1,161.3	6,271,020	6,984,868	(713,848)	25.0%
361	Anthony-Harper	1,057.5	1,078.9	-	-	1,078.9	16.9	-	23.2	94.9	-	-	1,213.9	6,555,060	6,266,195	288,865	8.7%
336	Holton	1,068.4	1,086.1	-	-	1,086.1	38.7	-	12.5	60.6	-	-	1,197.9	6,468,660	6,159,844	308,816	7.7%
312	Haven	1,077.5	1,122.9	-	-	1,122.9	18.2	-	15.9	80.0	-	-	1,237.0	6,679,800	6,729,563	(49,763)	15.0%
407	Russell	1,095.5	1,165.5	-	-	1,165.5	1.6	-	24.8	67.3	-	-	1,259.2	6,799,680	6,708,086	91,594	13.4%
315	Colby	1,113.5	1,132.5	-	-	1,132.5	48.1	0.3	15.8	61.3	-	-	1,258.0	6,793,200	6,288,222	504,978	7.7%
248	Girard	1,120.9	1,136.5	-	-	1,136.5	27.0	-	20.3	66.7	-	-	1,250.5	6,752,700	6,293,425	459,275	6.8%
365	Garnett	1,124.1	1,133.7	-	-	1,133.7	17.1	-	26.0	87.6	-	-	1,264.4	6,827,760	6,272,814	554,946	5.4%
491	Eudora	1,130.4	1,130.4	-	-	1,130.4	9.7	-	13.7	22.3	-	-	1,176.1	6,350,940	6,472,994	(122,054)	15.2%
352	Goodland	1,148.8	1,160.1	-	-	1,160.1	29.2	1.2	24.8	71.1	-	-	1,286.4	6,946,560	6,861,920	84,640	14.0%
101	Erie-St. Paul	1,160.5	1,183.1	-	-	1,183.1	31.6	-	25.6	88.0	-	-	1,328.3	7,172,820	7,188,966	(16,146)	17.9%
264	Clearwater	1,172.0	1,172.0	-	-	1,172.0	7.6	-	8.3	73.9	-	-	1,261.8	6,813,720	6,218,900	594,820	5.1%
473	Chapman	1,220.7	1,232.8	-	-	1,232.8	51.7	-	19.5	117.7	-	-	1,421.7	7,677,180	6,838,573	838,607	6.3%
367	Osawatomie	1,240.2	1,253.0	-	-	1,253.0	11.1	-	29.0	47.0	-	-	1,340.1	7,236,540	6,506,033	730,507	5.7%
331	Kingman	1,246.6	1,246.6	-	-	1,246.6	14.8	-	24.5	82.7	-	-	1,368.6	7,390,440	6,709,138	681,302	7.0%
382	Pratt	1,248.8	1,374.0	-	-	1,374.0	33.3	-	21.0	38.5	-	-	1,466.8	7,920,720	7,376,009	544,711	13.2%
333	Concordia	1,250.2	1,308.1	-	-	1,308.1	26.2	-	31.1	58.9	-	-	1,424.3	7,691,220	7,091,947	599,273	10.4%
348	Baldwin City	1,271.6	1,271.6	-	-	1,271.6	16.6	-	12.2	74.0	-	-	1,374.4	7,421,760	7,043,794	377,966	12.3%
203	Piper	1,283.4	1,283.4	-	-	1,283.4	16.1	-	3.7	79.0	-	-	1,382.2	7,463,880	7,288,360	175,520	15.9%
434	Santa Fe	1,318.5	1,329.8	-	-	1,329.8	20.4	-	21.2	96.0	-	-	1,467.4	7,923,960	7,786,338	137,622	18.6%
416	Louisburg	1,333.4	1,333.4	-	-	1,333.4	6.6	-	11.4	96.9	-	-	1,448.3	7,820,820	6,988,924	831,896	7.7%
309	Nickerson	1,333.5	1,358.5	-	-	1,358.5	18.2	-	33.0	71.3	-	-	1,481.0	7,997,400	7,327,823	669,577	11.3%
230	Spring Hill	1,363.3	1,363.3	-	-	1,363.3	32.4	-	8.6	67.2	-	-	1,471.5	7,946,100	8,179,958	(233,858)	25.0%
493	Columbus	1,370.5	1,393.4	-	-	1,393.4	42.8	-	41.4	93.2	-	-	1,570.8	8,482,320	7,502,072	980,248	9.0%
320	Wamego	1,377.0	1,412.4	-	-	1,412.4	36.3	-	15.8	56.0	-	-	1,520.5	8,210,700	6,955,761	1,254,939	4.3%
464	Tonganoxie	1,430.5	1,466.7	-	-	1,466.7	20.5	-	12.2	87.2	-	-	1,586.6	8,567,640	7,657,074	910,566	11.8%
375	Circle	1,467.4	1,467.4	-	-	1,467.4	27.0	-	17.6	101.4	-	-	1,613.4	8,712,360	7,696,332	1,016,028	10.8%
435	Abilene	1,470.6	1,505.5	-	-	1,505.5	29.0	-	25.3	34.4	-	-	1,594.2	8,608,680	7,596,013	1,012,667	11.6%
379	Clay Center	1,546.3	1,589.1	-	-	1,589.1	31.0	-	29.8	90.8	-	-	1,740.7	9,399,780	7,635,384	1,764,396	5.5%
409	Atchison	1,628.1	1,630.7	-	-	1,630.7	21.2	-	54.5	42.0	-	-	1,748.4	9,441,360	7,909,115	1,532,245	10.0%
257	Iola	1,646.0	1,680.0	-	-	1,680.0	29.2	-	50.4	67.0	-	-	1,826.6	9,863,640	8,413,465	1,450,175	14.2%
503	Parsons	1,673.6	1,720.4	-	-	1,720.4	47.5	-	55.4	10.5	-	-	1,833.8	9,902,520	8,630,854	1,271,666	17.7%
214	Ulysses	1,701.5	1,769.6	-	-	1,769.6	21.3	7.8	44.5	72.1	19.4	-	1,934.7	10,447,380	9,644,603	802,777	25.0%
506	Labette County	1,765.5	1,786.8	-	-	1,786.8	72.4	-	27.1	151.5	-	-	2,037.8	11,004,120	9,290,507	1,713,613	14.6%
207	Fl Leavenworth	1,790.0	1,790.0	-	-	1,790.0	-	0.3	5.4	-	-	-	1,795.7	9,696,780	7,969,965	1,726,815	10.8%
74	Rose Hill	1,825.6	1,825.6	-	-	1,825.6	20.5	-	8.2	78.8	-	-	1,933.1	10,438,740	8,938,791	1,499,949	9%
67	Renwick	1,850.0	1,850.0	-	-	1,850.0	-	-	10.4	105.6	-	-	1,966.0	10,616,400	9,175,002	1,441,398	8%

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353	Wellington	1,896.3	1,970.6	-	-	1,970.6	34.4	0.1	46.7	47.4	-	-	2,099.2	11,335,680	9,747,758	1,587,922	16.3%
469	Lansing	1,926.0	1,926.0	-	-	1,926.0	10.7	-	8.5	52.7	-	-	1,997.9	10,788,660	9,192,098	1,596,562	15.0%
263	Mulvane	1,942.4	1,942.4	-	-	1,942.4	13.1	-	20.5	86.8	-	-	2,062.8	11,139,120	9,011,196	2,127,924	9.4%
458	Basehor-Linwood	1,943.5	1,943.5	-	-	1,943.5	50.8	-	6.5	108.7	-	-	2,109.5	11,391,300	9,508,628	1,882,672	13.5%
413	Chanute	1,951.6	1,965.8	-	-	1,965.8	18.4	-	53.2	37.1	-	-	2,074.5	11,202,300	9,825,571	1,376,729	18.5%
368	Paola	2,036.8	2,055.0	-	-	2,055.0	42.3	-	23.5	122.5	-	-	2,243.3	12,113,820	10,055,614	2,058,206	12.4%
234	Fl. Scott	2,060.9	2,114.6	-	-	2,114.6	11.0	-	59.3	95.7	-	-	2,280.6	12,315,240	9,348,411	2,966,829	2.7%
490	El Dorado	2,136.5	2,178.5	-	-	2,178.5	16.2	-	46.8	64.7	-	-	2,306.2	12,453,480	10,768,742	1,684,738	16.9%
204	Bonner Springs	2,165.9	2,165.9	-	-	2,165.9	17.6	-	36.5	64.8	-	-	2,284.8	12,337,920	11,412,261	925,659	25.0%
402	Augusta	2,194.5	2,226.7	-	-	2,226.7	24.8	0.2	27.9	64.5	-	-	2,344.1	12,658,140	9,688,191	2,969,949	3.7%
446	Independence	2,217.5	2,240.5	-	-	2,240.5	19.6	-	59.9	75.8	-	-	2,395.8	12,937,320	10,856,431	2,080,889	13.5%
290	Ottawa	2,235.1	2,287.9	-	-	2,287.9	14.0	-	53.3	58.0	146.3	-	2,559.5	13,821,300	10,724,574	3,096,726	10.9%
445	Coffeyville	2,236.4	2,276.2	-	-	2,276.2	53.0	-	73.0	61.3	-	-	2,463.5	13,302,900	10,801,092	2,501,808	9.9%
313	Buhler	2,257.4	2,257.4	-	-	2,257.4	39.2	-	23.7	134.5	-	-	2,454.8	13,255,920	11,191,017	2,064,903	14.3%
262	Valley Center	2,276.3	2,303.0	-	-	2,303.0	13.2	-	21.9	110.8	-	-	2,448.9	13,224,060	11,215,948	2,008,112	14.7%
250	Pittsburg	2,532.9	2,592.7	-	-	2,592.7	39.2	-	85.4	48.6	-	-	2,765.9	14,935,860	12,381,024	2,554,836	12.6%
231	Gardner-Edgerton	2,552.3	2,552.3	-	-	2,552.3	43.9	0.6	26.6	105.7	14.8	-	2,743.9	14,817,060	13,366,535	1,450,525	25.0%
465	Winfield	2,631.2	2,662.6	-	-	2,662.6	41.4	2.4	50.9	101.6	-	-	2,858.9	15,438,060	13,631,143	1,806,917	19.4%
418	McPherson	2,674.2	2,713.5	-	-	2,713.5	64.2	0.2	29.8	37.9	-	-	2,845.6	15,366,240	13,365,131	2,001,109	17.5%
470	Arkansas City	2,790.4	2,870.5	-	-	2,870.5	63.9	0.9	89.6	118.0	-	-	3,142.9	16,971,660	14,407,611	2,564,049	15.0%
232	DeSoto	2,803.3	2,803.3	-	-	2,803.3	50.2	6.3	13.8	129.9	320.5	-	3,324.0	17,949,600	16,463,119	1,486,481	24.7%
385	Andover	2,898.7	2,898.7	-	-	2,898.7	51.3	-	12.7	148.7	-	-	3,111.4	16,801,560	14,318,516	2,483,044	15.3%
428	Great Bend	3,117.6	3,158.5	-	-	3,158.5	49.8	27.2	102.2	61.5	-	-	3,399.2	18,355,680	14,967,853	3,387,827	10.3%
345	Seaman	3,153.9	3,187.9	-	-	3,187.9	54.2	-	31.1	119.4	-	-	3,392.6	18,320,040	15,683,844	2,636,196	15.8%
489	Hays	3,285.9	3,430.2	-	-	3,430.2	76.3	1.5	51.6	126.6	8.0	-	3,694.2	19,948,680	18,430,588	1,518,092	25.0%
450	Shawnee Heights	3,306.9	3,384.4	-	-	3,384.4	44.3	-	32.1	220.3	-	-	3,681.1	19,877,940	16,617,236	3,260,704	13.2%
373	Newton	3,378.8	3,466.8	-	-	3,466.8	46.1	4.1	79.4	37.0	-	-	3,633.4	19,620,360	16,564,109	3,056,251	14.1%
265	Goddard	3,474.0	3,474.0	-	-	3,474.0	6.3	-	19.0	258.6	-	-	3,757.9	20,292,660	17,316,428	2,976,232	15.5%
202	Turner	3,487.8	3,656.2	-	-	3,656.2	64.2	4.7	98.2	75.6	-	-	3,898.9	21,054,060	19,462,625	1,591,435	25.0%
453	Leavenworth	4,065.3	4,101.2	-	-	4,101.2	38.2	2.5	112.7	29.8	-	-	4,284.4	23,135,760	19,519,682	3,616,078	14.4%
480	Liberal	4,072.9	4,073.1	-	-	4,073.1	48.3	139.5	164.2	29.2	-	-	4,454.3	24,053,220	17,763,486	6,289,734	0.0%
261	Haysville	4,135.4	4,200.0	-	-	4,200.0	53.4	6.0	62.1	169.9	-	-	4,491.4	24,253,560	21,968,553	2,285,007	22.5%
253	Emporia	4,629.3	4,629.3	-	-	4,629.3	64.0	87.8	147.8	158.2	-	-	5,087.1	27,470,340	22,555,851	4,914,489	12.5%
308	Hutchinson	4,835.2	4,908.9	-	-	4,908.9	91.9	1.0	151.9	-	-	-	5,153.7	27,829,980	24,272,132	3,557,848	17.8%
437	Auburn Washburn	4,928.7	4,957.0	-	-	4,957.0	53.2	-	50.0	280.5	-	-	5,340.7	28,839,780	23,697,488	5,142,292	11.2%
266	Maize	5,034.0	5,034.0	-	-	5,034.0	6.0	0.8	16.3	403.6	-	-	5,460.7	29,487,780	27,066,211	2,421,569	1.2%
443	Dodge City	5,103.3	5,103.3	-	-	5,103.3	74.7	236.3	214.5	179.1	-	-	5,807.9	31,362,660	25,428,791	5,933,869	1.4%

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USD No.	USD Name	Total FTE 9/20/99 w/4yr a/r	Total Enrollment	Low enrollment Factor	Low Enrollment FTE	Weighted FTE	Vocational FTE	Bilingual FTE	At Risk FTE	Trans FTE	New Facilities	Ancillary Fte	Total Weighted FTE	Maximum General Fund Budget Revised	Max Gen Fund & Supp Gen Budget Current Formula	Difference	LOB used 99-00
383	Manhattan	5,774.3	5,838.2	-	-	5,838.2	58.0	-	95.3	221.0	-	-	6,212.5	33,547,500	28,357,926	5,189,574	14.3%
475	Junction City	6,161.9	6,161.9	-	-	6,161.9	29.2	8.5	203.8	151.5	-	-	6,554.9	35,396,460	29,654,897	5,741,563	13.3%
260	Derby	6,491.3	6,667.5	-	-	6,667.5	95.1	1.2	91.4	179.8	-	-	7,035.0	37,989,000	30,611,005	7,377,995	8.9%
457	Garden City	7,218.7	7,218.7	-	-	7,218.7	62.6	198.2	265.1	284.6	-	-	8,029.2	43,357,680	35,279,318	8,078,362	10.3%
305	Salina	7,347.5	7,347.5	-	-	7,347.5	82.3	8.0	188.8	40.4	-	-	7,667.0	41,401,800	35,222,449	6,179,351	16.0%
497	Lawrence	10,066.9	10,066.9	-	-	10,066.9	56.4	5.3	184.4	183.0	-	-	10,496.0	56,678,400	52,460,964	4,217,436	25.0%
501	Topeka	13,411.1	13,489.4	-	-	13,489.4	179.2	14.1	580.0	97.1	11.7	-	14,371.5	77,606,100	71,744,043	5,862,057	25.0%
229	Blue Valley	15,969.3	15,969.3	-	-	15,969.3	268.0	5.4	14.6	399.5	466.0	1,658.6	18,781.4	101,419,560	93,264,145	8,155,415	25.0%
233	Olathe	19,295.3	19,306.8	-	-	19,306.8	217.8	7.2	107.6	239.3	197.9	797.9	20,874.5	112,722,300	104,122,216	8,600,084	25.0%
500	Kansas City	19,753.4	19,995.5	-	-	19,995.5	251.8	219.4	1,020.4	385.6	28.3	-	21,901.0	118,265,400	109,164,591	9,100,809	25.0%
512	Shawnee Mission	30,109.8	30,336.8	-	-	30,336.8	337.9	22.5	155.0	536.5	130.4	-	31,519.1	170,203,140	157,570,449	12,632,691	25.0%
259	Wichita	45,055.4	45,055.4	-	-	45,055.4	648.5	479.6	1,714.5	1,335.8	-	-	49,233.8	265,862,520	229,688,342	36,174,178	17.0%
										18,487.3							
TOTAL		448,587.2	454,314.2		12,264.6	466,578.8	6,285.1	1,696.7	9,664.8	19,823.1	1,365.4	2,456.5	517,704.8	2,795,605,774	2,481,300,090	314,305,684	

Note: The following Weighting factors were used in computing these figures

Students	Low Enrollment Weighting	Weighting Factors
0 to 99.9	0.869	Vocational 0.5
100 to 299.9	$(-0.00246019 * fte + 1.11509259)$	Bilingual 0.02
300 to 974.9	$-0.00027117 * fte + 0.2643936$	At Risk 0.09
975 and Over	$(-0.00055857 * fte + 0.54460905)$	New Facilities 0.25
		BBPP 5400

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Revised Cost of SFFF School Finance Re-write
Version 2

	99-00 Statewide Budgets	99-00 State Aid	20 Mill Local Effort & Supp Gen Levy
General Fund	2,160,364,809	1,803,628,668	356,736,141
LOB	322,786,882	72,577,991	250,208,891
Total	2,483,151,691	1,876,206,659	606,945,032
Increase computed from SFFF Proposal	314,305,684		
Total Gen Fund Budget Using SFFF Proposal	2,797,457,375		
Current 99-00 State Aid (Gen & Supp Gen)	1,876,206,659	←	
Current Local Effort (Gen & Supp Gen)	606,945,032		←
New Funding Required	314,305,684		

99-00 Statewide Valuation 19,608,421,719

Additional Mill Levy Requirements	16.029	This would be the increase in levy over the levy now made for general and supplemental general funds
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Unaudited Enrollments, Budget Estimates

Prepared for USD 305-Salina

Preliminary General Fund Data: 2000-01

USD	USDName	2000-01 FTE Enr	Total General Fund Budget Per Pupll
207	Ft Leavenworth	1,788.5	\$4,525
234	Fort Scott	2,049.7	\$4,755
480	Liberal	4,086.8	\$4,765
402	Augusta	2,147.3	\$4,863
260	Derby	6,470.4	\$4,878
290	Ottawa	2,345.5	\$4,891
263	Mulvane	1,928.5	\$4,895
453	Leavenworth	4,134.0	\$5,020
475	Geary County	6,141.4	\$5,024
379	Clay Center	1,526.0	\$5,056
437	Auburn Washburn	4,883.6	\$5,057
250	Pittsburg	2,510.6	\$5,061
373	Newton	3,333.2	\$5,063
305	Salina	7,398.3	\$5,094
345	Seaman	3,237.3	\$5,095
253	Emporia	4,672.7	\$5,100
446	Independence	2,172.1	\$5,104
409	Atchison	1,611.1	\$5,115
458	Basehor-Linwood	1,988.5	\$5,124
368	Paola	2,038.5	\$5,136
428	Great Bend	3,113.8	\$5,136
443	Dodge City	5,229.2	\$5,138
457	Garden City	7,302.1	\$5,156
262	Valley Center	2,290.0	\$5,181
450	Shawnee Heights	3,285.5	\$5,183
394	Rose Hill	1,827.5	\$5,185
469	Lansing	1,917.5	\$5,187
259	Wichita	45,360.1	\$5,192
353	Wellington	1,839.5	\$5,196
418	McPherson	2,622.2	\$5,222
490	El Dorado	2,083.7	\$5,238
308	Hutchinson	4,731.7	\$5,245
445	Coffeyville	2,118.3	\$5,248
470	Arkansas City	2,732.8	\$5,271
313	Buhler	2,199.5	\$5,328
465	Winfield	2,630.6	\$5,335
204	Bonner Springs	2,195.0	\$5,341
512	Shawnee Mission	29,700.3	\$5,343
320	Wamego	1,398.5	\$5,348
413	Chanute	1,868.1	\$5,357
383	Manhattan	5,485.5	\$5,391
497	Lawrence	9,995.9	\$5,410
261	Haysville	4,276.0	\$5,411

Prepared by KASB Research Department, Jim Hays 1/16/01

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Unaudited Enrollments, Budget Estimates

Prepared for USD 305-Salina

USD	USDName	2000-01 FTE Enr	Total General Fund Budget Per Pupil
501	Topeka	13,410.8	\$5,411
416	Louisburg	1,338.5	\$5,443
265	Goddard	3,547.2	\$5,467
506	Labette County	1,735.5	\$5,478
266	Maize	5,113.0	\$5,487
214	Ulysses	1,706.6	\$5,511
503	Parsons	1,614.0	\$5,514
500	Kansas City	19,943.6	\$5,530
420	Osage City	780.1	\$5,543
202	Turner-Kansas City	3,433.1	\$5,548
435	Abilene	1,424.3	\$5,550
249	Frontenac	701.5	\$5,552
375	Circle	1,486.5	\$5,584
385	Andover	2,862.6	\$5,603
464	Tonganoxie	1,406.2	\$5,615
489	Hays	3,242.1	\$5,621
267	Renwick	1,894.0	\$5,672
367	Osawatomie	1,224.5	\$5,672
257	Iola	1,585.3	\$5,690
233	Olathe	19,718.0	\$5,707
365	Garnett	1,132.8	\$5,730
229	Blue Valley	16,455.0	\$5,739
348	Baldwin City	1,306.0	\$5,760
264	Clearwater	1,157.4	\$5,765
248	Girard	1,113.1	\$5,805
231	Gardner-Edgerton-Antioch	2,739.1	\$5,810
400	Smoky Valley	997.6	\$5,815
382	Pratt	1,244.5	\$5,819
436	Caney Valley	947.5	\$5,834
331	Kingman - Norwich	1,190.3	\$5,856
493	Columbus	1,336.0	\$5,860
336	Holton	1,075.0	\$5,869
415	Hiawatha	1,035.5	\$5,932
333	Concordia	1,236.2	\$5,941
309	Nickerson	1,235.9	\$5,950
417	Morris County	1,005.2	\$5,961
230	Spring Hill	1,424.3	\$5,962
203	Piper-Kansas City	1,259.5	\$6,004
508	Baxter Springs	861.5	\$6,029
232	De Soto	3,093.8	\$6,033
315	Colby	1,065.0	\$6,063
340	Jefferson West	944.0	\$6,074
393	Solomon	449.0	\$6,075
102	Cimarron-Ensign	630.5	\$6,083
491	Eudora	1,133.3	\$6,086
406	Wathena	410.0	\$6,090
499	Galena	787.5	\$6,098

Unaudited Enrollments, Budget Estimates

Prepared for USD 305-Salina

USD	USDName	2000-01 FTE Enr	Total General Fund Budget Per Pupll
396	Douglass	877.9	\$6,102
247	Cherokee	829.5	\$6,114
352	Goodland	1,128.0	\$6,137
407	Russell County	1,061.0	\$6,150
486	Elwood	346.0	\$6,151
466	Scott County	1,027.0	\$6,156
473	Chapman	1,148.6	\$6,217
251	North Lyon County	711.0	\$6,227
244	Burlington	910.9	\$6,228
343	Perry	1,018.5	\$6,264
434	Santa Fe Trail	1,299.4	\$6,271
323	Rock Creek	779.2	\$6,318
361	Anthony-Harper	1,032.0	\$6,332
288	Central Heights	640.0	\$6,339
483	Kismet-Plains	703.5	\$6,353
461	Neodesha	816.1	\$6,358
346	Jayhawk	637.5	\$6,366
356	Conway Springs	577.3	\$6,366
441	Sabetha	994.5	\$6,376
421	Lyndon	466.0	\$6,380
481	Rural Vista	446.6	\$6,381
460	Hesston	822.5	\$6,385
210	Hugoton	1,001.5	\$6,401
235	Uniontown	507.0	\$6,417
439	Sedgwick	465.5	\$6,418
408	Marion-Florence	724.8	\$6,426
364	Marysville	898.5	\$6,430
389	Eureka	740.5	\$6,433
405	Lyons	895.3	\$6,436
306	Southeast Of Saline	655.5	\$6,437
404	Riverton	787.0	\$6,441
254	Barber County North	676.5	\$6,445
271	Stockton	422.0	\$6,452
287	West Franklin	945.9	\$6,464
430	South Brown County	718.8	\$6,466
312	Haven	1,077.4	\$6,469
268	Cheney	748.0	\$6,501
256	Marmaton Valley	415.5	\$6,502
101	Erie-St Paul	1,151.0	\$6,503
342	McLouth	546.5	\$6,504
440	Halstead	719.2	\$6,512
495	Ft Larned	1,005.6	\$6,517
258	Humboldt	528.4	\$6,533
377	Atchison County	765.5	\$6,561
211	Norton Community	716.2	\$6,567
484	Fredonia	876.7	\$6,583
374	Sublette	504.5	\$6,588

Unaudited Enrollments, Budget Estimates

Prepared for USD 305-Salina

USD	USDName	2000-01 FTE Enr	Total General Fund Budget Per Pupil
252	Southern Lyon County	634.0	\$6,589
355	Ellinwood	578.8	\$6,598
448	Inman	471.1	\$6,614
321	Kaw Valley	1,068.0	\$6,642
281	Hill City	399.0	\$6,649
366	Woodson	566.5	\$6,663
289	Wellsville	751.5	\$6,679
357	Belle Plaine	799.0	\$6,681
477	Ingalls	282.0	\$6,696
227	Jetmore	338.5	\$6,700
335	North Jackson	449.5	\$6,702
380	Vermillion	604.0	\$6,710
438	Skyline	405.5	\$6,715
463	Udall	321.0	\$6,721
459	Bucklin	340.5	\$6,723
431	Hoisington	708.0	\$6,735
297	St Francis	421.5	\$6,741
442	Nemaha Valley	507.6	\$6,745
215	Lakin	745.0	\$6,749
303	Ness City	295.1	\$6,749
240	Twin Valley	653.0	\$6,751
398	Peabody-Burns	446.5	\$6,752
237	Smith Center	551.0	\$6,756
381	Spearville	344.5	\$6,757
509	South Haven	265.5	\$6,762
419	Canton-Galva	420.2	\$6,783
243	Lebo-Waverly	582.5	\$6,800
226	Meade	490.5	\$6,811
447	Cherryvale	640.2	\$6,811
330	Wabaunsee East	570.6	\$6,817
344	Pleasanton	394.5	\$6,818
372	Silver Lake	693.0	\$6,830
429	Troy	389.0	\$6,836
341	Oskaloosa	704.7	\$6,838
205	Bluestem	746.7	\$6,841
350	St John-Hudson	416.5	\$6,842
376	Sterling	516.6	\$6,845
392	Osborne County	451.5	\$6,853
339	Jefferson County North	482.7	\$6,865
337	Royal Valley	882.0	\$6,869
282	West Elk	492.2	\$6,878
432	Victoria	305.2	\$6,886
255	South Barber	329.0	\$6,896
273	Beloit	760.8	\$6,907
325	Phillipsburg	655.0	\$6,912
338	Valley Falls	435.0	\$6,916
504	Oswego	505.0	\$6,918

Unaudited Enrollments, Budget Estimates

Prepared for USD 305-Salina

USD	USDName	2000-01 FTE Enr	Total General Fund Budget Per Pupil
449	Easton	666.8	\$6,921
208	Wakeeney	499.3	\$6,936
245	LeRoy-Gridley	335.5	\$6,942
272	Waconda	526.0	\$6,952
452	Stanton County	526.1	\$6,954
410	Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	715.5	\$6,961
498	Valley Heights	474.8	\$6,994
467	Leoti	462.0	\$6,997
412	Hoxie Community	416.0	\$7,008
274	Oakley	467.0	\$7,019
286	Chautauqua County	469.9	\$7,019
246	Northeast	526.5	\$7,020
239	North Ottawa County	641.1	\$7,021
378	Riley County	583.9	\$7,025
494	Syracuse	530.7	\$7,039
354	Clafin	331.2	\$7,047
358	Oxford	399.0	\$7,052
327	Ellsworth	704.5	\$7,060
492	Flinthills	341.0	\$7,073
206	Remington-Whitewater	539.0	\$7,092
487	Herington	540.5	\$7,095
426	Pike Valley	286.0	\$7,096
298	Lincoln	386.8	\$7,097
284	Chase County	472.0	\$7,099
363	Holcomb	871.5	\$7,108
395	LaCrosse	349.6	\$7,113
222	Washington	354.5	\$7,117
388	Ellis	374.0	\$7,139
349	Stafford	337.6	\$7,147
322	Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	383.0	\$7,150
454	Burlingame	340.9	\$7,164
351	Macksville	279.5	\$7,205
387	Altoona-Midway	327.5	\$7,215
294	Oberlin	494.0	\$7,223
307	Ell-Saline	437.0	\$7,225
241	Wallace County	267.5	\$7,262
386	Madison-Virgil	275.5	\$7,268
403	Otis-Bison	288.0	\$7,279
427	Republic County	556.0	\$7,279
507	Satanta	432.0	\$7,286
200	Greeley County	306.9	\$7,358
318	Atwood	383.0	\$7,360
360	Caldwell	317.0	\$7,383
425	Highland	265.5	\$7,439
488	Axtell	342.7	\$7,449
362	Prairie View	950.9	\$7,464
311	Pretty Prairie	312.2	\$7,468

Unaudited Enrollments, Budget Estimates

Prepared for USD 305-Salina

USD	USDName	2000-01 FTE Enr	Total General Fund Budget Per Pupll
283	Elk Valley	221.5	\$7,495
329	Mill Creek Valley	504.8	\$7,507
278	Mankato	267.5	\$7,513
332	Cunningham	301.0	\$7,559
433	Midway	220.0	\$7,567
285	Cedar Vale	208.0	\$7,598
411	Goessel	304.8	\$7,672
224	Clifton-Clyde	339.8	\$7,675
328	Lorraine	517.5	\$7,686
471	Dexter	199.0	\$7,707
422	Greensburg	316.5	\$7,711
462	Central	376.2	\$7,715
359	Argonia	228.5	\$7,720
238	West Smith County	202.0	\$7,761
384	Blue Valley	261.5	\$7,780
219	Minneola	255.8	\$7,807
502	Lewis	178.5	\$7,839
444	Little River	266.9	\$7,840
310	Fairfield	410.8	\$7,861
216	Deerfield	332.9	\$7,885
326	Logan	215.5	\$7,893
293	Quinter	371.0	\$7,894
423	Moundridge	429.1	\$7,896
505	Chetopa	258.0	\$7,925
270	Plainville	400.7	\$7,928
451	B & B	255.0	\$7,962
456	Marais Des Cygnes Valley	266.5	\$7,980
479	Crest	258.5	\$8,004
397	Centre	284.0	\$8,049
223	Barnes	392.4	\$8,114
334	Southern Cloud	236.5	\$8,233
220	Ashland	255.3	\$8,291
300	Comanche County	318.5	\$8,340
369	Burrton	258.6	\$8,414
316	Golden Plains	169.5	\$8,457
218	Elkhart	489.2	\$8,502
314	Brewster	160.5	\$8,615
347	Kinsley-Offerle	292.6	\$8,626
299	Sylvan Grove	178.5	\$8,652
482	Dighton	279.1	\$8,671
324	Eastern Heights	178.6	\$8,680
455	Hillcrest Rural	147.5	\$8,885
496	Pawnee Heights	162.4	\$8,909
292	Wheatland	176.0	\$9,031
217	Rolla	228.0	\$9,039
291	Grinnell	137.0	\$9,060
279	Jewell	177.5	\$9,086

Unaudited Enrollments, Budget Estimates

Prepared for USD 305-Salina

USD	USDName	2000-01 FTE Enr	Total General Fund Budget Per Pupil
212	Northern Valley	182.5	\$9,120
474	Haviland	166.1	\$9,147
242	Weskan	127.0	\$9,188
371	Montezuma	224.0	\$9,205
103	Cheylin	171.5	\$9,332
399	Paradise	153.5	\$9,461
468	Healy	122.5	\$9,524
390	Hamilton	103.5	\$9,677
302	Smoky Hill	136.0	\$9,829
209	Moscow	209.5	\$9,885
104	White Rock	159.5	\$10,147
269	Palco	156.0	\$10,147
511	Attica	131.5	\$10,179
401	Chase-Raymond	166.5	\$10,248
317	Herndon	89.0	\$10,309
225	Fowler	159.3	\$10,407
221	North Central	138.5	\$10,429
228	Hanston	133.0	\$10,446
304	Bazine	95.0	\$10,523
295	Prairie Heights	87.0	\$11,031
275	Triplains	91.5	\$11,199
476	Copeland	114.0	\$11,355
424	Mullinville	89.0	\$12,270
301	Nes Tre La Go	54.0	\$13,759
280	West Graham-Morland	63.0	\$13,961
213	West Solomon Valley	70.5	\$14,102

58.1

Comparison of Positions: Coalition, State Board, Governor's Task Force & Schools For Fair Funding

ified by Schools For Fair Funding.

Coalition Position	State Board Budget Request	Task Force Recommendations	Schools For Fair Funding
Salaries, Base, Enrollment Weighting and Local Option Budgets			
<p>1. All districts must be able to provide competitive salaries and benefits in order to attract and retain high quality employees and to provide them the material support necessary to do their jobs.</p>		<p>1. Kansas must re-evaluate the 1992 school finance formula to address inadequacies and inequities in the current system. The state needs to determine the cost of a "suitable" education to enable students to reach high standards.</p> <p>a. The state should conduct a professional evaluation to be initiated in January, 2001, and completed by December 1, 2001, with the following objectives: (\$450,000)</p> <p>i. Determine funding needed to provide a suitable education in typical K-12 schools of various sizes and locations;</p> <p>ii. Determine additional support needed for special education, at-risk, limited English proficient students and other special circumstances;</p> <p>iii. Determine funding adjustments to ensure comparable purchasing power for all districts, regardless of size or location; and</p> <p>(Annual adjustment for inflation – see below)</p>	<p>1) Low Enrollment Weighting – One of the major challenges of writing a new finance formula is in determining the point at which low enrollment weighting should begin, and the extent to which funding should be increased for small schools.</p> <p>The situation is made more complex by continuing research that indicates that smaller may be better. Our way of establishing this point has been to use the research that says a high school that is large enough to have three, 25-student sections at each grade level, should be able to provide a North Central curriculum or a Regents' curriculum without additional weighting for being small. Schools smaller than this will need additional funding to provide the required curriculum opportunities.</p> <p>Recognizing that there will be debate over whether 75 students per grade level is enough, and even debate over whether additional funding should be provided at all for small elementary schools, we have established our point where low enrollment weighting should begin at 975 students.</p> <p>For this example, low enrollment funding levels have been established based upon the relationship in the current formula. A linear regression model was determined based upon the current proportion of funding received by a district with 975 students, a district with 100 students, and a district with 300 students. The linear regression model for additional low enrollment weighting is found below.</p> <p>i) 0 to 99.9 students = 0.869 ii) 100 to 299.9 students = (-0.00246019)*FTE + 1.11509259 iii) 300 to 974.9 students = (-0.00055857)*FTE + 0.54460905 975 students and above = 0.0. Correlation weighting would no longer be necessary.</p> <p>2) Weighting - Most factors currently in place should be maintained. It may be necessary to increase certain of these</p>

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1-25

Coalition Position	State Board Budget Request	Task Force Recommendations	Schools For Fair Funding
			<p>factors but for the purpose of our example we have utilized the present weightings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The vocational education factor remains at 0.5. b) The bilingual education factor remains at 0.2. c) The transportation factor should be computed annually by the state department of education as is presently being done. d) The at-risk factor should increase dramatically to .25 as supported by research e) The new facilities factor should remain at 0.25 and the ability to access new facilities weighting should not be restricted to those districts that have the full 25 mill LOB. f) The ancillary weighting factor should be removed from the formula. If there is a need for additional weighting for rapidly growing districts, this problem should be addressed in the new facilities weighting factor. (This factor has been maintained in our example.)
<p>22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Raise the base to \$4,500 to fund the cost of a quality education. (\$388.6 million) ➤ Increase correlation weighting at a one-to-two ratio to base increases until it reaches 1,500 students. (\$93.6 million) ➤ Allow local boards to adopt local option budgets without protest and increase state assistance for LOB funding. ➤ Provide methods to assist districts with declining enrollment. (\$12.0 million) 	<p>Increase base state aid per pupil by \$88 as a catch-up for inflation in prior years and to assist in current year funding. (\$28.5 million)</p>	<p>4. Until the professional evaluation of the cost of a suitable education is completed and implemented, Kansas needs to increase funding of the current formula and should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase the base state aid (BSAPP) by \$180 (approx. 4.7%) to \$4,000 per student. (\$102.9 million) 	<p>3) Base State Aid - The state base budget per pupil of \$5,400 should be established based upon the following premises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In 1992, it was evident that the base of \$3,600 students was not ample for many districts in the state. Districts like Blue Valley, Shawnee Mission, Olathe, Topeka, Wichita and others were required to levy supplemental general funds to provide existing levels of educational services. For the purpose of our example, a level of funding equal to the original base plus 25% (the maximum LOB) will be used. This example assumes that the base should have been originally established at \$4,500. b) The consumer price index has risen by over 20% over the past eight years. If the base were \$4,500 in 1992, the base would be roughly \$5,400 today if it increased at the same rate as inflation. <p>4) Supplemental Fund - A supplemental fund should be allowed for communities that desire to provide programs above the level of adequacy defined by the state and only if such level of adequacy is defined clearly in law. This supplemental fund should be solely based upon the number of students in the district and should not be impacted by other weighting factors such as transportation, bilingual, vocational education, at-risk, low-enrollment, or new facilities. The supplemental fund should not exceed 10% of the funds generated by the actual FTE of the school district. The supplemental fund should be power</p>

Coalition Position	State Board Budget Request	Task Force Recommendations	Schools For Fair Funding
			<p>equalized to the combined district property and income wealth valuation per child found at the 85th percentile. This supplemental general fund access should be left solely to the determination of the local Board of Education.</p> <p>5) Declining Enrollment - The current declining enrollment provision of the formula should be maintained. Current law provides teachers with contracts that automatically continue into a new fiscal year. Staff has contractual rights to employment prior to the district realizing their student enrollment and thus the district's budget authority.</p>
Annual Adjustments			
<p>➤ Provide annual adjustments in the base.</p>	<p>Increase the base state aid per pupil based upon the preceding year's consumer price index formula.</p>	<p>1.iv. Determine an appropriate annual adjustment for inflation.</p>	<p>6) Inflation Factor - An inflationary factor should be included in the finance law to allow districts to continue to nourish their budgets in conjunction with inflation. This part of the formula is imperative to maintaining any new state finance formula and may be the most important aspect of any new formula.</p>

1-28

on Position	State Board Budget Request	Task Force Recommendations	
Monitoring			
		1. b. The Governor and the Legislature should create an on-going "School Finance Council" to conduct the evaluation of the cost of a suitable education and then to annually monitor and make recommendations regarding school funding.	
Alternative Plans			
		2. To enhance teacher compensation, Kansas should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increase funding to allow local districts greater opportunity to recruit and retain quality teachers; b. Provide \$1 million in matching grants to districts for the purpose of developing alternative compensation plans for teachers; and c. Provide annual incentive funding with an initial investment of \$10 million in grants to districts that implement alternative compensation plans that include components of peer mentoring and peer evaluation and that provide additional compensation to teachers who demonstrate excellence or significant improvement in skills, knowledge, and performance. 	
Special Education			
2. All districts must receive full funding for the mandatory costs of special education services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fully fund the current special education formula. (\$62.8 million) ➤ Support maintaining the current special education formula that recognizes differences in costs. 	Fund special education at 100% of excess cost and include in the school finance formula. (\$62.8 million)	3. Until the professional evaluation of the cost of a suitable education is completed and implemented, Kansas needs to change the method of funding special education costs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. As an alternative to the current staffing reimbursement system, the state should finance special education costs based on a two-tiered pupil weighting system. b. The state should fully fund the 	7) Special Education - Special education should be funded at 100% of excess cost either through the state formula, categorical aid or some other justifiable process.

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1-28

<i>Constitution Position</i>	<i>State Board Budget Request</i>	<i>Task Force Recommendations</i>	
		<p>"excess" costs of serving students with special needs. (\$62.8 million)</p> <p>c. A census-based method of funding special education should be considered in the future, based upon the professional evaluation of the cost of a suitable education.</p>	

Position	State Board Budget Request	Task Force Recommendations	
Early Childhood and At-Risk Programs			
<p>All children must have access to early education programs to help them begin schooling on a more equal basis. All children with special needs must receive additional educational support and assistance to reach academic standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide publicly funded preschool for all at-risk children. (\$7.5 million) ➤ Offer universal all day kindergarten. (\$52.5 million) ➤ Expand at-risk and extended learning programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding in the school finance formula to serve four-year-old at-risk children not currently receiving services. (\$7.5 million) • Fund all-day kindergarten for districts that choose to provide the program and include in school finance formula. (\$52.5 million) • Include summer school students in the Sept. 20 enrollment count if such students do not meet state or local standards and summer school is provided. (\$24 million) • Broad the definition of the at-risk weighting to include students who are not making satisfactory progress toward graduation or have truancy/attendance problems. (\$4 million) • Increase funding for parents as teachers by weighting the students at 0.2 and include in the school finance formula. (\$8.5 million) 	<p>4.b. Broaden the definition of "at-risk" to include truant students and those not making progress towards graduation as proposed by the State Board of Education, (\$4 million)</p> <p>4.c. Increase the weighting for "at-risk" students from .09 to .10. (\$4 million)</p> <p><i>The Task Force also notes support for the State Board of Education's budget proposals for all-day kindergarten, four-year-old at-risk, Parents as Teachers, and extended school year, but does not include as recommendations with funding attached.</i></p>	<p>8) Four-Year-Old At Risk - Continue to enhance funding for four-year-old at-risk programs to allow additional districts to provide programs for these students.</p> <p>9) All Day Kindergarten - Phase-in over a period of five years funding for all districts that desire to provide all day kindergarten programs. Districts that currently have full-day kindergarten should be addressed first in this phase in process.</p>
Technology, Professional Development			
<p>4. All districts must be able to implement the use of new learning tools and strategies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Expand inservice (professional development programs) for teachers, administrators and board members. (\$1.1 million) ➤ Establish a state technology network for education. (\$4.5 million) ➤ Provide assistance for district technology equipment and instruction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional funding for inservice education to keep teachers and administrators up to date and include in school finance formula. (\$1.1 million) • Fund a statewide technology backbone system. (\$4.5 million) 	<p><i>The Task Force also notes support for the State Board of Education's budget proposals for the state's technology backbone system, but does not include as recommendations with funding attached.</i></p>	<p>10) Inservice Education should be funded through the general fund. Additional funding mechanisms should not be added in legislation.</p>

ion Position	State Board Budget Request	Task Force Recommendations	
Safety and Capital Outlay Funding			
<p>All districts must be able to provide a safe environment conducive to learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lower transportation mileage requirement for state funding. (\$23.1 million) ➤ Provide state assistance for capital outlay funding similar to bond and interest aid. 	<p>Lower the state aid transportation mileage limit from 2.5 to 2.0 miles and 0.5 every year until the limit reaches 1.0 miles. (\$6.6 in FY 2002)</p>	<p>4.d. Equalize the capital outlay mill levy so that less wealthy districts are not disadvantaged. (\$15 million)</p> <p><i>The Task Force also notes support for the State Board of Education's budget proposals transportation, but does not include as recommendations with funding attached.</i></p>	<p>11) Power Equalize Capital Outlay - The capital outlay fund should be power equalized to the district property and income wealth valuation per child found at the 85th percentile.</p>
Accountability, Incentives, Efficiency			
		<p>5. Kansas should link K-12 funding to accountability and provide on-going incentives for districts and schools to improve performance, pursue innovation, utilize technology, and increase efficiency as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide an initial investment of \$7.5 million for "reward grants" to be awarded to schools in which student achievement is significantly increased or that reach the standard of excellence as determined by the State Board of Education; b. Provide an initial investment of \$7.5 million for "reward grants" to be awarded to districts and schools (1) for success in innovation and the use of technology or (2) that voluntarily cooperate with other districts in the sharing of resources and services (including personnel, buildings, and equipment) in order to increase efficiency, save money, and/or enhance the availability and quality of educational opportunities; and c. Allow districts more latitude with contingency reserve funds by 	<p>12) The state should make a determination between districts that are small due to necessity and districts that are small due to desire. State aide should fund districts that are small due to necessity. Districts that are small due to desire should be funded at the level of low-enrollment weighting that the district would receive if they were consolidated. The district should be provided budget authority up to the level of its desired "smallness." However, the difference between small by necessity and small by choice shall be paid for through local taxation.</p> <p>13) Accountability - District should be held accountable to the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Incentives should be added to the formula. Districts that exceed above expectations should be financially recognized. b) When a district fails to maintain accreditation the Kansas State Board of Education and the Commissioner of Education shall provide the district with authority to prescribe inservice, lengthen the school year, and augment budget authority to fund prescribed enhancements c) Require a minimum contract length of 195, 8-hour days. d) Continue to fund and increase stipends for the National Teacher Certification program.

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1-32

<i>Coalition Position</i>	<i>State Board Budget Request</i>	<i>Task Force Recommendations</i>	
		amending K.S.A. 72-6426 to ease the restrictions on expenditures and to raise the maximum balance from 4% to 7.5% of a district's general fund and supplemental general fund.	

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1-32

Proposed Changes in the Kansas School Finance Law
(Contains recommended interim solution)
Presented to the
Governor's Vision 21st Century Task Force
By Schools for Fair Funding

1. On June 16, 2000 Schools For Fair Funding (SFFF) presented a **17-point plan** (attached) for restructuring school finance in the State of Kansas. We believe this plan will fairly and adequately fix the current "broken" school finance formula. At the conclusion of the presentation, Chairman David Brandt asked Dr. Gary Norris for an interim proposal for the 2000-2001 Legislative session. This was with the understanding that the Task Force might recommend an in-depth study of the cost of a high quality education for all Kansas school students.
2. At a meeting on September 15, 2000 the fourteen school districts comprising Schools For Fair Funding voted unanimously to recommend that the Task Force utilize the entire **17-point plan** in structuring their recommendations to Governor Graves.
3. In the event the Task Force is seeking to understand the **top priorities** among our previous recommendations, we would respectfully submit the following:
 - a. **Establish the state-based budget per pupil at \$5,400.** In doing so you must:
 - Adjust low enrollment weighting to our proposed linear regression model.
 - Eliminate the current 25% Local Option Budget and establish a new power equalized supplemental fund capped at 10%.
 - b. **Develop an incentive-based accountability model.**
4. In the event the Task Force believes our top priorities constitute a "major rewrite" of the school finance formula and you are not able to recommend this action to the Governor, we propose the following **priorities** as a step in the right direction or interim solution:
 - a. **Continue to decrease the correlation-weighting threshold to 1625 students** (cost \$42 million). Correlation weighting is currently assigned to all districts with 1725 students or more. We would urge you to strongly consider our studies (The Mueller Report) which show that school districts are at optimum efficiency at about 975 students. In other words, there is not any justification to extend low enrollment weighting to districts over 975 students. With the current formula, the only way to rectify this situation is through correlation weighting.
 - b. **Fund special education excess costs at 100%** (cost \$61.4 million). However, we strongly oppose any shift to census-based funding. Our lawsuit will

conclusively prove that the highest incidents of special education students are found in medium and large size school districts. If the state assigns \$542 per WFTE (weighted full time equivalent student) some districts will receive double that amount. The proposed model of census-based funding exacerbates the problem that already exists.

- c. **Increase at risk funding to 25%** (cost \$65.6 million). Kansas funds at risk students at a lower rate than any state in the nation. Our state will never reach it's true potential until all students gain the skills necessary to be successful in the global economy.
- d. **Develop an incentive-based accountability model.** We encourage the state to hold us completely and totally accountable for results. A comprehensive model similar to the California Accountability Model appears to head in the right direction.
- e. **Resist any attempt to increase the LOB parameters above 25%.** To do so further increases the spread between the "haves" and the "have-nots". Property taxes are once again completely "out of whack" as they were in 1991 and we would argue that per pupil expenditures are farther out of balance than 1991.

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Memorandum

TO: Governor's Task Force on Education
FROM: Schools for Fair Funding
DATE: June 16, 2000
SUBJECT: School Finance Litigation

The purpose of this memorandum is to outline the legal proceedings brought by plaintiffs against the State of Kansas challenging the State's school finance law.

The Plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs in this action are public school students of various ages. The student-plaintiffs are all minorities, disabled or of non-U.S. origin.

Unified School Districts 305 (Salina) and 443 (Dodge City) are also named plaintiffs in this action. Other school districts in the Schools for Fair Funding coalition which are supporting this lawsuit include: U.S.D. 470 (Arkansas City), U.S.D. 402 (Augusta), U.S.D. 260 (Derby), U.S.D. 490 (El Dorado), U.S.D. 253 (Emporia), U.S.D. 234 (Fort Scott), U.S.D. 428 (Great Bend), U.S.D. 489 (Hays), U.S.D. 446 (Independence), U.S.D. 453 (Leavenworth), U.S.D. 373 (Newton) and U.S.D. 465 (Winfield). Together, these districts serve more than 50,000 public school students in the state of Kansas.

The Causes of Action.

Plaintiffs have challenged Kansas's current school finance law in both federal and state court under eight separate theories.

A. *Robinson v. State of Kansas, et al.*, U.S. District Court Case No. 99-1193-MLB.

1. Title VI Disparate Impact.

- Title VI prohibits the states from passing facially neutral laws which have the effect of creating an adverse disparate impact on members of certain protected groups:

- African-American
- Asian
- Hispanic
- Non-U.S. Origin

- Such adverse disparate impact is illegal even if unintentional.

2. Rehabilitation Act Disparate Impact.

- The Rehabilitation Act prohibits states from passing laws which have a disparate discriminatory impact on disabled students.
- Such disparate impact is illegal even if unintentional.

3. Equal Protection.

- The U.S. Constitution guarantees all citizens equal protection of the law.
- Kansas's current school finance law treats similarly situated students differently, depending on which school district they are enrolled in and depending on their race, national origin and/or disabled status.
- This differential treatment results in adverse educational outcomes to students such as the plaintiffs in this case.

4. Due Process.

- The U.S. Constitution guarantees substantive due process rights to all citizens.
- Kansas's school finance law operates in an arbitrary and capricious manner in determining how funds are distributed.
- The arbitrary and capricious aspects of Kansas's school finance law adversely affect the plaintiffs in this case and deny them their substantive due process rights.

B. *Montoy v. State of Kansas, et al.*, Shawnee County District Court Case No. 99 C 1788.

1. Suitability of Funding.

- The Kansas Constitution guarantees that public schools will be suitably funded *statewide*.

- The current school finance law inequitably distributes funding and fails to provide certain school districts, including the plaintiff districts, with suitable funding for education.

2. Equal Protection.

- The Kansas Constitution guarantees all citizens equal protection of the law.
- Kansas's current school finance law treats similarly situated students differently, depending on which school district they are enrolled in and depending on their race, national origin and/or disabled status.
- This differential treatment results in adverse educational outcomes to students such as the plaintiffs in this case.

3. Due Process.

- The Kansas Constitution guarantees substantive due process rights to all citizens.
- Kansas's school finance law operates in an arbitrary and capricious manner in determining how funds are distributed.
- The arbitrary and capricious aspects of Kansas's school finance law adversely affect the plaintiffs in this case and deny them their substantive due process rights.

Relief Sought.

Plaintiffs seek to ensure a suitable education for all public school students in Kansas, regardless of the district in which they reside and regardless of whether they are white, African-American, Asian, Hispanic, disabled or of non-U.S. origin.

In the litigation context, plaintiffs seek a court order enjoining the state of Kansas from enforcing the school finance law as it currently reads.

In the political context, the Schools for Fair Funding districts seek to work with the Governor's Task Force, the legislature and other school districts to create an alternative to the current school finance law which will better provide for a suitable education for all public school students, regardless of where they live.

Schools for Fair Funding

Briefing for the Vision 21st Century Task Force

June 16, 2000



Thank you--Members of the
Governor's Task Force

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



Who is Schools for Fair Funding ?

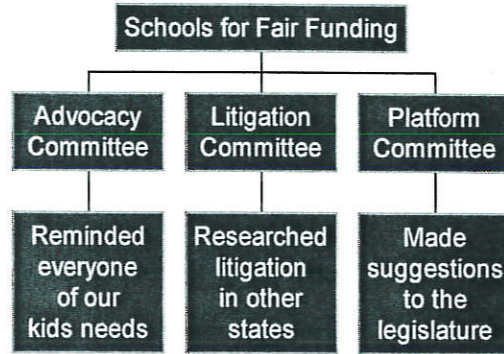


- ◆ Organized in 1996 by:
- ◆ 26 Mid-Sized School Districts
- ◆ Primarily the old 4th enrollment category districts
- ◆ Represented 1/4 of the students in the state

Original Schools for Fair Funding Districts

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ◆ Arkansas City | ◆ Independence |
| ◆ Auburn-Washburn | ◆ Lansing |
| ◆ Augusta | ◆ Leavenworth |
| ◆ Chanute | ◆ Liberal |
| ◆ Derby | ◆ Maize |
| ◆ Dodge City | ◆ Manhattan |
| ◆ El Dorado | ◆ Mulvane |
| ◆ Emporia | ◆ Newton |
| ◆ Fort Scott | ◆ Salina |
| ◆ Great Bend | ◆ Seaman |
| ◆ Hays | ◆ Shawnee Heights |
| ◆ Haysville | ◆ Valley Center |
| ◆ Hutchinson | ◆ Winfield |

Our Organization



To begin our discussion with you today...we would like to remind you of some rather dramatic changes in our education system since its inception.

*An Iowa businessman **Jamie Vollmer** suggests that to do so, we need to look at Early American schools:*



1640 - 1900

- ◆ Reading
- ◆ Writing
- ◆ Arithmetic
- ◆ Core American Values

Schools remained essentially the same for 260 years.

1900 - 1910

- ◆ Reading
- ◆ Writing
- ◆ Arithmetic
- ◆ Core American Values
- ◆ Nutrition
- ◆ Immunization
- ◆ Health

1920 - 1940

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| ◆ Reading | ◆ Health |
| ◆ Writing | ◆ Vocational Education |
| ◆ Arithmetic | ◆ Practical Arts |
| ◆ Core American Values | ◆ Physical Education |
| ◆ Nutrition | ◆ School Lunch Programs |
| ◆ Immunization | |

1950's

- ◆ Reading
- ◆ Writing
- ◆ Arithmetic
- ◆ Core American Values
- ◆ Nutrition
- ◆ Immunization
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Vocational Education
- ◆ Practical Arts
- ◆ Physical Education
- ◆ School Lunch Programs
- ◆ Driver Education
- ◆ Safety Education
- ◆ Foreign Languages
- ◆ Sex Education

1960's

- ◆ Reading
- ◆ Writing
- ◆ Arithmetic
- ◆ Core American Values
- ◆ Nutrition
- ◆ Immunization
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Vocational Education
- ◆ Practical Arts
- ◆ Physical Education
- ◆ School Lunch Programs
- ◆ Driver Education
- ◆ Safety Education
- ◆ Foreign Languages
- ◆ Sex Education
- ◆ Consumer Education
- ◆ Career Education
- ◆ Peace Education
- ◆ Leisure Education
- ◆ Recreation Education

1970's

- ◆ Reading
- ◆ Writing
- ◆ Arithmetic
- ◆ Core American Values
- ◆ Nutrition
- ◆ Immunization
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Vocational Education
- ◆ Practical Arts
- ◆ Physical Education
- ◆ School Lunch Programs
- ◆ Driver Education
- ◆ Safety Education
- ◆ Foreign Languages
- ◆ Sex Education
- ◆ Consumer Education
- ◆ Career Education
- ◆ Peace Education
- ◆ Leisure Education
- ◆ Recreation Education
- ◆ Special Education
- ◆ Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- ◆ Parent Education
- ◆ Character Education
- ◆ School Breakfast Programs

1980's

- ◆ Reading
- ◆ Writing
- ◆ Arithmetic
- ◆ Core American Values
- ◆ Nutrition
- ◆ Immunization
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Vocational Education
- ◆ Practical Arts
- ◆ Physical Education
- ◆ School Lunch Programs
- ◆ Driver Education
- ◆ Safety Education
- ◆ Foreign Languages
- ◆ Sex Education
- ◆ Consumer Education
- ◆ Career Education
- ◆ Peace Education
- ◆ Leisure Education
- ◆ Recreation Education
- ◆ Special Education
- ◆ Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- ◆ Recreation Education
- ◆ Special Education
- ◆ Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- ◆ Parent Education
- ◆ Character Education
- ◆ School Breakfast Programs
- ◆ Keyboarding and Computers
- ◆ Global Education
- ◆ Ethnic Education
- ◆ Multicultural/Nonsexist Education
- ◆ English as a Second Language
- ◆ Bilingual Teaching
- ◆ Early Childhood Programs
- ◆ Pre-School Programs
- ◆ Stranger Danger Education
- ◆ Sexual Abuse Prevention
- ◆ Child Abuse Monitoring

1990's

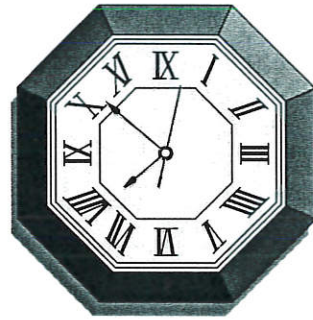
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 - ◆ Death Education
 - ◆ Gang Education
 - ◆ Energy Education
 - ◆ Arts Education

2000 and beyond ???

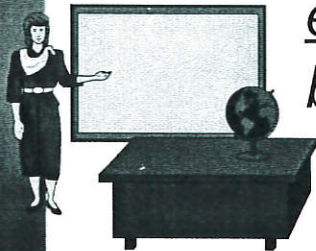
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 - ◆ Gang Education
 - ◆ Energy Education
 - ◆ Arts Education
 - ◆ ????????

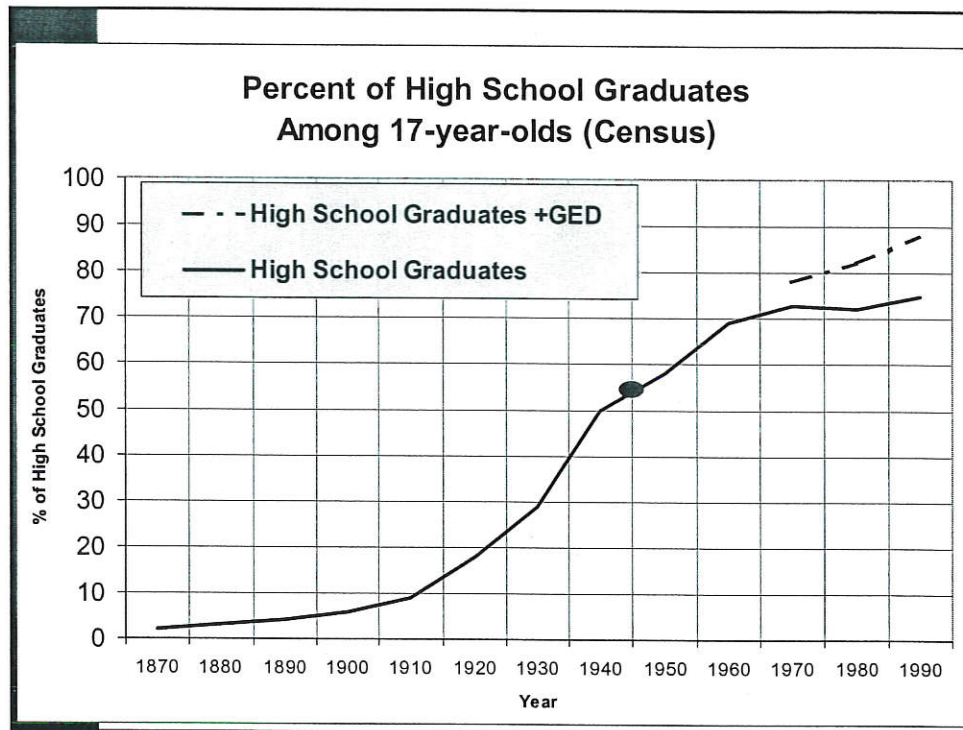
Demands on American Schools have increased dramatically but little time has been added to:

- ◆ the school day
- ◆ or the school year



Despite what many critics may claim, America's schools are educating a broader group of students more effectively than ever before in our history.





Kansas continues to excel in comparison with most of the fifty states:

- ◆ ACT scores steadily increasing
- ◆ Students above average on nationally norm-referenced tests
- ◆ Ranked 8th at fourth grade and 5th at eighth grade on NAEP reading tests (39 states)
- ◆ More students taking a challenging curriculum
- ◆ School improvement has become imbedded in our organizations

*However, as
we all know...*

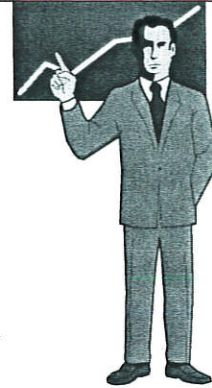


Teachers are clearly the
key to student
achievement, and ...

***Kansas has a severe teacher
shortage in the making!***

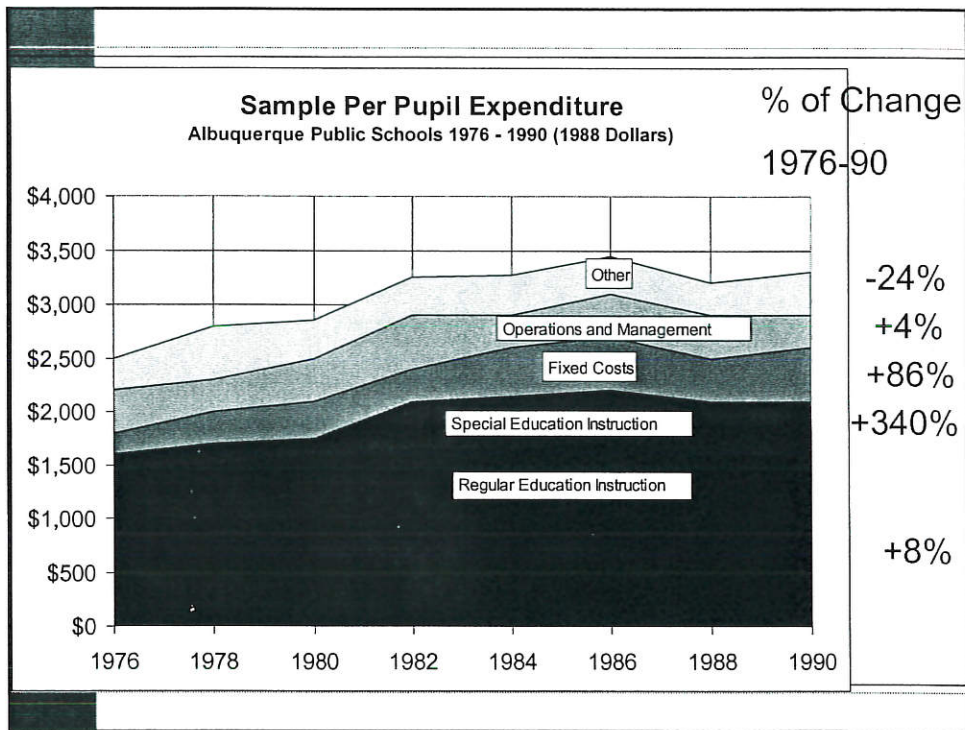
- ◆ In 1975 Kansas Public and Private teacher preparation institutions graduated 3225 students.
- ◆ 1998 those same institutions graduated 1767 students
- ◆ In other words 54% fewer students became teachers than in 1975
- ◆ Secondary schools had 90 unfilled positions in 1998-99

In addition, declining enrollment and other increased costs threaten our Kansas public school system!



What about the critics that argue that were pumping millions of dollars into education with no significant results?





*So, how does
funding **IMPACT**
our ability to
deliver the
services
expected by our
patrons ?*



Why All Schools Need Adequate Funding

- ◆ Attain and maintain reasonable class sizes
- ◆ Retain and recruit 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

Funding for Kansas Public Schools Has Not Kept Up With Inflation

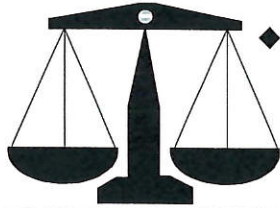
- ◆ Fixed costs for Kansas schools have gone up with inflation --
- ◆ The Consumer Price Index has gone up a total of 20 % since 1992.
- ◆ Kansas base budget per pupil has gone up a total of 4.8 % since 1992.
- ◆ However we acknowledge that total state education expenditures have increased more than 4.8% in that period



In addition to the adequacy of our funding...we feel that you should also look very closely at the distribution of the funds!

*State of Kansas Distributes
the Money to fund Kansas
Schools*

- ◆ \$ 2.4 Billion Spent on
- ◆ 454,314 Students in Kansas
- ◆ \$5,462 Average Per Pupil Expenditure



*History has shown us that:
In every school finance
formula in our Nation there are
Winners--Losers*



Kansas Finance Formula Winners (Haves)

- ◆ Small Districts
- ◆ K-12 enrollment of 0 - 1725 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 (raised local taxes)
- ◆ 1/3 of the Students in the State

Kansas School Finance Losers (Have-Nots)

- ◆ Medium Districts
- ◆ K-12 enrollment of 1725 - 9000 Students
- ◆ 42 Districts
- ◆ 1/3 of the Students
- ◆ Correlation Weighting \$238
- ◆ Five-year LOB authority (to move to the average)



COMPARISON OF SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT CATEGORIES			
	Enrollment over 9,000	Enrollment 1,750 – 9,000	Enrollment Under 1,750
Number of Districts	7	45	252
Percent of Kansas Students	33.9%	33.1%	32.9%
Enrollment Weighting	Correlation	Correlation	Low Enrollment
Funding Provided by Enrollment Weighting	\$30,918,780	\$30,203,052	\$223,167,636
Enrollment Weighting Funding per Pupil (range)	\$203	\$204	\$1,509 (\$210-\$4,497)
Average GF & LOB Budget Authority Per Pupil	\$5,209	\$4,748	\$6,109
Range in U.S.D. Budget Authority Per Pupil	\$4,957 - \$5,741	\$4,100 - \$5,757	\$4,632 - \$12,729
Number of Districts > \$5,000 (Percent of Category)	6 (86%)	9 (20%)	244 (97%)
Percent of Districts with Local Option Budget	100%	91.3%	82.9%
Funding Provided by Local Option Budgets	\$145,494,168	\$74,952,295	\$61,682,158
Percent of Total LOB Statewide	51.6%	26.6%	21.9%
LOB Per Pupil	\$955	\$506*	\$417*
Average LOB Levy	16.3 mills	10.9 mills*	7.6 mills*

The result for some SFFF districts:

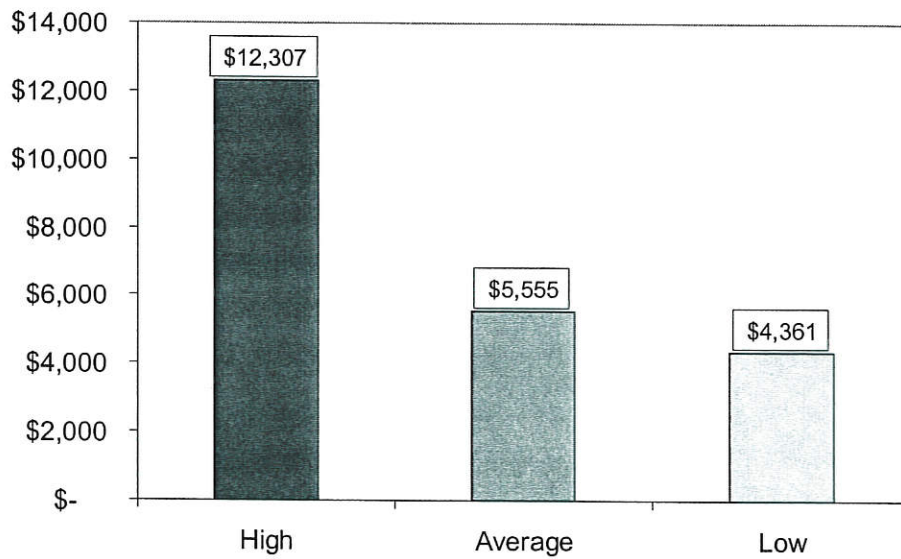
- ◆ budget cuts
- ◆ staff reductions
- ◆ larger class sizes
- ◆ lack of technology
- ◆ forced reliance on LOB's causing substantial tax increases
- ◆ shortened instructional time
- ◆ shifting dollars into instruction by delaying other expenditures

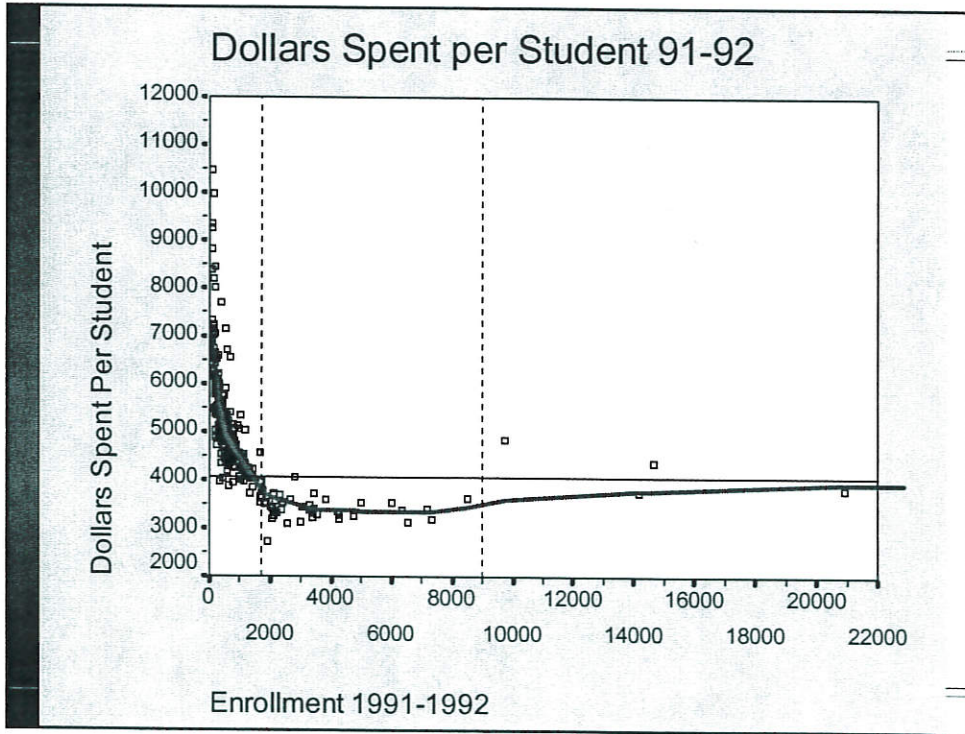
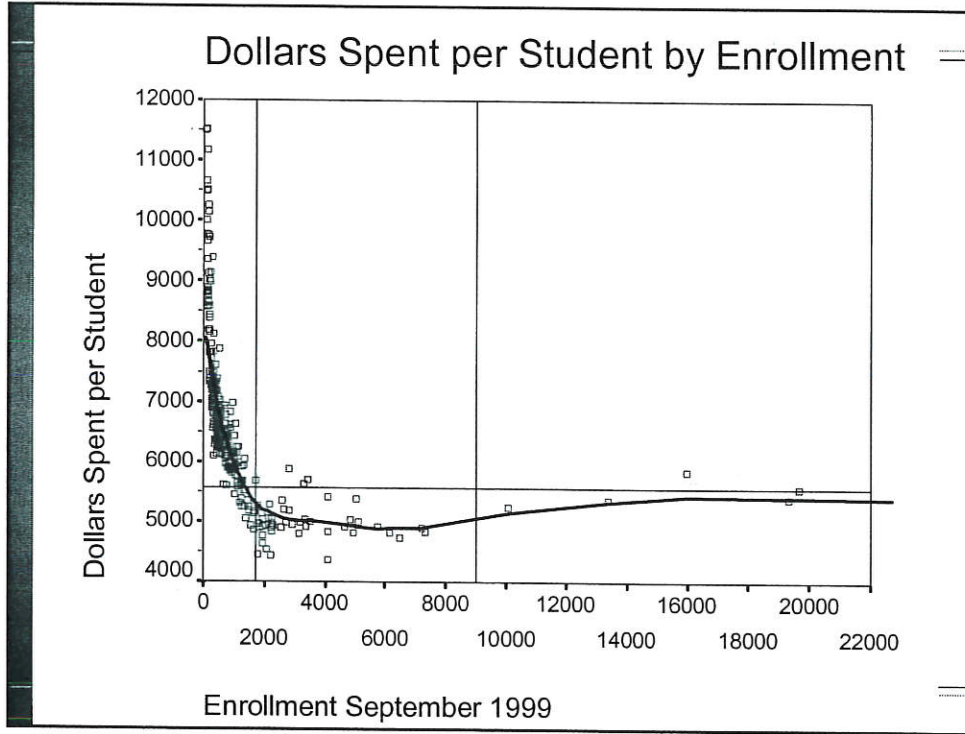


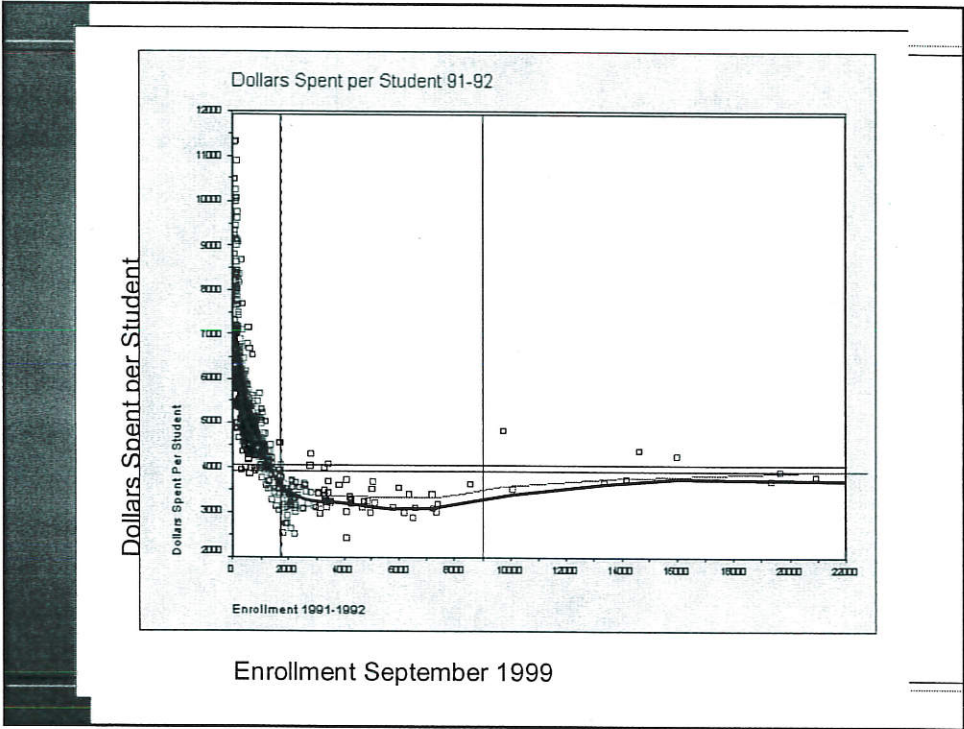
SFFF Schools Compared To Other Districts in the State

- ◆ Average for SFFF is: \$4,981
- ◆ The average in the state is approximately \$5500
- ◆ The highest budget per pupil district is over \$12,000

Differences in How Much Kansas Spend on Students in Different Schools





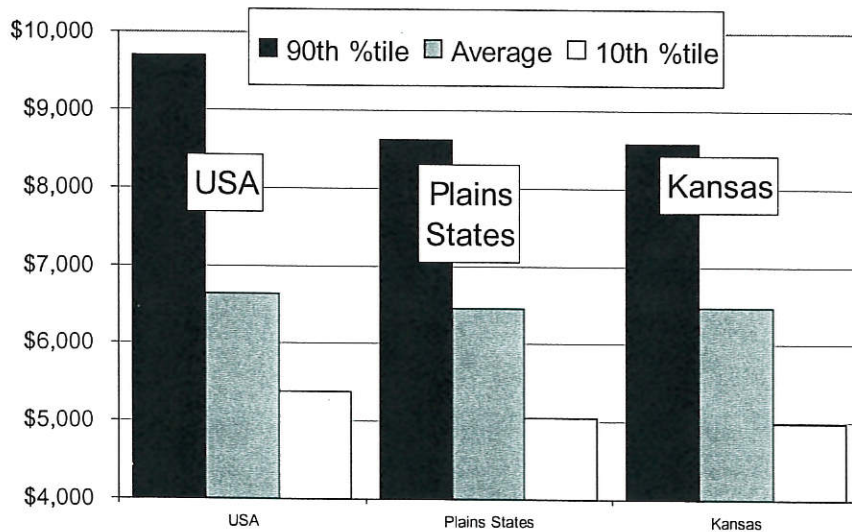


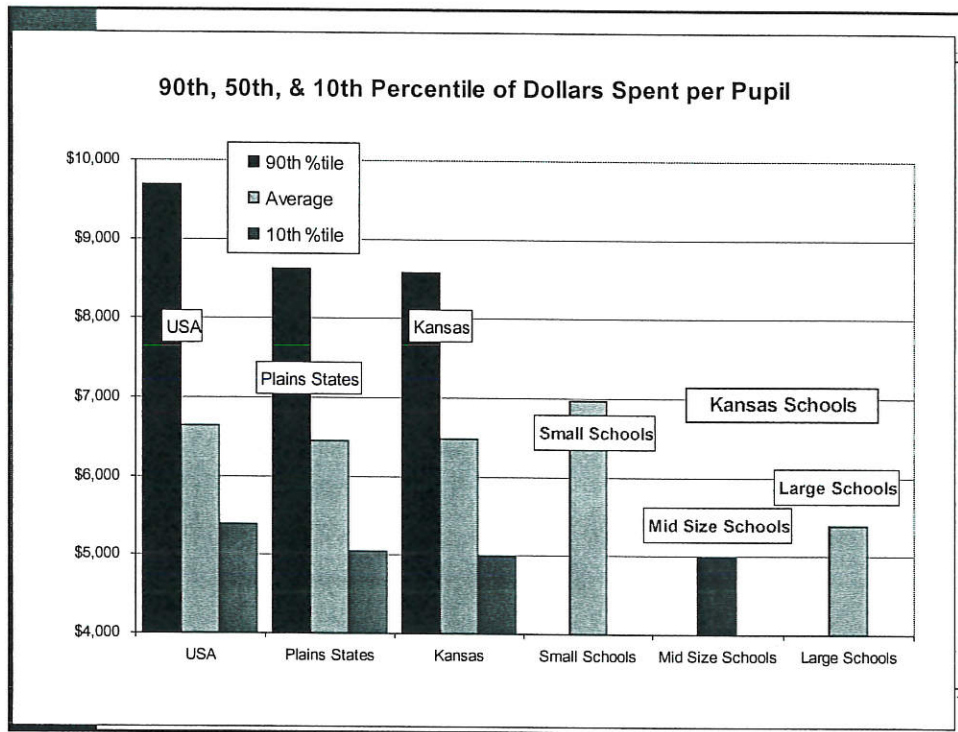
The current state funding formula is not fair or equitable to mid-sized school districts.

How does Kansas funding compare with other states?



90th, 50th, & 10th Percentile of Dollars Spent per Pupil



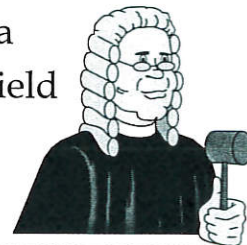


We believe our Advocacy and Legislative efforts have been only marginally successful.



Schools for Fair Funding Lawsuit Districts

- ◆ Arkansas City
- ◆ Augusta
- ◆ Derby
- ◆ Dodge City
- ◆ El Dorado
- ◆ Emporia
- ◆ Fort Scott
- ◆ Great Bend
- ◆ Hays
- ◆ Independence
- ◆ Leavenworth
- ◆ Newton
- ◆ Salina
- ◆ Winfield



SFFF Lawsuit(s) claims:

In federal district court

1. Statewide system of school finance in KS
2. Minorities and children requiring special services are concentrated in larger districts
3. Current finance system spends less money on these children

In state court

1. Wealth based disparity on ability of a community to raise money
2. Equal protection
3. Suitability of funding
4. Due Process

A handout is being provided!

SCHOOLS FOR FAIR FUNDING ISSUES

- ◆ What should you look at?

Issue # 1: We believe our present accountability system could be expanded to include:

- ◆ Monetary incentives for districts that need annual growth and intervention
- ◆ Intervention dollars for under performing schools
- ◆ California's Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999



Issue #2: All Kansas students should have access to a Regents (Scholarship)

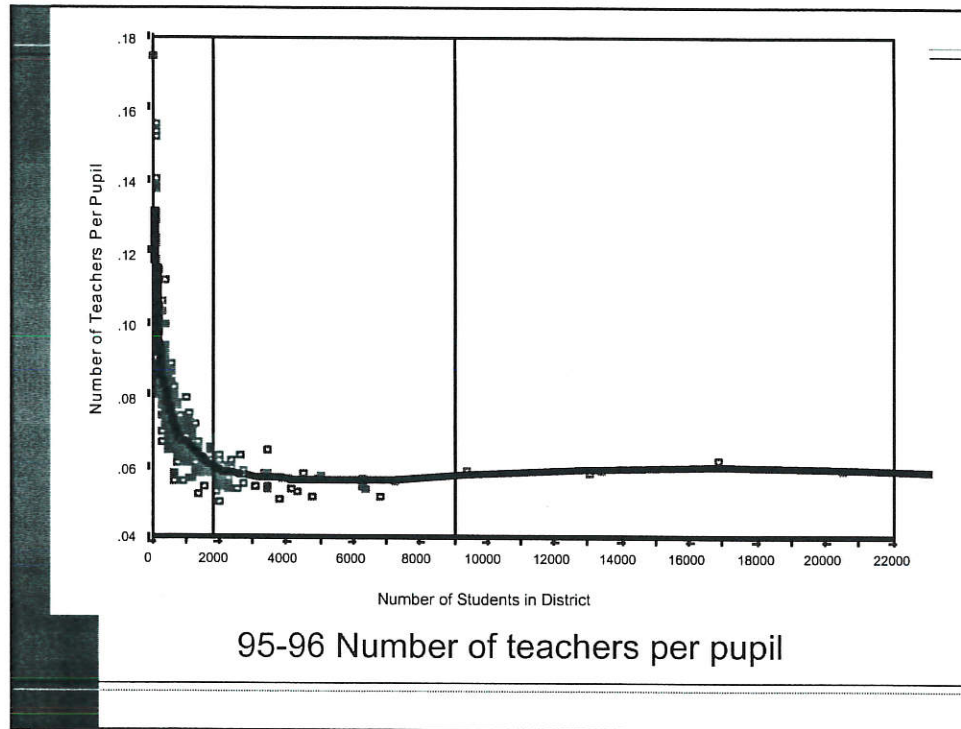
Curriculum: (Kansas qualified admissions program)

- ◆ 4 units English
- ◆ 4 units of Math
- ◆ 3 units of Science
- ◆ 3 units of Social Science
- ◆ 4 units of Foreign Language
- ◆ 1 Unit of Computer Technology
- ◆ Local requirements
- ◆ Electives

Issue #3: All Kansas students should have access to reasonable class sizes.

- ◆ Why should mid-sized districts have larger staff/pupil ratios?





Issue #4: All Kansas students have similar access to technology.

- ◆ Voice
- ◆ Video
- ◆ Data
- ◆ IN EVERY KANSAS CLASSROOM





Issue #5: Teachers salaries should be competitive in a regional/national market for high quality candidates.

A fair formula is admittedly difficult to allocate given that:

- ◆ Some districts keep class sizes artificially low at the expense of higher teacher salaries
- ◆ Many districts raise teachers salaries to be competitive in order to be able to recruit and retain quality teachers which causes class sizes to rise.



Issue #6: Kansas' At Risk Weighting pales in comparison to other states and what the research shows is necessary to make a difference



Many states use the following criterion to qualify students for special at-risk programs

- ◆ Below 30th percentile in norm reference reading scores
- ◆ Below the 25th percentile in total score on a norm referenced test
- ◆ Number of schools attended greater than or = to grade level after grade three

- ◆ Need to modify curriculum for success
- ◆ History of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse
- ◆ English as a second language placement
- ◆ Exhibits violent, aggressive behavior or rages
- ◆ History of retention/suspension
- ◆ Chronic attendance problems

Kansas uses only:

The number of children whose family's income level qualify them for free lunch.

That is only one indicator.



How much will all of this cost?

Probably, *not a great deal more* than Kansas taxpayers are currently spending on the uniform mill levy and the LOB levy combined!



The uniform statewide levy of 35 Mills would have funded many all of our educational needs...if it were in place today.

◆ 92-93 Assessed
Valuation:

\$14,593,121,924

◆ 35 Mills raised
\$510,759,267

◆ 99-00 Assessed
Valuation

\$19,608,421,719

◆ 35 Mills would have
raised \$686,294,760

Instead, the legislature cut the mill levy to 20 mills and added the \$20,000 homestead exemption:

◆ 99-2000
\$353,071,608

◆ Instead of
\$686,294,760 that would have been
available

◆ a difference of \$333,223,152

But, state taxpayers did not save \$333,223,152 because local boards of education raised \$230,603,985 by the use of the supplemental general (LOB) mill levy.



The tax burden was simply shifted from the state level to local boards and communities.



Let's look at this another way.

*Had the legislature not
reduced revenues:*

- ◆ Approximately \$325 million additional dollars per year would have been available to schools in property taxes
- ◆ Approximately \$100 million per year would have been available to schools in motor vehicle taxes

*Since 1996, \$950 million has
not been collected from Kansas
taxpayers to fund schools.*

- ◆ We understand the appeal of tax relief and smaller government if needs and public expectations are being met
- ◆ We would submit in this case, the legislature went too far, too quickly
- ◆ We now have a situation where student achievement and teacher quality at risk

SFFF is working on a fair, adequate financing plan for Kansas students that includes:

- ◆ A significantly higher base per pupil approaching \$5400
- ◆ Total elimination of all LOB legislation
- ◆ Retaining some low enrollment weighting (small by necessity)
- ◆ Inflationary factor

SFFF is working on a fair, adequate financing plan for Kansas students that includes:

- ◆ Retaining other weightings
- ◆ A new approach to at risk funding
- ◆ A built in cost of living index
- ◆ Fully funding special education
- ◆ "Cost of living" weighting
- ◆ Supplemental fund for programs

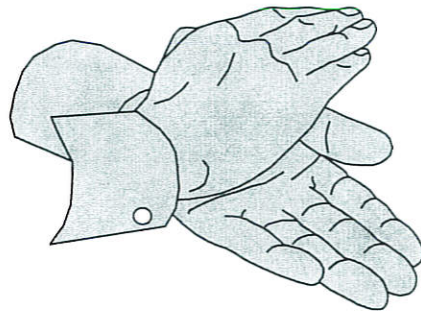
The state should fund a study that will “put to rest” the question of what an education costs. Otherwise all new formulas will be based on:



- ◆ What districts were spending before 1992.
- ◆ What districts are currently spending
- ◆ What districts would like to spend

*Members of the Vision 21st
Century Task Force*

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



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

California's New Accountability System Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999

The Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999 (PSAA) was enacted into law in April 1999, and its implementation is evolving as new information becomes available. This fact sheet, prepared by the California Department of Education, describes highlights from the law and current plans for implementing its statutory requirements. Details of implementation will continue to evolve over the next several years as the legislation becomes fully established.

Purpose

The Public Schools Accountability Act of 1999 (PSAA):

Holds schools accountable for improving students' academic performance.

Establishes an incentive system to provide awards for schools that demonstrate growth as well as interventions and, ultimately, sanctions for some continuously underperforming schools.

Encourages the active participation of parents, students, educators, and the local community in improving student achievement.

How Performance And Progress Will Be Measured

Schools will be ranked according to the Academic Performance Index (API). In addition, schools will be expected to show improvement in students' academic achievement by meeting annual API growth targets. A school's API ranking and growth will also be considered relative to a statewide API performance target, once that target is established by the State Board of Education (SBE). Most, but not all, schools will be included in the system of API ranking and growth targets beginning this year. The API and annual growth targets will be calculated for elementary, middle, and comprehensive high schools that have 100 or more valid student test scores from the state's Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) program. Schools with fewer than 100 valid scores, along with alternative schools, continuation high schools, and county-administered schools, will participate in an alternative accountability system to be developed by July 1, 2000.

School Performance Will Be Measured By The API Academic Performance Index (API).

The API is being developed to measure schools' performance. It will be calculated as a composite score for a school consisting of various indicators. For the 1999-2000 school year, results from the 1999 Stanford 9 portion of the statewide STAR program achievement test will constitute the entire API. (Pending approval of SBE.) Other indicators will be phased in over time. These indicators may include additional assessments, which more closely address the state's curriculum content standards; a primary language test, which assesses academic achievement of some students not yet ready to be assessed in English; a high school exit examination; attendance rates; graduation rates; and other components. The law requires that test results constitute at least 60 percent of the API's value. Only students enrolled in the district

since the previous school year will be included in the API calculations. By December 1999, schools will receive an API score and ranking. A school's API score will be ranked as one of ten categories (deciles). A ranking in the first decile will be the lowest ranking, and a ranking in the tenth decile will be the highest. Each school will receive an API score and decile rank compared to the values of all schools statewide as well as to the values of schools with similar characteristics. Beginning with the 2000-01 school year, the API scores and rankings will be reported each October. Schools must annually report their API ranking, including the components of the ranking, in their local School Accountability Report Cards starting in July 2000. Each school district's governing board must discuss these results at a regularly scheduled meeting.

School Growth Will Be Measured By Annual API Growth Targets

Annual API Growth Targets

In December 1999, schools will also receive API growth targets for the school year. A school's growth target is the amount of improvement a school is expected to make in its API score in a year. By August 2000, schools will receive the report of actual growth achieved in the previous school year. Generally, if a school meets or exceeds its target it will be eligible to receive an award, and if the school does not it may be eligible for an interventions program. The minimum school percentage growth target is five percent annually. Commencing with the 2000-01 school year, an October to August reporting cycle will take place annually. API scores, rankings, and growth targets for the upcoming school year will be disseminated in October, and actual growth for that year will be reported the following August. The API will also be used to determine comparable improvement in academic achievement by all numerically significant ethnic and socioeconomically disadvantaged subgroups of students within schools. A numerically significant ethnic or socioeconomically disadvantaged subgroup is a subgroup that constitutes at least 15 percent of a school's total student population and consists of at least 30 students. All significant subgroups must achieve for a school to be deemed successful and receive an award.

A statewide API performance target will be established Statewide API Performance Target

The ranking and growth of schools will be considered in relation to high academic standards for students. The SBE will adopt a statewide API performance target designed to establish the performance goal or level of proficiency that all schools should aspire to reach. This API performance target score, once developed, will represent a high standard of competency desired of all schools and will be used as an alternate criterion for awards.

Programs To Recognize Effective Schools As To Assist Underperforming Schools

The PSAA law provides funding for an awards program to recognize effective schools as well as for an interventions program to assist continuously underperforming schools to improve their student achievement. Governor's Performance Award Program (GPAP) For the 1999-2000 school year, \$96 million is available for the Governor's Performance Award Program (GPAP). The GPAP will provide monetary and nonmonetary awards for schools that meet or exceed the API growth targets and demonstrate comparable improvement in academic achievement by all

numerically significant ethnic and socioeconomically disadvantaged subgroups. Alternatively, once the SBE adopts the statewide API performance target, schools may also qualify by meeting or exceeding the statewide performance target. GPAP to provide awards of up to \$150 per student for eligible schools. Commencing in September 2000, GPAP awards will be distributed to eligible schools based on growth on the API. Schools receiving these awards may receive up to \$150 per student. In addition to or in lieu of monetary awards, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (SSPI) may also establish nonmonetary awards that could include classifying a school as a distinguished school, listing a school on a public schools honor roll, and commending a school. Schools that are eligible for the GPAP may also request a waiver of certain Education Code requirements, and those demonstrating significant growth will receive maximum flexibility in the expenditure of certain funds.

Immediate Intervention/ Underperforming Schools Program (Ii/Usp)

In 1999-2000, an additional \$96 million is available to support an initial group of 430 schools that volunteered and were selected for the Immediate Intervention/ Underperforming Schools Program (II/USP). This program provides resources for underperforming schools to support development and implementation of school action plans aimed at increasing student achievement. For the 1999-2000 school year, schools scoring in the lower half of the statewide distribution on the STAR test for both 1998 and 1999 were invited to participate in the II/USP. Commencing in August 2000, schools which fail to meet growth targets may volunteer or may be selected to participate in the II/USP, subject to funding. 353 schools to receive II/USP planning grants

In 1999-2000, 353 II/USP schools will receive planning grants of \$50,000 each to develop school action plans. These schools must hire external evaluators to coordinate the plans' development. After the action plans are approved by local governing boards reviewed by the California Department of Education, participating schools receive additional funding to implement and approved by the SBE the plans in the subsequent year. The implementation grants for these schools will be a minimum of \$50,000 for each school, up to approximately \$168 per pupil. 77 schools to receive II/USP implementation grants. The other 77 II/USP schools in 1999-2000 are schools that have already completed the planning process and will receive federal grants of up to \$200 per pupil to implement improvement activities over the next three years. II/USP schools that meet or exceed their growth targets each year are eligible to receive GPAP awards. II/USP schools failing to meet growth targets after one year of implementation face a public hearing.

II/USP schools that fail to meet their growth targets after the first year of implementation are subject to local interventions. The district governing board must hold a public hearing to ensure that the school community is aware of the school's lack of progress. The governing board must then intervene in the school to help it meet its growth target. II/USP schools failing to meet their growth targets but showing significant growth after two years of implementation continue in the II/USP program for another year. II/USP schools failing to meet growth targets and failing to show significant growth after two years of implementation face state sanctions. II/USP schools that fail to meet their growth targets and fail to show significant growth after two years of implementation are subject to state sanctions. Under these circumstances, the SSPI shall "assume

all the legal rights, duties, and powers of the governing board with respect to that school....[and], in consultation with the State Board of Education and the governing board of the school district, shall reassign the principal of that school subject to findings...." The SSPI, in consultation with the SBE, must take at least one of the following actions: Allow students to attend any public school with available space; Allow parents to apply to the SBE to establish a charter school; Assign the management of the school to a college, university, county office of education, or other appropriate educational institution; Reassign other certificated employees of the school; Renegotiate a new collective bargaining agreement when the existing agreement expires; Reorganize the school; or Close the school. In addition, the SSPI, in consultation with the SBE, may take any other action considered necessary against the school district or its governing board, including appointing a new superintendent or taking away the governing board's authority over the school.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

FISCAL YEAR 2002 BUDGET EXPLANATION

The State Board of Education has spent the past three months developing its Fiscal Year 2002 budget for submission to the Governor and the Governor's Vision 21st Century Task Force. This review process included receiving and reviewing recommendations from major educational organizations/advocates. The State Board's concept was to try and consolidate many of the existing programs into the school finance formula or discretionary grants and to grant local boards of education greater authority on how to spend state aid.

Listed below are the Fiscal Year 2002 budget recommendations which the State Board adopted and submitted to the Governor and Division of the Budget on September 15, 2000. The amounts listed represent the additional costs over the current fiscal year.

SCHOOL FINANCE FORMULA

- **Include all-day kindergarten in the school finance formula enrollment count. We assume that 75 percent of the students would participate in this program the first year with a gradual increase to 100 percent over the next three to five years.**

COST: \$ 52,500,000

- **Expand the at-risk program in the school finance formula to include students who have not made satisfactory progress to graduate on schedule the preceding year (grades 9-12) or students (grades K-12) who are not in compliance with truancy/attendance law (K.S.A. 72-1113(c)(1)) for school attendance the preceding year.**

COST: \$ 4,000,000

- **Include inservice education state aid in the school finance formula.**

COST: \$ 1,100,000

- **Provide an increase in the base state aid per pupil (BSAPP) based upon the preceding year's consumer price index.**

COST: None

- **Fund special education at 100 percent of excess cost and include in the school finance formula. This results in adding \$524 to the BSAPP. Maintain current catastrophic state aid program.**

COST: \$ 52,323,180

Senate Education
1-25-01
Attachment 2

- **Increase BSAPP by an additional \$88 as a catch-up provision for prior years and assist in the current year.**

COST: \$ 50,468,352

- **Include parents as teachers in the school finance formula with a .2 weighting for each student. This will eliminate a local match for most school districts.**

COST: \$ 8,500,000

- **Lower the transportation mileage limit from 2.5 to 2.0 miles. It is anticipated this limit will be lowered .5 mile each year over a three-year period until it reaches 1.0. For safety reasons, the State Board does not believe children should have to walk over a mile to school.**

COST: \$ 6,612,500 (first year)

- **Add 3,270 students to the four-year-old at-risk program. This should provide programs for all the four-year-old at-risk students currently not being served. We currently serve 2,230 students of the 5,500 students that could be served by a half-day education program.**

COST: \$ 7,500,000

- **Include structured mentoring in the school finance formula to improve students' skills and raise academic achievement in the areas of reading, mathematics and language arts.**

COST: \$ 1,000,000

- **Include summer school students for the preceding summer in the September 20 enrollment count. This includes any student who did not meet local or state standards and attended summer school. The FTE enrollment count would be added to the September 20 count.**

COST: \$ 24,000,000

- **Include juvenile detention facilities in the school finance formula by counting all students two for one rather than having a separate program.**

COST: \$ 1,000,000

- **Design and implement a state technology network to provide schools with high-speed, broadband access to the Internet, long distance learning, curriculum development, technical support, staff development for teachers, full-motion video service capability and E-Mail and web hosting services to help equalize learning opportunities for all students across the state.**

COST: \$ 4,500,000

- **Develop Kansas curricular standards and provide on-going staff development to teachers and administrators on the standards and state assessment program to ensure students learn what is expected of them.**

COST: \$ 345,000

- **Meet current statutory requirement in funding the state's share of bond and interest payments for capital improvement projects.**

COST: \$ 7,100,000

- **Resumes payment to the KPERS Death and Disability Fund and funds anticipated increase in covered payroll under the State Board's request.**

COST: \$ 19,482,082

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM

The State Board of Education is recommending that the following smaller programs be consolidated into one discretionary grant program.

- **Recognition Program** -- Provide approximately \$25 per student for each attendance center that reaches the standard of excellence or increases student achievement significantly over the preceding school year in the core areas of math, science, social studies, and reading. The local board of education would consult with attendance center staff on expenditure of such funds. These funds could be used for salaries, instructional equipment, supplies, staff development, and/or technology.

COST: \$ 2,000,000

- **School Violence Prevention (Safe and Caring Communities)** -- During each of the past two legislative sessions, \$500,000 was appropriated from the Children's Initiatives Fund to address violence prevention by providing children with mental health/support services in the school setting. The State Board requests \$500,000 to fund this program next year.

COST: No additional cost over FY 2001.

- **Teaching Excellence (National Board Certification)** -- This program improves student learning by strengthening teachers' skills. Funds appropriated under this program are used to fund half the \$2,000 fee that must be paid for teachers who try to attain National Board Certification. In addition, a \$1,000 award is paid to teachers who successfully attain National Board Certification. The 2000 Legislature enacted Senate Bill No. 432 which establishes the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification Incentive Program. Under the program, a teacher who attains National Board certification is issued a master teacher's certificate by the State Board of Education. The certificate is valid for ten years. A teacher employed by a Kansas school district who has attained National Board certification will be paid an incentive bonus of \$1,000.

COST: \$ 52,000

- **Agriculture in the Classroom** -- This program incorporates agriculture concepts into teaching math, language arts, science, social studies and other courses.

COST: \$ 13,333

- **Environmental Education** -- Provides professional development and supplemental environmental education curricula to PreK-12 teachers throughout Kansas.

COST: \$ 13,333

- **Kansas Cultural Heritage Center** -- The Kansas Cultural Heritage Center is a resource center that provides teaching materials and services to schools on Kansas History.

COST: \$ 43,334

- **Communities in Schools of Kansas** -- Operating through schools and community networks, CIS develops local programs such as tutoring, mentoring, health, social and family services across the state to keep children in school so they can succeed. The State Board request totals \$175,000 for FY 2002.

COST: No additional cost over FY 2001

- **Teacher of the Year** -- The Kansas Teacher of the Year Program identifies, recognizes and utilizes representatives of excellent teaching in the elementary and secondary classrooms of Kansas. This program builds and utilizes a network of exemplary teachers who are leaders in the improvement of schools, student performance, and the teaching profession.

COST: \$ 25,000

- **Kansas History Project** -- Unlike U.S. and world history which is taught throughout this country, there is no commercial market for developing state history textbooks and related materials. In January 1999, the State Board of Education approved a motion to support and endorse a proposal made by the Kansas State Historical Society to seek funding for the development of Kansas history teaching materials.

COST: \$ 185,000 (first year)

- **QPA Team Travel Expense Reimbursement** -- Provides funding to reimburse accreditation team members for costs associated with the accreditation process.

COST: \$ 300,000

*Kansas State Board of Education's
FY 2002 Budget Request*

Governor's Recommendations

Base State Aid Per Pupil

Recommendation:

\$50 Increase, from \$3,820 to \$3,870

Cost:

\$28,675,000

Senate Education
1-25-01
Attachment 3

At-Risk Weighting

Recommendation:

Increase from 9% to 10%

Cost:

\$4,000,000

*Four-Year-Old At-Risk
Half-Day Education Program*

Recommendation:

**Expand program by 436 students,
from 2,230 to 2,666 students**

Cost:

\$1,000,000

Supplemental General State Aid

Recommendation:

**Fund statutory requirement with a
\$50 increase in the BSAPP**

Cost:

\$10,894,000

Juvenile Detention Facilities

Recommendation:

**Maintain current year funding.
Provide no additional funding to
cover \$50 increase in the BSAPP.**

Cost:

\$ 0

Capital Improvement Fund

Recommendation:
Fund statutory requirement.

Cost:
\$7,100,000

Special Education Services
State Aid

Recommendation:
Include in school finance formula with a weighting of 3.113 for severely disabled students and .6968 for other special education students. Fund at 85.3 percent of excess costs.

Cost:
\$8,043,000

Parents As Teachers

Recommendation:

**Expand program to include 3 year-olds.
Serve additional families on waiting lists.**

Cost:

\$2,000,000

Inservice Education

Recommendation:

**Appropriate \$2,600,000 which will result
in a pro-ration of state aid equal to an
estimated 38.5 percent.**

Cost:

(\$2,000,000)

School Food Service Aid

Recommendation:

Maintain current year funding level to meet minimum federal match requirement.

Cost:

\$ 0

Structured Mentoring Grants

Recommendation:

Maintain current year funding of \$500,000 which will fund approximately nine grants.

Cost:

\$ 0

Mentor Teacher Grants

Recommendation:

Reappropriate \$1 million approved by the Legislature for the current year to fund 2000 SB No. 432 in FY 2002.

Cost:

\$ 0

School Violence Prevention Grants

Recommendation:

Funds program at current year level of \$500,000. Likely will fund continuation of eight existing grants.

Cost:

\$ 0

Vision Study Grant

Recommendation:

Continue vision study grant with the Kansas Optometrics Association at the current year funding level of \$250,000.

(Provide vision therapy to approximately 150 students.)

Cost:

\$ 0

Communities in Schools

Recommendation:

Maintain funding at current year level of \$175,000. Funds services to approximately 18,000 students.

Cost:

\$ 0

Educable Deaf/Blind Grants

Recommendation:

Maintain funding at current year level of \$110,000. Funds services to approximately 70 students across 25 local districts or cooperatives.

Cost:

\$ 0

KPERS - Schools

Recommendation:

Resumes payment to Death and Disability Fund. Funds anticipated increase in covered payroll due to \$50 increase in the BSAPP.

Cost:

\$16,411,693

Technology Infrastructure Study

Recommendation:

Funds study to identify needs of education community and how to efficiently deliver desired services.

Cost:

\$500,000

School Finance Study

Recommendation:

Conduct an independent assessment of current school finance formula to address any serious inequities and opportunities for improvement.

Cost:

\$450,000

Sports Hall of Fame

Recommendation:

Funds operating grant for the Kansas Sports Hall of Fame located in Abilene. Mission is to provide exhibits, archives, facilities and services to honor those individuals and teams whose achievements have brought distinction to the state of Kansas.

Cost:

\$50,000

Challenger Project

Recommendation:

Continues funding at current year level of \$50,000 to support Challenger Learning Center located in Wellington. Offers students the opportunity to enhance their skills in space, science, mathematics and technology.

Cost:

\$ 0

National Board Certification

Recommendation:

Provides scholarship stipends for up to 54 teachers applying for national board certification and bonus awards for up to 56 teachers successfully attaining national board certification.

Cost:

\$12,000

Agriculture in the Classroom

Recommendation:

Recommends \$35,000, or a \$5,000 increase over the current year.

Cost:

\$5,000

Environmental Education

Recommendation:

**Recommends \$35,000, or a \$5,000
increase over the current year.**

Cost:

\$5,000

Programs Not Funded by the Governor

- * **All-Day Kindergarten**
- * **Extended School Year (Summer School)**
- * **At-Risk Program (students not scheduled to graduate on time and students not in compliance with the state's attendance/truancy law)**
- * **Increase transportation state aid by phasing in a reduction on the mileage threshold**
- * **Establish State Technology Backbone**

*Programs Not Funded by the Governor
(Continued)*

- * **Discretionary Grants Program (new items include Recognition Program, Teacher of the Year Program and QPA Travel Expense Reimbursement Program)**
- * **Staff development to support Kansas Curricular Standards and State Assessment**