

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Kathe Decker at 9:00 a.m. on March 18, 2004 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Carolyn Rampey Legislative Research Department
Art Griggs, Office of the Revisor of Statues
Ann Deitcher, Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Rep. Kenny Wilk
Rep. Don Hill
Rep. Kay Schallenkamp, Pres. Emporia State
Speaker of the House, Rep. Doug Mays
Majority Leader, Rep. Clay Aurand
Bob VanCrum, Blue Valley School District
Dr. Mike Pomarico, Supt. Derby
Mitch Nutterfield, Dodge City Public Schools
Mark Tallman, KASB
Mark Desetti, KNEA
Karl Peterjohn, Ks Taxpayer Network
Joan Wagnon, Sec. Of Revenue
Bruce Wyatt, Ks State Board of Ed
Jim Menze, United School Administrators

HB 2937 - an act relating to school finance; authorizing school districts to reduce or eliminate a certain property tax exemption; concerning a cost of living weighting.

The Chair recognized Representative Wilk who spoke to the Committee in support of **HB 2937**.
(No written testimony was provided.)

Kay Schallenkamp appeared next as a proponent of **HB 2937**. (No written testimony was provided.)

Representative Hill offered testimony in support of **HB 2937**. (Attachment 1.)

Speaking as a proponent of **HB 2937** was Representative Mays. (No written testimony was provided.)

Representative Aurand offered testimony in support of **HB 2937**. (Attachments 2, 3, 4 and 5.)

Appearing as a proponent of **HB 2937** was Bob VanCrum. (Attachment 6.)

Testifying in opposition to **HB 2937** was Dr. Pomarico, (Attachment 7); Mitch Nutterfield, (Attachment 8); Mark Tallman, (Attachment 9); Mark Desetti, (Attachment 10); Karl Peterjohn, (Attachment 11) and Jim Menze, (Attachment 12).

Joan Wagnon spoke not as a proponent or opponent but giving information she felt would be useful to **HB 2937** and offered the assistance of her staff in any way they could help in working the bill. (Attachments 13 and 14.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE at 9:00 a.m. on March 18, 2004 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

Bruce Wyatt addressed the Committee in regard to the concerns of the State Board of Education. (Attachment 15).

The hearing on **HB 2937** was closed.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:10 a.m. The next meeting is scheduled for Friday, March 19, 2004.

Testimony to House Education Committee

March 18, 2004

Chairman Decker and members of the committee, I am pleased to appear today in support of the concept of the Center for Innovative School Leadership which is contained in HB 2937

I am a first term legislator with much to learn about education policy and funding. I have appreciated the opportunity I have had as a member of the Interim School Finance Committee and I look forward to the challenge we face in the future in the school finance realm.

As I recall hearing the Governor describe the Education First initiative in January I was particularly interested in the Efficiency Audit component of that program. In discussing that concept with colleagues including Representative Wilk I became aware of initiatives in other states with similar objectives and I also reviewed the work our Legislative Post Audit has completed over the years in the areas of reviewing efficiency improvement and promotion of best practices.

Reflecting on what I have learned I am convinced we have a wonderful opportunity in the near term to discover and optimize the attributes of our public education system which have helped contribute to some of the highest test scores and greatest cost efficiency in the nation. I am delighted the objectives we need to address are perfectly suited to be met with the resources at Emporia State University. In the longer term I believe we have the potential in Kansas to create a model which might serve a model for other states to follow.

Representative Wilk and President Kay Schallenkamp are hear to provide details of the Center for Innovative School Leadership. I urge the committees favorable consideration of this concept.

House Education Committee
Date: 3/18/04
Attachment # 1



CLAY AURAND
MAJORITY LEADER

High Cost of Teacher Salaries Comparison

Average Salary for a Teacher with 10 Years Experience

USD 453	USD 512	
<u>Leavenworth</u>	<u>Shawnee Mission</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>
\$41,171	\$49,171	17.3%

- In order for Shawnee Mission to hire the same teacher that Leavenworth can hire, Shawnee Mission must pay between 14 - 17% more in salary.
- Either Shawnee Mission pays their teachers more than they need to, or Shawnee Mission must pay higher salaries in order to compensate for the high cost of living in the district.
- The extra cost of salaries must come from other parts of the Shawnee Mission budget.
- The Cost of Living Weighting will allow Shawnee Mission and the 15 school districts with similar problems to address this problem without spending any state money.

House Education Committee

Date: 3/18/04

Attachment # 2

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USD Statewide Totals

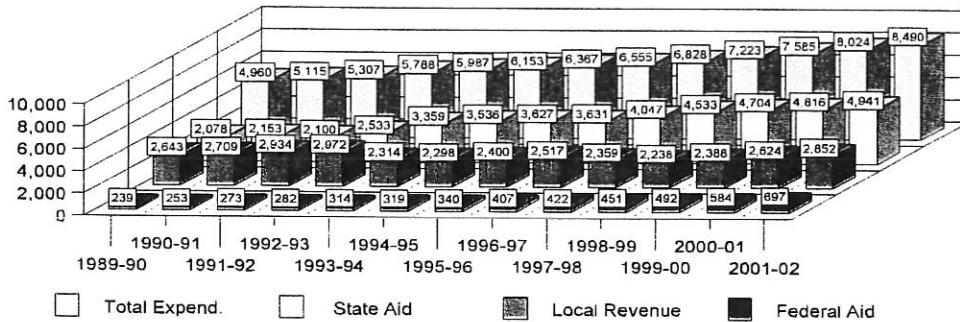
Basic Data

School Year	FTE * Enrollment	State Aid	Federal Aid	Local Revenue	Total Expenditures**
1989-1990	409,656.1	851,203,170	97,985,711	1,082,548,908	2,031,737,789
1990-1991	416,383.2	896,415,847	105,256,560	1,128,045,685	2,129,718,092
1991-1992	424,737.4	891,906,581	116,101,192	1,246,174,438	2,254,182,211
1992-1993	431,320.5	1,092,563,257	121,624,374	1,282,096,485	2,496,284,116
1993-1994	437,210.1	1,468,606,823	137,260,114	1,011,858,024	2,617,724,961
1994-1995	440,684.2	1,558,335,916	140,485,296	1,012,554,570	2,711,375,782
1995-1996	442,465.9	1,604,933,171	150,316,623	1,061,918,793	2,817,168,587
1996-1997	445,767.3	1,618,449,030	181,533,320	1,121,816,183	2,921,798,533
1997-1998	448,609.0	1,815,684,144	189,120,462	1,058,428,663	3,063,233,269
1998-1999	448,925.7	2,035,194,082	202,565,725	1,004,736,639	3,242,496,446
1999-2000	448,610.3	2,110,484,390	220,780,350	1,071,444,132	3,402,708,872
2000-2001	446,969.9	2,152,622,486	261,038,153	1,172,918,480	3,586,579,119
2001-2002	445,376.6	2,200,529,799	310,295,280	1,270,261,060	3,781,086,139

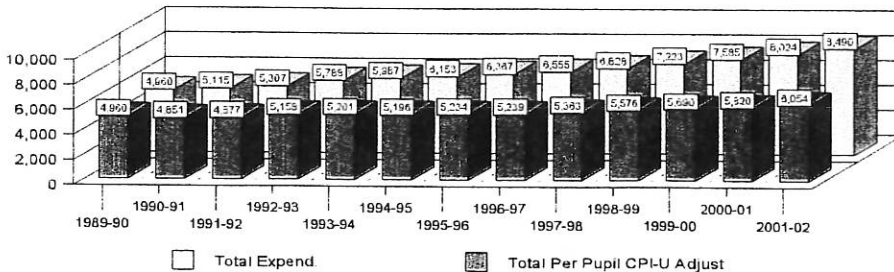
Amount Per Pupil

School Year	State Aid	Federal Aid	Local Revenue	Total Expend.	Total % Inc.	Total Per Pupil CPI-U Adj	Total % Inc.
1989-90	2,078	239	2,643	4,960	n/a	4,960	n/a
1990-91	2,153	253	2,709	5,115	3.1	4,851	(2.2)
1991-92	2,100	273	2,934	5,307	3.8	4,877	0.5
1992-93	2,533	282	2,972	5,788	9.1	5,158	5.8
1993-94	3,359	314	2,314	5,987	3.4	5,201	0.8
1994-95	3,536	319	2,298	6,153	2.8	5,196	(0.1)
1995-96	3,627	340	2,400	6,367	3.5	5,234	0.7
1996-97	3,631	407	2,517	6,555	3.0	5,239	0.1
1997-98	4,047	422	2,359	6,828	4.2	5,363	2.4
1998-99	4,533	451	2,238	7,223	5.8	5,576	4.0
1999-00	4,704	492	2,388	7,585	5.0	5,690	2.0
2000-01	4,816	584	2,624	8,024	5.8	5,820	2.3
2001-02	4,941	697	2,852	8,490	5.8	6,054	4.0

Amount Per Pupil By Source



Total Expenditures & CPI-U Adjusted Amounts Per Pupil



Source of Information—State Department of Education. For explanation, see other side.

*September 20th Full-Time Equivalency Enrollment (Includes 4 yr at risk)

**Total expenditures include the following funds (less transfers): General, Supplemental General, Adult Education, Adult Supplemental Education, Bilingual Education, Capital Outlay, Driver Training, Educational Excellence Grant Program, Extraordinary School Program, Food Service, Inservice Education, Parent Education Program, Summer School, Special Education, Technology Education, Transportation, Vocational Education, Area Vocational School, Judgements, Special Liability Expense, School Retirement, Disability Income Benefits Reserve, Health Care Services Reserve, Group Life Insurance Reserve, Risk Management Reserve, School Workers' Compensation Reserve, Contingency Reserve, Student Material Revolving, Textbook Rental, Bond and Interest #1, Bond and Interest #2, No-Fund Warrant, Special Assessment, Temporary Note, Cooperative Bilingual Education, Cooperative Elementary Guidance, Cooperative Special Education, and unbudgeted federal funds.

Federal funds were based on the amount distributed by the State Department of Education or the amount shown in the budget, whichever is higher.

Local revenue is computed by determining the total expenditures minus state and federal aid. It is not unusual for a district to accumulate monies in its capital outlay fund for large projects and spend the money in one year. During that year, expenditures will be higher than usual and may drop the following year. Also, in those districts where the voters have approved a bond issue, the expenditures would be higher in the year that the district begins making bond payments.

School District Name	District Number	Counties in which School Districts are located	Average Appraised	Percent Weighting*
Blue Valley	229	Johnson, Miami	304,123	5.0%
DeSoto	232	Johnson	193,811	5.0%
Olathe	233	Johnson	188,221	5.0%
Shawnee Mission	512	Johnson	187,259	5.0%
Andover	385	Butler, Sedgwick	178,674	4.7%
Louisburg	416	Miami	171,707	4.1%
Piper	203	Wyandotte	164,412	3.4%
Auburn Washburn	437	Shawnee	163,882	3.4%
Basehor-Linwood	458	Leavenworth	161,558	3.2%
Spring Hill	230	Johnson, Miami	160,648	3.1%
Lawrence	497	Douglas, Jefferson, Leavenworth	152,037	2.4%
Lansing	469	Leavenworth	144,393	1.7%
Maize	266	Sedgwick	140,841	1.4%
Gardner-Edgerton-Antioch	231	Johnson, Miami	138,694	1.2%
Paola	368	Miami	135,228	0.9%
Goddard	265	Sedgwick	125,946	0.1%

FORMULAS:

Threshold: (2003 average statewide residential value)*1.25
Percent Difference: [(average appraised)-(threshold)]/(threshold)
Percent Weighting: (Percent Difference)*0.109***

2003 Average Statewide Residential Value=\$100,032
Treshhold=\$125,040

NOTE: According to 2002 US Census Data, 18.7% of the average household income goes to housing.
According to the 2001-2002 Bureau of Labor Statistics, 56.4% of housing expenditures goes to pay for shelter.

*The Percent Weighting would be multiplied by the district's state financial aid.

**Figures based on current law.

***58.7% of 18.7% = 10.9%

House Education Committee
Date: 3/18/04
Attachment # 4



Division of Fiscal and Administrative Services

785-296-3871
785-296-0459 (fax)

120 SE 10th Avenue • Topeka, KS 66612-1182 • (785) 296-6338 (TTY) • www.ksde.org

March 15, 2004

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Deputy
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: Proposed School Finance Plan

Attached is a computer printout which amends the current school finance formula that provides for the following changes.

- Increases at-risk weighting from .10 to .15
- Increases bilingual weighting from .20 to .24
- Authorizes boards of education to remove the first \$20,000 exemption on residential property (subject to protest petition) and makes the 20-mill levy applicable to this valuation and deposits the revenue in the special education fund.
- Provides a potential increase in school funding for all school districts whose average appraised value of residential property exceeds 25 percent of the state average. This will affect approximately 16 school districts (subject to protest petition). This revenue may be deposited in the following funds: special education, bilingual education, or parents as teachers.

	<u>STATE COST</u>
Increase at-risk weighting from .10 to .15	\$ 25,400,000
Increase bilingual weighting from .20 to .24	2,000,000
Teacher Mentoring	1,000,000
TOTAL STATE COST	\$ 28,400,000
	<u>LOCAL COST</u>
Maximum revenue from removing the first \$20,000 exemption for special education (subject to protest petition and board approval)	\$ 39,600,000
Potential increase in local property tax as result of appraised value of homes exceeding 25 percent of state average (subject to protest petition and board approval)	23,000,000
TOTAL LOCAL COST	62,600,000
GRAND TOTAL (maximum amount)	\$ 91,000,000

COLUMN EXPLANATION

- Column
- 1 -- 2003-04 General fund budget
 - 2 -- September 20, 2003, FTE enrollment
 - 3 -- 2004-05 Estimated increase at-risk weighting from .10 to .15
 - 4 -- 2004-05 Estimated increase bilingual weighting from .20 to .24
 - 5 -- 2004-05 Estimated total increase in state aid (Column 3 + 4)
 - 6 -- 2004-05 Potential revenue removing the exemption on the first \$20,000 on residential property

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			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6
			2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev
USD			Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Potential Rev
No.	County Name	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/2003	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	Excluding First \$20,000 Exemption
258	Allen	Humboldt	3,759,085	525.0	32,063	-	32,063	47,627
257	Allen	Iola	8,221,623	1,440.1	96,189	-	96,189	141,210
256	Allen	Marmaton Valley	2,868,664	366.5	23,951	-	23,951	28,277
479	Anderson	Crest	2,051,639	241.5	13,906	-	13,906	23,590
365	Anderson	Garnett	6,763,727	1,069.2	64,512	-	64,512	119,191
409	Atchison	Atchison	8,546,115	1,583.1	132,500	-	132,500	175,931
377	Atchison	Atchison County	5,111,522	726.5	28,587	-	28,587	74,742
254	Barber	Barber Co.	4,237,711	609.0	23,178	-	23,178	56,821
255	Barber	South Barber Co.	2,157,872	276.0	13,520	-	13,520	27,092
354	Barton	Clafflin	2,307,756	315.3	8,112	-	8,112	21,611
355	Barton	Ellinwood	3,536,963	509.5	23,564	-	23,564	49,020
428	Barton	Great Bend	14,791,041	3,059.9	264,229	28,200	292,429	285,310
431	Barton	Hoisington	4,225,736	650.4	37,857	-	37,857	66,049
234	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	9,734,760	1,964.0	143,704	387	144,091	197,623
235	Bourbon	Uniontown	3,323,725	461.0	34,381	-	34,381	36,102
430	Brown	Brown County	4,586,540	630.1	48,288	3,477	51,765	54,677
415	Brown	Hiawatha	6,307,893	965.4	57,559	-	57,559	101,907
385	Butler	Andover	16,510,848	3,386.2	48,673	772	49,445	236,055
402	Butler	Augusta	10,241,199	2,064.5	87,303	-	87,303	180,258
375	Butler	Circle	8,536,844	1,481.5	53,696	-	53,696	129,266
396	Butler	Douglass	5,395,066	860.5	33,221	-	33,221	57,314
490	Butler	El Dorado	10,454,437	2,097.0	121,299	-	121,299	209,284
492	Butler	Flinthills	2,371,496	316.6	9,271	-	9,271	24,351
205	Butler	Leon	4,872,788	714.6	22,405	-	22,405	66,523
206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	3,723,932	527.1	17,769	-	17,769	56,243
394	Butler	Rose Hill	8,684,797	1,794.3	39,789	-	39,789	116,214
284	Chase	Chase County	3,320,635	458.4	27,041	-	27,041	56,980
285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	1,574,945	179.5	14,293	-	14,293	15,365
286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	3,207,063	424.0	29,358	-	29,358	44,138
508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	5,142,426	844.3	61,808	-	61,808	81,467
493	Cherokee	Columbus	7,401,894	1,275.1	91,553	-	91,553	130,222
499	Cherokee	Galena	4,742,991	751.4	80,737	-	80,737	58,296
404	Cherokee	Riverton	5,227,025	803.2	56,400	-	56,400	59,048
103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	1,507,729	154.0	9,272	-	9,272	21,822
297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	2,693,284	353.5	18,929	-	18,929	42,222
220	Clark	Ashland	1,893,256	227.5	13,134	-	13,134	21,462
219	Clark	Minneola	1,972,448	268.0	16,611	-	16,611	16,988

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6
			2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev
USD			Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First
No.	County Name	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/2003	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemption
379	Clay	Clay Center	7,984,821	1,422.8	68,375	-	68,375	138,693
333	Cloud	Concordia	6,872,663	1,111.2	76,101	-	76,101	114,191
334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	1,852,695	233.7	16,225	-	16,225	26,651
244	Coffey	Burlington	5,674,747	845.5	37,471	-	37,471	69,269
243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	3,872,271	568.0	25,110	-	25,110	45,468
245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	2,166,757	291.5	13,134	-	13,134	30,161
300	Comanche	Comanche County	2,321,277	291.0	10,816	-	10,816	32,914
470	Cowley	Arkansas City	14,944,016	2,853.0	261,138	11,976	273,114	264,773
462	Cowley	Central	2,444,506	343.3	16,610	-	16,610	34,716
471	Cowley	Dexter	1,670,748	208.8	12,747	-	12,747	11,353
463	Cowley	Udall	2,568,895	367.5	19,702	-	19,702	34,617
465	Cowley	Winfield	13,021,014	2,523.0	149,498	3,477	152,975	224,935
247	Crawford	Cherokee	5,211,187	813.0	47,514	-	47,514	78,058
249	Crawford	Frontenac	4,464,469	726.5	32,450	-	32,450	62,184
248	Crawford	Girard	6,316,778	1,054.0	49,833	-	49,833	89,602
246	Crawford	Northeast	3,722,001	541.0	45,970	-	45,970	68,935
250	Crawford	Pittsburg	12,756,012	2,456.2	215,555	7,726	223,281	335,620
294	Decatur	Oberlin	3,228,695	442.0	19,702	-	19,702	54,709
295	Decatur	Prairie Heights	722,767	60.5	2,704	-	2,704	8,469
435	Dickinson	Abilene	7,472,974	1,411.6	71,851	-	71,851	137,118
473	Dickinson	Chapman	6,321,413	1,002.2	42,107	-	42,107	94,894
487	Dickinson	Herington	3,289,345	504.7	25,110	-	25,110	52,811
481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	3,064,904	419.5	22,019	-	22,019	38,672
393	Dickinson	Solomon	2,899,182	407.7	20,088	-	20,088	32,810
486	Doniphan	Elwood	2,351,408	351.0	26,655	-	26,655	17,061
425	Doniphan	Highland	2,060,138	268.5	10,430	-	10,430	24,807
433	Doniphan	Midway	1,825,654	215.0	11,589	-	11,589	17,566
429	Doniphan	Troy	2,715,689	389.7	18,156	-	18,156	31,811
406	Doniphan	Wathena	2,651,950	373.0	12,362	-	12,362	35,682
348	Douglas	Baldwin City	7,525,897	1,306.2	28,199	-	28,199	106,602
491	Douglas	Eudora	6,918,247	1,200.5	35,925	-	35,925	87,907
497	Douglas	Lawrence	49,450,263	9,614.5	390,936	20,474	411,410	1,002,830
347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerte	2,390,038	312.7	20,860	3,863	24,723	41,977
502	Edwards	Lewis	1,436,650	129.0	8,885	-	8,885	12,438
283	Elk	Elk Valley	1,821,405	197.5	21,246	-	21,246	13,581
282	Elk	West Elk	3,393,259	451.0	33,994	-	33,994	55,268
388	Ellis	Ellis	2,626,067	352.9	14,293	-	14,293	44,097

5-4

5-9

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6
			2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev
USD			Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First
No.	County Name	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/2003	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemption
489	Ellis	Hays	16,132,661	3,023.7	124,003	1,545	125,548	332,420
432	Ellis	Victoria	2,102,245	276.6	5,408	-	5,408	33,499
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	4,273,251	624.8	24,723	-	24,723	69,426
328	Ellsworth	Lorraine	3,360,424	465.5	27,814	-	27,814	47,185
457	Finney	Garden City	36,525,051	7,057.7	644,735	186,969	831,704	402,277
363	Finney	Holcomb	5,695,221	865.0	46,356	6,953	53,309	36,874
459	Ford	Bucklin	2,100,313	266.5	14,293	386	14,679	25,236
443	Ford	Dodge City	30,361,249	5,580.9	595,675	279,295	874,970	351,178
381	Ford	Spearville	2,376,131	342.0	6,567	-	6,567	19,431
288	Franklin	Central Heights	4,426,225	629.5	26,268	-	26,268	50,177
290	Franklin	Ottawa	11,619,518	2,375.1	126,320	386	126,706	216,419
289	Franklin	Wellsville	4,947,730	779.5	19,315	-	19,315	71,158
287	Franklin	West Franklin	5,982,242	921.0	46,356	-	46,356	84,266
475	Geary	Junction City	30,484,092	6,022.9	433,815	24,723	458,538	306,975
292	Gove	Grainfield	1,663,408	186.5	10,430	-	10,430	15,613
291	Gove	Grinnell	1,286,765	132.5	3,477	-	3,477	11,461
293	Gove	Quinter	2,728,823	351.5	13,134	-	13,134	25,064
281	Graham	Hill City	3,775,710	416.6	23,951	-	23,951	47,333
214	Grant	Ulysses	8,767,465	1,720.6	121,299	19,315	140,614	107,196
102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	4,379,483	659.0	27,814	8,885	36,699	49,826
476	Gray	Copeland	1,207,960	127.0	11,203	5,408	16,611	12,039
477	Gray	Ingalls	2,001,807	258.5	15,066	7,340	22,406	12,814
371	Gray	Montezuma	1,990,604	237.2	13,135	7,726	20,861	22,506
200	Greeley	Greeley County	2,154,781	284.0	18,929	7,339	26,268	25,215
389	Greenwood	Eureka	4,826,432	689.3	43,652	-	43,652	96,484
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	1,168,171	125.0	9,271	-	9,271	11,014
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	2,117,310	268.4	16,225	-	16,225	26,631
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	3,388,624	487.0	44,038	13,907	57,945	40,482
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	6,249,948	951.3	66,057	-	66,057	94,373
511	Harper	Attica	1,248,908	132.0	8,885	-	8,885	14,684
369	Harvey	Burrton	1,968,971	254.2	16,610	-	16,610	25,421
440	Harvey	Halstead	4,661,096	700.8	30,904	-	30,904	71,642
460	Harvey	Hesston	4,888,627	792.6	18,929	772	19,701	51,785
373	Harvey	Newton	16,907,965	3,472.0	229,462	13,134	242,596	324,459
439	Harvey	Sedgwick	3,318,703	505.9	15,066	-	15,066	31,453
507	Haskell	Satanta	2,957,127	391.0	26,655	17,384	44,039	25,395
374	Haskell	Sublette	3,220,969	470.6	27,041	11,975	39,016	34,214

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6
			2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev
USD			Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First
No.	County Name	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/2003	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemption
228	Hodgeman	Hanston	1,221,481	99.0	5,795	-	5,795	9,096
227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	2,212,340	292.0	11,976	386	12,362	23,573
336	Jackson	Holton	6,602,640	1,107.8	38,630	-	38,630	94,735
337	Jackson	Mayetta	5,823,473	904.4	45,197	-	45,197	58,090
335	Jackson	North Jackson	3,056,406	423.5	17,384	-	17,384	32,992
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	3,589,500	492.5	16,225	-	16,225	38,055
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	5,929,705	945.1	25,110	-	25,110	74,715
342	Jefferson	McLouth	3,777,628	548.0	15,452	-	15,452	56,034
341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	4,669,594	655.8	34,381	-	34,381	62,714
343	Jefferson	Perry	6,247,630	981.0	35,925	-	35,925	88,373
338	Jefferson	Valley Halls	2,970,647	430.5	15,066	-	15,066	36,296
279	Jewell	Jewell	1,595,419	177.0	10,430	-	10,430	13,442
278	Jewell	Mankato	1,810,202	216.5	12,362	-	12,362	23,166
104	Jewell	White Rock	1,272,472	141.0	6,953	-	6,953	13,778
229	Johnson	Blue Valley	97,140,157	18,082.0	59,877	4,636	64,513	1,304,682
232	Johnson	DeSoto	22,520,517	4,258.4	76,487	11,202	87,689	331,552
231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	16,528,232	3,233.1	87,690	387	88,077	234,769
233	Johnson	Olathe	117,796,777	21,735.4	395,958	15,838	411,796	1,582,138
512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	137,833,772	28,218.6	560,908	32,449	593,357	3,185,987
230	Johnson	Spring Hill	8,301,587	1,535.0	25,882	-	25,882	120,787
216	Kearny	Deerfield	2,346,386	307.4	27,814	14,293	42,107	14,389
215	Kearny	Lakin	4,506,190	682.3	42,880	9,271	52,151	43,342
332	Kingman	Cunningham	2,145,897	256.5	11,589	-	11,589	26,167
331	Kingman	Kingman	7,076,243	1,165.4	61,808	-	61,808	112,917
422	Kiowa	Greensburg	2,207,705	308.7	14,679	-	14,679	34,875
474	Kiowa	Haviland	1,569,923	172.0	10,044	-	10,044	11,420
424	Kiowa	Mullinville	1,274,404	153.6	7,726	-	7,726	6,856
505	Labette	Chetopa	2,101,858	282.0	36,312	-	36,312	27,183
506	Labette	Labette County	8,936,664	1,652.0	80,737	-	80,737	122,869
504	Labette	Oswego	3,443,478	518.5	36,698	-	36,698	37,287
503	Labette	Parsons	8,176,040	1,530.6	132,115	-	132,115	171,962
482	Lane	Dighton	1,948,884	251.0	13,134	-	13,134	31,377
468	Lane	Healy	1,075,073	110.5	5,795	772	6,567	6,449
458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	9,929,069	2,024.0	19,701	-	19,701	154,227
449	Leavenworth	Easton	4,780,849	698.8	16,998	-	16,998	55,225
207	Leavenworth	Ft. Leavenworth	8,557,704	1,799.0	11,589	-	11,589	-
469	Leavenworth	Lansing	9,607,667	2,018.5	20,088	-	20,088	151,440

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			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6
			2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev
USD			Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First
No.	County Name	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/2003	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemption
453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	20,671,299	4,005.2	295,133	5,022	300,155	390,377
464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	8,407,433	1,518.7	34,381	-	34,381	126,063
298	Lincoln	Lincoln	2,766,681	366.5	23,564	-	23,564	44,536
299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	1,412,699	157.0	11,589	-	11,589	19,742
346	Linn	Jayhawk	4,153,884	595.9	35,540	-	35,540	69,129
344	Linn	Pleasanton	2,782,519	397.5	30,904	-	30,904	36,128
362	Linn	Prairie View	6,381,676	954.0	37,084	-	37,084	108,314
274	Logan	Oakley	3,191,224	432.3	26,655	-	26,655	46,917
275	Logan	Triplains	984,292	104.5	5,021	-	5,021	7,984
253	Lyon	Emporia	25,444,422	4,646.5	394,026	105,073	499,099	353,262
251	Lyon	North Lyon Co.	4,593,880	629.0	30,904	-	30,904	54,367
252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	4,109,846	600.5	23,178	-	23,178	47,587
397	Marion	Centre	2,223,157	258.5	12,747	-	12,747	26,354
410	Marion	Durham-Hills	4,622,080	653.0	22,019	-	22,019	67,204
411	Marion	Goessel	2,193,025	286.2	5,022	-	5,022	24,520
408	Marion	Marion	4,652,211	635.0	31,290	-	31,290	72,532
398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	3,138,688	430.4	20,861	-	20,861	40,256
488	Marshall	Axtell	2,338,660	322.5	11,203	-	11,203	27,277
364	Marshall	Marysville	5,445,671	792.0	32,836	-	32,836	92,132
498	Marshall	Valley Heights	3,076,880	394.9	19,315	-	19,315	36,567
380	Marshall	Vermillion	3,860,682	558.8	20,088	-	20,088	45,133
419	McPherson	Canton-Galva	2,967,557	412.8	11,975	387	12,362	43,610
448	McPherson	Inman	3,157,230	438.0	11,203	-	11,203	38,257
418	McPherson	McPherson	11,839,709	2,416.9	81,123	387	81,510	220,862
423	McPherson	Moundridge	3,320,249	414.5	8,885	-	8,885	50,198
400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	5,845,878	921.0	20,088	-	20,088	101,701
225	Meade	Fowler	1,479,529	157.5	13,906	1,159	15,065	15,159
226	Meade	Meade	3,346,131	503.7	20,473	1,931	22,404	35,724
416	Miami	Louisburg	8,181,061	1,396.2	20,860	-	20,860	115,709
367	Miami	Osawatomie	6,866,483	1,182.0	84,600	-	84,600	108,035
368	Miami	Paola	10,514,700	2,056.7	74,556	-	74,556	172,049
273	Mitchell	Beloit	4,960,478	721.2	26,268	-	26,268	84,171
272	Mitchell	Waconda	3,233,331	358.5	18,929	-	18,929	52,904
436	Montgomery	Caney	5,554,994	908.9	52,923	1,159	54,082	71,426
447	Montgomery	Cherryvale	3,907,811	602.3	44,424	-	44,424	53,817
445	Montgomery	Coffeyville	9,957,655	1,885.5	170,358	-	170,358	240,478
446	Montgomery	Independence	9,767,596	1,959.4	140,226	-	140,226	228,321

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			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6
			2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev
USD			Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First
No.	County Name	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/2003	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemption
417	Morris	Morris County	5,974,902	913.9	47,901	-	47,901	107,971
218	Morton	Elkhart	4,031,813	644.5	29,359	7,340	36,699	40,243
217	Morton	Rolla	2,005,283	216.0	19,315	7,339	26,654	12,473
451	Nemaha	B & B	1,932,273	238.5	10,044	-	10,044	13,213
442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	3,303,251	480.2	13,134	-	13,134	53,432
441	Nemaha	Sabetha	5,792,955	937.4	31,290	-	31,290	75,820
413	Neosho	Chanute	9,427,265	1,844.6	129,025	-	129,025	183,665
101	Neosho	Erie-St. Paul	6,913,611	1,038.3	64,512	-	64,512	91,181
304	Ness	Bazine	828,614	75.5	3,090	-	3,090	8,437
301	Ness	Nes Tres La Go	382,437	33.0	2,318	-	2,318	5,256
303	Ness	Ness City	2,009,146	265.9	9,658	-	9,658	31,593
302	Ness	Smoky Hill	1,141,903	118.5	6,181	-	6,181	13,337
212	Norton	Northern Valley	1,569,923	182.5	12,362	-	12,362	14,484
211	Norton	Norton	4,527,050	679.2	30,131	-	30,131	62,696
213	Norton	West Solomon	694,181	71.0	3,090	-	3,090	9,815
454	Osage	Burlingame	2,487,772	355.0	16,225	-	16,225	30,454
421	Osage	Lyndon	3,198,178	450.5	16,225	-	16,225	47,617
456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	2,120,787	267.0	23,564	-	23,564	29,047
420	Osage	Osage City	4,762,306	741.5	37,084	-	37,084	63,774
434	Osage	Santa Fe	7,497,697	1,238.1	58,718	-	58,718	103,982
392	Osborne	Osborne	3,037,863	398.0	24,723	-	24,723	37,951
239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	4,155,043	555.6	24,723	-	24,723	61,348
240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	4,109,846	629.5	18,542	-	18,542	42,832
495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	6,494,476	892.6	52,537	-	52,537	102,581
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	1,703,197	197.5	9,657	-	9,657	13,309
324	Phillips	Eastern Heights	1,462,532	149.0	6,567	-	6,567	13,831
326	Phillips	Logan	1,674,224	192.5	11,589	-	11,589	17,220
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	4,259,344	622.5	24,724	-	24,724	60,316
321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	6,807,379	1,051.5	36,698	-	36,698	95,040
322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	2,653,881	361.0	12,362	-	12,362	35,906
320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	7,544,439	1,312.7	48,673	-	48,673	109,068
323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	4,940,777	728.2	25,882	-	25,882	64,971
382	Pratt	Pratt	6,809,310	1,148.5	62,195	-	62,195	135,970
438	Pratt	Skyline	3,060,269	444.3	15,838	-	15,838	19,162
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	3,314,866	387.5	18,156	-	18,156	41,093
313	Reno	Buhler	11,033,501	2,127.0	81,896	386	82,282	186,267
310	Reno	Fairfield	2,928,540	381.0	29,745	-	29,745	44,822

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			2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev
USD			Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First
No.	County Name	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/2003	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemption
312	Reno	Haven	6,620,796	1,102.0	42,107	-	42,107	93,873
308	Reno	Hutchinson	22,740,322	4,635.5	366,212	773	366,985	527,704
309	Reno	Nickerson	7,039,931	1,106.5	69,534	-	69,534	118,992
311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	2,365,701	312.4	9,657	-	9,657	27,821
427	Republic	Belleville	3,547,779	471.5	24,724	-	24,724	60,433
455	Republic	Hillcrest	1,233,456	124.0	10,816	-	10,816	14,036
426	Republic	Pike Valley	2,117,310	260.1	15,838	-	15,838	22,477
401	Rice	Chase	1,466,781	164.8	13,134	-	13,134	14,336
444	Rice	Little River	2,149,373	271.6	8,113	-	8,113	23,804
405	Rice	Lyons	5,457,646	851.8	81,510	9,272	90,782	66,492
376	Rice	Sterling	3,444,637	504.4	26,655	-	26,655	46,131
384	Riley	Blue Valley	2,056,661	242.0	6,567	-	6,567	32,270
383	Riley	Manhattan	26,058,639	5,129.9	201,649	12,748	214,397	569,406
378	Riley	Riley County	4,277,500	636.9	14,679	-	14,679	58,309
269	Rooks	Palco	1,420,811	149.5	8,499	-	8,499	14,127
270	Rooks	Plainville	2,682,081	374.9	19,315	-	19,315	42,874
271	Rooks	Stockton	2,679,763	366.8	18,929	-	18,929	35,435
395	Rush	LaCrosse	2,491,635	346.0	20,860	-	20,860	44,021
403	Rush	Otis-Bison	2,012,623	230.5	13,134	-	13,134	27,458
399	Russell	Paradise	1,359,390	151.1	10,816	-	10,816	11,713
407	Russell	Russell	6,143,715	986.3	56,786	-	56,786	120,724
307	Saline	Ell-Saline	3,161,093	447.5	15,452	-	15,452	29,761
305	Saline	Salina	38,663,608	7,249.0	476,695	11,203	487,898	727,098
306	Saline	Southeast of Saline	4,507,348	675.6	13,520	-	13,520	52,623
466	Scott	Scott County	5,822,700	898.1	40,947	10,044	50,991	87,540
268	Sedgwick	Cheney	4,739,901	740.4	12,362	-	12,362	53,493
264	Sedgwick	Clearwater	6,986,236	1,214.3	25,882	-	25,882	85,324
260	Sedgwick	Derby	32,441,860	6,419.9	274,273	3,477	277,750	437,052
265	Sedgwick	Goddard	19,441,320	3,900.0	73,011	-	73,011	310,280
261	Sedgwick	Haysville	21,801,227	4,416.0	232,939	6,568	239,507	328,756
266	Sedgwick	Maize	28,968,251	5,600.6	63,740	386	64,126	381,416
263	Sedgwick	Mulvane	8,906,147	1,870.5	61,035	-	61,035	152,589
267	Sedgwick	Renwick	10,060,797	1,986.2	32,450	-	32,450	109,122
262	Sedgwick	Valley Center	11,333,656	2,291.6	62,194	-	62,194	192,854
259	Sedgwick	Wichita	245,864,112	45,443.8	4,923,007	471,672	5,394,679	4,536,427
483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	5,199,598	732.5	71,852	25,109	96,961	41,799
480	Seward	Liberal	20,493,601	4,243.0	440,769	114,345	555,114	245,097

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No.	County Name	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/2003	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemption
437	Shawnee	Auburn Washburn	24,770,715	4,939.5	131,728	387	132,115	440,040
345	Shawnee	Seaman	16,578,065	3,277.6	91,167	-	91,167	291,942
450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	16,633,305	3,332.0	94,644	773	95,417	284,354
372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	4,590,403	719.3	6,567	-	6,567	48,545
501	Shawnee	Topeka	69,348,576	13,342.0	1,344,324	23,951	1,368,275	1,417,799
412	Sheridan	Hoxie	2,640,361	333.0	9,658	-	9,658	36,748
352	Sherman	Goodland	6,230,633	981.8	58,331	6,568	64,899	106,902
237	Smith	Smith Center	3,496,788	479.0	25,882	-	25,882	51,997
238	Smith	West Smith Co.	1,676,156	193.5	11,203	-	11,203	14,469
351	Stafford	Macksville	2,219,294	304.2	26,655	1,159	27,814	19,779
350	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	3,221,742	412.2	32,063	386	32,449	34,030
349	Stafford	Stafford	2,333,252	320.8	24,724	-	24,724	25,467
452	Stanton	Stanton County	3,557,050	483.3	36,699	10,044	46,743	33,084
210	Stevens	Hugoton	6,000,012	1,016.9	69,148	8,112	77,260	72,416
209	Stevens	Moscow	1,952,747	240.9	15,839	10,817	26,656	10,234
359	Sumner	Argonia	1,922,229	211.0	15,839	-	15,839	19,386
357	Sumner	Belle Plaine	5,368,411	812.5	47,901	-	47,901	56,091
360	Sumner	Caldwell	2,279,556	283.7	18,929	-	18,929	31,598
356	Sumner	Conway Springs	3,753,677	564.6	17,770	-	17,770	40,624
358	Sumner	Oxford	2,772,475	385.7	11,975	-	11,975	33,335
509	Sumner	South Haven	1,880,122	220.5	10,044	-	10,044	13,897
353	Sumner	Wellington	8,736,175	1,700.1	117,048	-	117,048	158,614
314	Thomas	Brewster	1,364,412	143.0	7,340	-	7,340	11,088
315	Thomas	Colby	6,177,323	1,005.1	40,948	386	41,334	101,944
316	Thomas	Golden Plains	1,661,090	190.5	15,839	772	16,611	13,509
208	Trego	WaKeeney	2,887,593	386.5	14,679	-	14,679	55,797
329	Wabaunsee	Alma	3,594,908	463.2	13,521	-	13,521	57,694
330	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee East	3,645,513	489.5	18,156	-	18,156	62,387
241	Wallace	Wallace	1,920,684	226.7	13,907	-	13,907	22,570
242	Wallace	Weskan	1,205,642	130.0	8,499	-	8,499	4,699
223	Washington	Barnes	2,819,217	377.5	20,861	-	20,861	39,775
224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	2,470,389	323.0	15,839	-	15,839	33,465
221	Washington	North Central	1,184,010	120.0	6,567	-	6,567	11,013
222	Washington	Washington	2,416,693	346.5	12,748	-	12,748	33,723
467	Wichita	Leoti	3,281,619	476.4	25,496	11,203	36,699	38,885
387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	2,170,233	252.5	18,542	-	18,542	30,144
484	Wilson	Fredonia	5,059,371	728.3	54,855	-	54,855	91,324

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No.	County Name	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/2003	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemption
461	Wilson	Neodesha	5,015,333	773.1	46,356	-	46,356	63,736
366	Woodson	Woodson	4,032,972	529.5	35,154	-	35,154	54,290
204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	11,124,281	2,178.0	100,438	-	100,438	170,526
500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	101,613,897	19,435.5	2,538,764	195,468	2,734,232	1,580,285
203	Wyandotte	Piper	7,226,900	1,277.0	10,044	-	10,044	104,262
202	Wyandotte	Turner	18,130,604	3,613.2	247,232	23,564	270,796	272,838
TOTALS			2,508,553,068	443,695.6	25,169,773	1,872,398	27,042,171	39,608,083

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Testimony to House Education Committee on HB 2937
Bob Vancrum, Blue Valley USD 229
Government Affairs Specialist

Chairman Decker and Honorable Members the Committee:

I appear here today in support of the school finance components of HB 2937. Our district was one which had to reduce its budget after the passage of the 1992 School Finance Act even with the utilization of the full 25% LOB. For most of the past decade we've grown by more than the size of an average school district in Kansas EACH YEAR. We have met the challenge by making large budget cuts the last several years from our operating budget.

It's no secret we never supported the existing formula. In fact we have had a standing position for over ten years favoring removal of the absolute spending cap imposed by the 1992 law and returning to local school boards local control of school district budgets . We also have advocated that a cost of living feature should be added to the formula.

In fact, a cost of living weighting feature was expressly recommended by the Augenblick and Myers study, in making a recommendation at the direction of the legislature about what a suitable school finance plan should look like. There is no doubt that it costs all of our district employees, including classified support staff, certificated teachers, and administrative staff far more to live in our district, or even adjoining districts, than the average state costs for housing, and many other goods and services. A dollar of salary paid to our employees does not buy what it buys in most part of Kansas, and we have increasing difficulty competing for teachers because of this. Moreover, HB 2937 provides that all these funds would come from local property taxpayers in the 16 districts having the highest cost of living, whereas it appears Augenblick recommended it be paid with STATE FUNDS.

Obviously we understand that this is only one of many inequities that will have to be dealt with by an entirety new formula We would have preferred a longer term solution like most of you. This is why our Superintendent elect, Dr. Tom Trigg, worked long and hard with Dr. Tim Rooney to develop the KEYS plan you passed out. of this committee It would have equalized local property tax support for public schools at the 95th percentile, and we have no problem with that because it puts all school districts on the same footing to make local decisions where the state matches local effort to improve their schools. We still think this KEYS plan should be be given serious consideration as the basis for a long term solution.

In the meantime, a growing district like ours and many other school districts need short term relief. The plan before you clearly does provide much of its relief to districts whose citizens are more willing to pay more in order to see their schools not have to cut teachers, increase class size, impose further fees for activities, and even reduce course offerings. What is wrong with that?

We also support the feature allowing school districts to have control over whether they want to keep all or a part of the \$20,000 homestead exemption on the state's 20 mill mandated property tax levy, subject to a protest petition. A lot of us always felt it was a mistake to enact the \$20,000 exemption on ALL residential property without regard to the homeowner's ability to pay.

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Allowing districts a way to access this in order to pay for rapidly growing costs of special education is an appropriate way to give back some local budgetary control over at least one spending priority they can't control.

There is a timing issue, however. If this is to be relief for next year, if it is not law long before July 1st, there isn't sufficient time to adopt a resolution, notice up a protest, wait the statutory period of time and still use the new budget authority in the budget that must be set by law each summer. This was solved in the original 1992 act by allowing district boards to access the budget authority for one year and then be subject to a protest petition to keep the authority for the following year. Some similar approach needs to be added here or it is likely districts won't be able to use this authority next year.

Madam chairman, I'll be happy to stand for questions whenever you direct.

Thank you for granting me this time to address you regarding HB 2937. I will try to keep my comments brief and to the point.

USD 260 opposes this bill for several reasons. They are:

1. **Adequacy:** I'm sure I speak for all when I say I appreciate the effort you've made in the bilingual and at-risk weightings. However, it is painfully obvious that this bill does not provide adequate funding for all schools. The bill has been labeled as "stopgap" by its own proponents. I respectfully submit that "stopgap" is what's gotten us into the predicament in which we now find ourselves.
2. **Tax Burden:** The leadership has commented that now would be an unwise time to raise taxes statewide, but allowing local districts to raise taxes would allow local districts to let local funds address local needs.

This concept raises serious questions. First, aren't the local citizens of Derby also state citizens? If a statewide tax increase is so bad, how is a local increase implemented by districts across the state any better?

Also, by shifting the taxation to the local district you are allowing those most able to pay to raise their taxes, while leaving those least able to pay to suffer. In addition the component allowing the 16 wealthiest districts to go even further only exacerbates this problem.

In our opinion this bill not only shifts the responsibility of taxes from the legislature to the local district, it does so on the back of homeowners and residential property owners.

3. **Educational Equity:** How wealthy a district is, how successful it is in avoiding or overriding a protest petition should not be the criteria by which a district receives the resources it needs to suitably educate the students it serves.

This bill, in our opinion, establishes such criteria. I would encourage you to look at this bill and ask yourself, "Does this plan provide every student with the

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resources necessary to receive a suitable education, or does it provide it only for those in wealthy districts or districts that can override a protest petition?"

In summary I would ask you to consider a bill that does the following:

1. Provides adequate funding statewide.
2. Revises the finance formula to reflect a more equitable distribution of available resources.
3. Avoids stopgap measures and shifting of responsibilities.

In closing let's remember students don't get to vote. They depend on us to ensure a suitable education regardless of where their parents live.

Mitch Nutterfield
Assistant Superintendent for Business and Finance
Dodge City Public School District #443
Dodge City, KS 67801
(620) 227-1621
nutterfield.mitch@usd443.org

I would first like to thank the House Education Committee for allowing me this opportunity to spend a few minutes with you this morning. It is both a privilege and honor to be able to share my thoughts with you today.

I hope I can provide you with a slightly different perspective regarding school finance than those you have heard over the past several weeks and months. I come to you today not only as a school administrator but more importantly as a proud parent of two growing boys. My boys have had the unique opportunity of experiencing life in two wonderful but dramatically different school districts within the great state of Kansas, those being the public school districts of DeSoto in Johnson County and Dodge City in Ford County.

If I may first introduce myself and give a brief background it may help in understanding what has gone into shaping my current perspective. My name is Mitch Nutterfield and I am the assistant superintendent for business and finance within the Dodge City Public School District. I was appointed my current position in July of last year. Unlike many of my *forty-something* peers my professional experience within the public education world now totals about nine months. The first 20 years of my professional career was spent in the private sector working in the areas of information technology and corporate finance. School finance is a new animal to me and one that most will agree is of a different breed. Prior to my recent career change I had the unique

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opportunity to work a company by the name of Marion Laboratories while still under the leadership of Ewing Kauffman. Here I learned my first *real world* management principles and witnessed how a strong, ethical, and truly inspiring leader should guide an organization. Along the way I have also managed teams at Sprint PCS where we took a vision and dream and turned it into reality with the development and implementation of a nationwide wireless network. Finally, I have had the opportunity to manage and own small businesses that literally lived and died on how our dollars were managed on a day-to-day basis. Academically I am proud to say that I am a graduate of Rockhurst University in Kansas City, Missouri where I earned an undergraduate degree in economics as well as an MBA. I mention my career path only to state that I view entities from a business perspective rather than academically. I preach to my staff and superintendent the importance of budgeting and spending money in a prudent and efficient manner. For me the Dodge City Public School District is a \$40 million enterprise and I intend to make it the best run, most productive enterprise within our industry.

My other job, a much more important one, is that of being a Dad. I have two wonderful boys that are currently in 3rd grade and 5th grade within the Dodge City public school district. One-year ago they were enjoying school with their classmates in the DeSoto school district, the district my wife and I intentionally chose to move to when we started our family. This was and still is an outstanding school district that has grown significantly over the past several years and thanks to the leadership of Dr. Marilyn Layman and now Dr. Sharon Zoellner the district has accommodated and adjusted to the growth while maintaining excellent academic standards. During the time that we enjoyed

in DeSoto my boys had the opportunity to be part of opening two new schools, Clear Creek Elementary and Riverview Elementary. At the same time friends within the district were also opening Mize Elementary and Starside Elementary schools. We enjoyed nothing but new facilities including furniture, playground equipment, kitchens, and books among many other benefits of having new schools. While at Riverview we experienced a pilot project featuring new technologies including overhead projectors, smart boards, wireless internet connectivity throughout the school, mobile computer carts in each K through 3 classroom and personal laptops for all fourth and fifth graders. All of this, by the way, along with an outstanding faculty and administration. Struggles might include problems with the internet, a computer not booting up properly, or a smart board not displaying properly on the overhead. It was the best of times.

One day yours truly came home and said that I had been offered a job within a career field that I could not turn down. The good news is that we can stay right here in the state of Kansas, the state where both my wife and I have grown up in. It's only 350 miles from western Shawnee and you can make the drive in a mere 6 hours except during harvest when you might encounter slow moving farm equipment. The town is Dodge City. As I tried to rationalize this to my family I could only think of the old television show, *Gunsmoke*. "Honey, I said. You know how we love to camp and ski in Colorado? Well, remember watching *Gunsmoke*? You can actually see the mountains from Dodge. Just think how much closer we will be." Perhaps not the most popular decision I have ever made but I am happy to say that my family is still intact and today we are residents of Dodge City, Kansas. I love my job, my boys are still straight "A" students and my wife spends much of her time volunteering within the schools much in the same way she

did in DeSoto. So how much can be different just a few miles west of the Kansas/Missouri border?

Today, my family and I are living the disparity you have heard about. I would not have understood and maybe not even believed it just one-year ago. I do today. Locals will tell you about the new schools in Dodge. They are right in that we just moved into a very nice, new high school two-years ago. Beyond that, however, the "new" schools that are discussed were built in 1995. Two elementary schools and a sixth grade center were built to accommodate the growth being generated by the meat-packing industry.

Contrasting to the problems we dealt with a year ago, today our problems include finding space to put incoming students in, finding teachers to help translate and ultimately teach students the English language, finding more facility space for special education students as well as those with severe handicaps, dealing with non-English speaking parents who have no insurance and are not sure how to enroll their children in school or how to fill out forms for free and reduced lunches. Roofs occasionally leak, boilers and chillers occasionally go out, and furniture is old and often times patched up. We are emphasizing the need to expand our technology offerings to students but we have a long way to go.

We now have a computer labs and a couple of mobile laptop carts within the district. Not all of our teachers can stay in the same room throughout the day in our middle school so they wheel their materials around in a cart moving from room to room. I now understand what poverty level means. Some of our elementary schools have nearly 100% free and reduced lunch students. My wife and I have personally worked with a new third grader whose mom is dying of cancer while other family members are working at the meat packing plant trying to make ends meet. In the meantime the third grader was having a

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hard time keeping up with his school work. He speaks fairly good English which is more than anyone else in his family so only through the translations of a third grader or, if one was available, an adult translator could some of the problems be relayed to home. It finally became apparent that part of the problem was he simply could not see well. Of course there was no one to take him to the eye doctor much less afford it. I am happy to say, thanks to volunteer contributions, he now has glasses and is beginning the long process of making up a lifetime of reading deficiencies. I am not naïve enough to believe that these problems don't exist elsewhere including in Johnson County. The main difference is that these experiences are simply normal, everyday life in many Kansas school districts. It absolutely is in Dodge City. It is a concept hard to imagine until it is experienced.

Today we continue to lobby for your understanding of these problems; problems that must be addressed through a fair and equitable distribution of funds. While efforts to work with the problem are appreciated they seem to be misdirected and inadequate. Those who most need the help are those that can least afford to pay for it. In Dodge City our assessed valuation per pupil is just under \$30,000. In DeSoto that number jumps to nearly \$60,000, Olathe is \$62,000 and Blue Valley is over \$96,000. Asking locals to increase their share of the funding is unreasonable and simply removing the \$20,000 general fund property tax exemption means very little in counties such as Ford. If not for Federal grant money the students in Dodge City would certainly see a significant decrease in the quality of education. One thing we do have though is great teachers. Given the high percentage of English as second language learners and all of our other

challenges I believe our teachers must do a superior job to keep our test scores in line with the rest of the state.

To close with a business analogy, once a company finds a successful process it is repeated over and over. You can go to nearly any Wal Mart, Best Buy, Dillards, Sonic, McDonalds or any one of hundreds of franchises or chains any where in the United States and be able to count on consistency from store to store. We need to look at education within the state of Kansas from the same perspective. If the state owns the franchise the districts are your operators. I am not suggesting we penalize those schools that enjoy many additional accommodations. I am suggesting, however, that we raise the standard statewide to provide a consistent, quality product for all of our locations. To have outstanding success in one store or school and fail in others should be viewed as a failure overall.

Finally, while this is about all kids I feel confident in saying that my children, along with the children and grand children of nearly everyone in this room would do well in almost any environment be it fully funded or not. We give our children every advantage we can and tolerate nothing less than excellence. In the grand scheme, however, don't forget about the many, many children who come to our state without the advantages so many of us take for granted. A livable income, insurance, and simply the ability to speak the language and understand the culture are basics that many do not have. Those children are also part of the new Kansas heritage.



Testimony on
HB 2937 – School Finance Plan

Before the
House Committee on Education

By Mark Tallman, Assistant Executive Director/Advocacy
March 18, 2003

Madam Chair, Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on **HB 2937**.

Kansas is facing a lawsuit over the constitutionality of its school finance plan. The major points of this lawsuit are (1) the achievement gap among student groups (2) the total amount of funding provided to educate all students, and (3) whether funds are distributed based on actual student needs or district costs.

A recent report from the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry says the state's greatest economic asset is the quality of its workforce. Public education is a major reason for that quality. Kansas ranks among the highest-performing states in the nation, and spends below the national average - making Kansas one of the most efficient states for return on its education spending.

Although education clearly HELPS the Kansas economy, many have opposed any tax increase to SUPPORT education on the grounds that it would HURT the economy. Yet this plan allows taxes to be increased, but only if local school boards and voters approve. If increased taxes really threaten the economy, it makes no sense to allow tax increases locally. If schools need more revenue to maintain quality, then ALL schools should benefit from a statewide tax increase, because the entire state benefits from the public school system.

HB 2937 increases at-risk weighting from .10 to .15 and bilingual weighting .2 to .24.

- KASB supports increases in the two weighting factors. However, all of this money must be spent on these two programs. This increase provides NO additional funding for regular classroom expenses: teacher and other staff salaries, insurance, utilities, etc.

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HB 2937 would allow school boards to apply the statewide mill levy to all or part of the \$20,000 residential exemption, subject to protest petition, and spend the money on special education.

- There is no rational relationship between this exemption and special education costs.
- This mechanism would raise different amounts per district, from less than \$50 per pupil to over \$150 per pupil. It would provide a budget increase of less than 1 percent to over 2.5 percent. These increases would not be based on special education costs, other student needs or district wealth, but simply on residential property valuations.
- If all districts used this authority it would increase property taxes by nearly \$40 million statewide. If a \$40 million property tax increase is acceptable, it should be raised and distributed to all districts.
- This plan would require boards to ask their patrons to fund schools entirely by raising local property taxes. There is no sales or income tax component, although those taxes are more sensitive to a person's ability to pay.
- Under this plan, a home worth \$20,000 and a home worth \$2 million would have exactly the same tax increase to fund this addition to the local district's budget.
- The reality is that this plan would be most likely to benefit students in high-wealth, economically stable districts only, with no relationship to student needs, and certainly no relationship to special education costs. We believe students in low-wealth, economically distressed districts are just as deserving.
- This provision would certainly raise constitutional questions about uniform and equal treatment of property. Across Kansas, and even among individual counties, the "residential exemption" would vary.

HB 2937 would create a cost of living adjustment for districts with the highest appraised value of homes, funded by a local mill levy, subject to protest petition, to be used for special education, bilingual education or parents as teachers.

- This provision could provide 16 districts almost as much money (\$23 million) as is provided for districts to serve at-risk children (\$25.4 million), solely on the basis of housing costs, but with no linkage to student needs.
- As a group, these districts exceed the statewide average for student performance by 5 to 10 percent on virtually every test.
- Some of these districts rank among the highest in teacher salaries, and all rank in the top half. Some rank among the highest valuation per pupil, but some rank in the bottom third. Total mill levies range from 42.22 to 75.51. There is no evidence that having high value homes creates a unique problem.
- No connection is explained between high housing costs and special education, bilingual education or parents as teachers program needs.
- These districts absolutely need additional revenues, but no more or less than 285 other districts with lower housing costs.

- This provision could raise another \$23 million in property taxes, but only for 16 districts. If the state's economy can handle a \$23 million tax increase, it should be done to provide benefit for the entire public school system.

HB 2937 appears to cap the capital outlay levy at 8 mills.

- The bill does not address the real problem with capital outlay: the fact there is no equalization aid provided at all, meaning that some districts can raise very large amounts of money for buildings and equipment at very little tax effort, while other districts can raise very little. Probably nothing in our school finance system is so clearly unfair and constitutionally suspect.

HB 2937 creates a center for innovative school leadership at Emporia State University.

- This proposal allows for consultation and assistance upon the request of local school districts. We certainly do not object to a positive, voluntary and non-punitive program to help districts improve efficiency. But we want to stress again that Kansas already receives a greater academic return on its school spending than most states, and already has an extensive system of cooperative programs and leadership efforts. Any new program should be complementary to those efforts.
- We would also recommend that school leaders, including school board members, be given a formal voice in the governance of any such program.

Other comments

- The two local funding provisions are subject to protest petition, but if the bill does not take effect until publication in the statute book, it would probably be impossible for any district to go through an election in time to adopt a new mill levy for this year.

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATION PROGRESS

	Total of tests in 2003	State	Expend per pupil 2000-01	Percent at or above proficient in:			
				Grade 4 math	Grade 4 reading	Grade 8 math	Grade 8 reading
1	162	Massachusetts	\$9,509	41	40	38	43
2	160	Minnesota	\$7,654	42	37	44	37
3	158	New Hampshire	\$7,286	43	40	35	40
4	156	Connecticut	\$10,127	41	43	35	37
5	153	Vermont	\$9,153	42	37	35	39
6	148	New Jersey	\$11,248	39	39	33	37
7	143	Kansas	\$6,925	41	33	34	35
8	141	Colorado	\$6,567	34	37	34	36
8	141	South Dakota	\$6,191	34	33	35	39
10	140	Iowa	\$6,930	36	35	33	36
	150.2	AVERAGE	\$8,159	39.3	37.4	35.6	37.9
10	140	Wisconsin	\$8,243	35	33	35	37
10	140	North Dakota	\$6,125	34	32	36	38
13	139	Wyoming	\$7,835	39	34	32	34
14	138	Montana	\$6,726	31	35	35	37
14	138	Virginia	\$7,281	36	35	31	36
16	136	Maine	\$8,232	34	36	29	37
17	135	North Carolina	\$6,346	41	33	32	29
18	134	New York	\$10,716	33	34	32	35
19	134	Ohio	\$7,571	36	34	30	34
19	134	Washington	\$6,750	36	33	32	33
	136.8	AVERAGE	\$7,583	35.5	33.9	32.4	35
21	133	Nebraska	\$7,223	34	32	32	35
22	132	Indiana	\$7,630	35	33	31	33
23	131	Pennsylvania	\$8,210	36	33	30	32
24	129	Oregon	\$7,528	33	31	32	33
25	127	Illinois	\$7,643	32	31	29	35
26	126	Missouri	\$6,657	30	34	28	34
26	126	Michigan	\$8,278	34	32	28	32
26	126	Utah	\$4,674	31	32	31	32
29	124	Maryland	\$8,256	31	32	30	31
30	121	Delaware	\$8,958	31	33	26	31
	127.5	AVERAGE	\$7,506	32.7	32.3	29.7	32.8
30	121	Idaho	\$5,725	31	30	28	32
32	115	Alaska	\$9,216	30	28	30	27
33	113	Florida	\$6,170	31	32	23	27
34	111	Kentucky	\$6,079	22	31	24	34
34	111	Rhode Island	\$9,315	28	29	24	30
34	111	Texas	\$6,539	33	27	25	26
37	108	South Carolina	\$6,631	32	26	26	24
39	102	Georgia	\$6,929	27	27	22	26
40	100	Arkansas	\$5,568	26	28	19	27
41	99	Oklahoma	\$6,019	23	26	20	30
	109.1	AVERAGE	\$6,819	28.3	28.4	24.1	28.3
42	98	West Virginia	\$7,534	24	29	20	25
43	97	Tennessee	\$5,687	24	26	21	26
44	94	Arizona	\$5,278	25	23	21	25
45	90	Alabama	\$5,885	19	22	27	22
45	90	California	\$6,987	25	21	22	22
47	84	Nevada	\$5,807	23	20	20	21
48	83	Hawaii	\$6,596	23	21	17	22
49	80	Louisiana	\$6,037	21	20	17	22
50	71	New Mexico	\$6,313	17	19	15	20
51	68	Mississippi	\$5,175	17	18	12	21
	85.5	AVERAGE	\$6,130	21.8	21.9	19.2	22.6
		Nation	\$7,367	22	28	25	30

9.4

9.5

		Col 1	Col 2			Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Current Law	15%	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev	Potential Cost of		
USD		Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First	Living Based on		
No.	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/03	Aid	Aid	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemptior	Appraised Value	Col 6 per pupil	Col 6 as % of GF
101	Erie-St. Paul	6,913,611	1,038.3	129,024	193,536	64,512	-	64,512	91,181	-	\$ 87.82	1.32%
102	Cimarron-Ensign	4,379,483	659.0	55,241	83,055	27,814	8,885	36,699	49,826	-	\$ 75.61	1.14%
103	Cheylin	1,507,729	154.0	18,542	27,814	9,272	-	9,272	21,822	-	\$ 141.70	1.45%
104	White Rock	1,272,472	141.0	13,521	20,474	6,953	-	6,953	13,778	-	\$ 97.72	1.08%
105	Rawlins County	3,314,866	387.5	35,926	54,082	18,156	-	18,156	41,093	-	\$ 106.05	1.24%
200	Greeley County	2,154,781	284.0	37,857	56,786	18,929	7,339	26,268	25,215	-	\$ 88.79	1.17%
202	Turner	18,130,604	3,613.2	494,464	741,696	247,232	23,564	270,796	272,838	-	\$ 75.51	1.50%
203	Piper	7,226,900	1,277.0	19,701	29,745	10,044	-	10,044	104,262	216,807	\$ 81.65	1.44%
204	Bonner Springs	11,124,281	2,178.0	200,490	300,928	100,438	-	100,438	170,526	-	\$ 78.29	1.53%
205	Leon	4,872,788	714.6	44,811	67,216	22,405	-	22,405	66,523	-	\$ 93.09	1.37%
206	Remington-Whitewater	3,723,932	527.1	35,540	53,309	17,769	-	17,769	56,243	-	\$ 106.70	1.51%
207	Ft. Leavenworth	8,557,704	1,799.0	22,792	34,381	11,589	-	11,589	-	-		
208	WaKeeney	2,887,593	386.5	28,973	43,652	14,679	-	14,679	55,797	-	\$ 144.36	1.93%
209	Moscow	1,952,747	240.9	31,290	47,129	15,839	10,817	26,656	10,234	-	\$ 42.48	0.52%
210	Hugoton	6,000,012	1,016.9	137,909	207,057	69,148	8,112	77,260	72,416	-	\$ 71.21	1.21%
211	Norton	4,527,050	679.2	60,263	90,394	30,131	-	30,131	62,696	-	\$ 92.31	1.38%
212	Northern Valley	1,569,923	182.5	24,337	36,699	12,362	-	12,362	14,484	-	\$ 79.36	0.92%
213	West Solomon	694,181	71.0	6,181	9,271	3,090	-	3,090	9,815	-	\$ 138.24	1.41%
214	Ulysses	8,767,465	1,720.6	242,596	363,895	121,299	19,315	140,614	107,196	-	\$ 62.30	1.22%
215	Lakin	4,506,190	682.3	85,372	128,252	42,880	9,271	52,151	43,342	-	\$ 63.52	0.96%
216	Deerfield	2,346,386	307.4	55,241	83,055	27,814	14,293	42,107	14,389	-	\$ 46.81	0.61%
217	Rolla	2,005,283	216.0	38,630	57,945	19,315	7,339	26,654	12,473	-	\$ 57.75	0.62%
218	Elkhart	4,031,813	644.5	58,331	87,690	29,359	7,340	36,699	40,243	-	\$ 62.44	1.00%
219	Minneola	1,972,448	268.0	33,222	49,833	16,611	-	16,611	16,988	-	\$ 63.39	0.86%
220	Ashland	1,893,256	227.5	25,882	39,016	13,134	-	13,134	21,462	-	\$ 94.34	1.13%
221	North Central	1,184,010	120.0	12,748	19,315	6,567	-	6,567	11,013	-	\$ 91.78	0.93%
222	Washington	2,416,693	346.5	25,496	38,244	12,748	-	12,748	33,723	-	\$ 97.32	1.40%
223	Barnes	2,819,217	377.5	41,720	62,581	20,861	-	20,861	39,775	-	\$ 105.36	1.41%
224	Clifton-Clyde	2,470,389	323.0	31,290	47,129	15,839	-	15,839	33,465	-	\$ 103.61	1.35%
225	Fowler	1,479,529	157.5	27,814	41,720	13,906	1,159	15,065	15,159	-	\$ 96.25	1.02%
226	Meade	3,346,131	503.7	40,562	61,035	20,473	1,931	22,404	35,724	-	\$ 70.92	1.07%
227	Jetmore	2,212,340	292.0	23,564	35,540	11,976	386	12,362	23,573	-	\$ 80.73	1.07%
228	Hanston	1,221,481	99.0	11,589	17,384	5,795	-	5,795	9,096	-	\$ 91.88	0.74%
229	Blue Valley	97,140,157	18,082.0	119,753	179,630	59,877	4,636	64,513	1,304,682	4,857,008	\$ 72.15	1.34%
230	Spring Hill	8,301,587	1,535.0	51,378	77,260	25,882	-	25,882	120,787	249,048	\$ 78.69	1.45%
231	Gardner-Edgerton	16,528,232	3,233.1	174,994	262,684	87,690	387	88,077	234,769	163,606	\$ 72.61	1.42%
232	DeSoto	22,520,517	4,258.4	152,975	229,462	76,487	11,202	87,689	331,552	1,126,026	\$ 77.86	1.47%

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		Col 1	Col 2			Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Current Law	15%	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev	Potential Cost of		
USD		Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First	Living Based on		
No.	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/03	Aid	Aid	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemption	Appraised Value	Col 6 per pupil	Col 6 as % of GF
233	Olathe	117,796,777	21,735.4	791,915	1,187,873	395,958	15,838	411,796	1,582,138	5,889,530	\$ 72.79	1.34%
234	Ft. Scott	9,734,760	1,964.0	287,021	430,725	143,704	387	144,091	197,623	-	\$ 100.62	2.03%
235	Uniontown	3,323,725	461.0	68,375	102,756	34,381	-	34,381	36,102	-	\$ 78.31	1.09%
237	Smith Center	3,496,788	479.0	51,378	77,260	25,882	-	25,882	51,997	-	\$ 108.55	1.49%
238	West Smith Co.	1,676,156	193.5	22,019	33,222	11,203	-	11,203	14,469	-	\$ 74.78	0.86%
239	North Ottawa Co.	4,155,043	555.6	49,060	73,783	24,723	-	24,723	61,348	-	\$ 110.42	1.48%
240	Twin Valley	4,109,846	629.5	37,085	55,627	18,542	-	18,542	42,832	-	\$ 68.04	1.04%
241	Wallace	1,920,684	226.7	27,427	41,334	13,907	-	13,907	22,570	-	\$ 99.56	1.18%
242	Weskan	1,205,642	130.0	16,611	25,110	8,499	-	8,499	4,699	-	\$ 36.15	0.39%
243	Lebo-Waverly	3,872,271	568.0	50,219	75,329	25,110	-	25,110	45,468	-	\$ 80.05	1.17%
244	Burlington	5,674,747	845.5	74,556	112,027	37,471	-	37,471	69,269	-	\$ 81.93	1.22%
245	LeRoy-Gridley	2,166,757	291.5	25,882	39,016	13,134	-	13,134	30,161	-	\$ 103.47	1.39%
246	Northeast	3,722,001	541.0	91,939	137,909	45,970	-	45,970	68,935	-	\$ 127.42	1.85%
247	Cherokee	5,211,187	813.0	94,644	142,158	47,514	-	47,514	78,058	-	\$ 96.01	1.50%
248	Girard	6,316,778	1,054.0	99,279	149,112	49,833	-	49,833	89,602	-	\$ 85.01	1.42%
249	Frontenac	4,464,469	726.5	64,898	97,348	32,450	-	32,450	62,184	-	\$ 85.59	1.39%
250	Pittsburg	12,756,012	2,456.2	430,725	646,280	215,555	7,726	223,281	335,620	-	\$ 136.64	2.63%
251	North Lyon Co.	4,593,880	629.0	61,422	92,326	30,904	-	30,904	54,367	-	\$ 86.43	1.18%
252	Southern Lyon Co.	4,109,846	600.5	45,970	69,148	23,178	-	23,178	47,587	-	\$ 79.25	1.16%
253	Emporia	25,444,422	4,646.5	787,666	1,181,692	394,026	105,073	499,099	353,262	-	\$ 76.03	1.39%
254	Barber Co.	4,237,711	609.0	46,356	69,534	23,178	-	23,178	56,821	-	\$ 93.30	1.34%
255	South Barber Co.	2,157,872	276.0	26,655	40,175	13,520	-	13,520	27,092	-	\$ 98.16	1.26%
256	Marmaton Valley	2,868,664	366.5	47,901	71,852	23,951	-	23,951	28,277	-	\$ 77.15	0.99%
257	Iola	8,221,623	1,440.1	191,991	288,180	96,189	-	96,189	141,210	-	\$ 98.06	1.72%
258	Humboldt	3,759,085	525.0	64,126	96,189	32,063	-	32,063	47,627	-	\$ 90.72	1.27%
259	Wichita	245,864,112	45,443.8	9,845,628	14,768,635	4,923,007	471,672	5,394,679	4,536,427	-	\$ 99.82	1.85%
260	Derby	32,441,860	6,419.9	548,546	822,819	274,273	3,477	277,750	437,052	-	\$ 68.08	1.35%
261	Haysville	21,801,227	4,416.0	465,878	698,817	232,939	6,568	239,507	328,756	-	\$ 74.45	1.51%
262	Valley Center	11,333,656	2,291.6	124,389	186,583	62,194	-	62,194	192,854	-	\$ 84.16	1.70%
263	Mulvane	8,906,147	1,870.5	122,071	183,106	61,035	-	61,035	152,589	-	\$ 81.58	1.71%
264	Clearwater	6,986,236	1,214.3	51,764	77,646	25,882	-	25,882	85,324	-	\$ 70.27	1.22%
265	Goddard	19,441,320	3,900.0	145,635	218,646	73,011	-	73,011	310,280	-	\$ 79.56	1.60%
266	Maize	28,968,251	5,600.6	127,479	191,219	63,740	386	64,126	381,416	285,850	\$ 68.10	1.32%
267	Renwick	10,060,797	1,986.2	64,898	97,348	32,450	-	32,450	109,122	-	\$ 54.94	1.08%
268	Cheney	4,739,901	740.4	24,337	36,699	12,362	-	12,362	53,493	-	\$ 72.25	1.13%
269	Palco	1,420,811	149.5	16,611	25,110	8,499	-	8,499	14,127	-	\$ 94.49	0.99%
270	Plainville	2,682,081	374.9	38,244	57,559	19,315	-	19,315	42,874	-	\$ 114.36	1.60%

		Col 1	Col 2			Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Current Law	15%	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev	Potential Cost of		
USD		Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First	Living Based on		
No.	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/03	Aid	Aid	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemptior	Appraised Value	Col 6 per pupil	Col 6 as % of GF
271	Stockton	2,679,763	366.8	37,857	56,786	18,929	-	18,929	35,435	-	\$ 96.61	1.32%
272	Waconda	3,233,331	358.5	37,857	56,786	18,929	-	18,929	52,904	-	\$ 147.57	1.64%
273	Beloit	4,960,478	721.2	52,537	78,805	26,268	-	26,268	84,171	-	\$ 116.71	1.70%
274	Oakley	3,191,224	432.3	52,923	79,578	26,655	-	26,655	46,917	-	\$ 108.53	1.47%
275	Triplains	984,292	104.5	9,658	14,679	5,021	-	5,021	7,984	-	\$ 76.40	0.81%
278	Mankato	1,810,202	216.5	24,723	37,085	12,362	-	12,362	23,166	-	\$ 107.00	1.28%
279	Jewell	1,595,419	177.0	20,474	30,904	10,430	-	10,430	13,442	-	\$ 75.94	0.84%
281	Hill City	3,775,710	416.6	47,515	71,466	23,951	-	23,951	47,333	-	\$ 113.62	1.25%
282	West Elk	3,393,259	451.0	67,603	101,597	33,994	-	33,994	55,268	-	\$ 122.55	1.63%
283	Elk Valley	1,821,405	197.5	42,107	63,353	21,246	-	21,246	13,581	-	\$ 68.76	0.75%
284	Chase County	3,320,635	458.4	54,082	81,123	27,041	-	27,041	56,980	-	\$ 124.30	1.72%
285	Cedar Vale	1,574,945	179.5	28,200	42,493	14,293	-	14,293	15,365	-	\$ 85.60	0.98%
286	Chautauqua	3,207,063	424.0	58,718	88,076	29,358	-	29,358	44,138	-	\$ 104.10	1.38%
287	West Franklin	5,982,242	921.0	92,326	138,682	46,356	-	46,356	84,266	-	\$ 91.49	1.41%
288	Central Heights	4,426,225	629.5	52,151	78,419	26,268	-	26,268	50,177	-	\$ 79.71	1.13%
289	Wellsville	4,947,730	779.5	38,244	57,559	19,315	-	19,315	71,158	-	\$ 91.29	1.44%
290	Ottawa	11,619,518	2,375.1	252,640	378,960	126,320	386	126,706	216,419	-	\$ 91.12	1.86%
291	Grinnell	1,286,765	132.5	6,953	10,430	3,477	-	3,477	11,461	-	\$ 86.50	0.89%
292	Grainfield	1,663,408	186.5	20,474	30,904	10,430	-	10,430	15,613	-	\$ 83.72	0.94%
293	Quinter	2,728,823	351.5	25,882	39,016	13,134	-	13,134	25,064	-	\$ 71.31	0.92%
294	Oberlin	3,228,695	442.0	39,016	58,718	19,702	-	19,702	54,709	-	\$ 123.78	1.69%
295	Prairie Heights	722,767	60.5	5,408	8,112	2,704	-	2,704	8,469	-	\$ 139.98	1.17%
297	St. Francis	2,693,284	353.5	37,471	56,400	18,929	-	18,929	42,222	-	\$ 119.44	1.57%
298	Lincoln	2,766,681	366.5	47,129	70,693	23,564	-	23,564	44,536	-	\$ 121.52	1.61%
299	Sylvan Grove	1,412,699	157.0	23,178	34,767	11,589	-	11,589	19,742	-	\$ 125.75	1.40%
300	Commanche County	2,321,277	291.0	21,247	32,063	10,816	-	10,816	32,914	-	\$ 113.11	1.42%
301	Nes Tres La Go	382,437	33.0	4,249	6,567	2,318	-	2,318	5,256	-	\$ 159.27	1.37%
302	Smoky Hill	1,141,903	118.5	11,975	18,156	6,181	-	6,181	13,337	-	\$ 112.55	1.17%
303	Ness City	2,009,146	265.9	19,315	28,973	9,658	-	9,658	31,593	-	\$ 118.82	1.57%
304	Bazine	828,614	75.5	5,795	8,885	3,090	-	3,090	8,437	-	\$ 111.75	1.02%
305	Salina	38,663,608	7,249.0	953,388	1,430,083	476,695	11,203	487,898	727,098	-	\$ 100.30	1.88%
306	Southeast of Saline	4,507,348	675.6	26,655	40,175	13,520	-	13,520	52,623	-	\$ 77.89	1.17%
307	EIi-Saline	3,161,093	447.5	30,904	46,356	15,452	-	15,452	29,761	-	\$ 66.51	0.94%
308	Hutchinson	22,740,322	4,635.5	732,039	1,098,251	366,212	773	366,985	527,704	-	\$ 113.84	2.32%
309	Nickerson	7,039,931	1,106.5	138,682	208,216	69,534	-	69,534	118,992	-	\$ 107.54	1.69%
310	Fairfield	2,928,540	381.0	59,104	88,849	29,745	-	29,745	44,822	-	\$ 117.64	1.53%
311	Pretty Prairie	2,365,701	312.4	18,929	28,586	9,657	-	9,657	27,821	-	\$ 89.06	1.18%

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		2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Current Law	15%	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev	Potential Cost of		
USD		Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First	Living Based on		
No.	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/03	Aid	Aid	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemptior	Appraised Value	Col 6 per pupil	Col 6 as % of GF
312	Haven	6,620,796	1,102.0	84,213	126,320	42,107	-	42,107	93,873	-	\$ 85.18	1.42%
313	Buhler	11,033,501	2,127.0	163,791	245,687	81,896	386	82,282	186,267	-	\$ 87.57	1.69%
314	Brewster	1,364,412	143.0	14,679	22,019	7,340	-	7,340	11,088	-	\$ 77.54	0.81%
315	Colby	6,177,323	1,005.1	81,509	122,457	40,948	386	41,334	101,944	-	\$ 101.43	1.65%
316	Golden Plains	1,661,090	190.5	31,290	47,129	15,839	772	16,611	13,509	-	\$ 70.91	0.81%
320	Wamego	7,544,439	1,312.7	97,348	146,021	48,673	-	48,673	109,068	-	\$ 83.09	1.45%
321	Kaw Valley	6,807,379	1,051.5	73,011	109,709	36,698	-	36,698	95,040	-	\$ 90.39	1.40%
322	Onaga	2,653,881	361.0	24,337	36,699	12,362	-	12,362	35,906	-	\$ 99.46	1.35%
323	Westmoreland	4,940,777	728.2	51,764	77,646	25,882	-	25,882	64,971	-	\$ 89.22	1.31%
324	Eastern Heights	1,462,532	149.0	12,748	19,315	6,567	-	6,567	13,831	-	\$ 92.83	0.95%
325	Phillipsburg	4,259,344	622.5	49,446	74,170	24,724	-	24,724	60,316	-	\$ 96.89	1.42%
326	Logan	1,674,224	192.5	23,178	34,767	11,589	-	11,589	17,220	-	\$ 89.45	1.03%
327	Ellsworth	4,273,251	624.8	49,060	73,783	24,723	-	24,723	69,426	-	\$ 111.12	1.62%
328	Lorraine	3,360,424	465.5	55,627	83,441	27,814	-	27,814	47,185	-	\$ 101.36	1.40%
329	Alma	3,594,908	463.2	27,041	40,562	13,521	-	13,521	57,694	-	\$ 124.56	1.60%
330	Wabaunsee East	3,645,513	489.5	36,312	54,468	18,156	-	18,156	62,387	-	\$ 127.45	1.71%
331	Kingman	7,076,243	1,165.4	123,616	185,424	61,808	-	61,808	112,917	-	\$ 96.89	1.60%
332	Cunningham	2,145,897	256.5	23,178	34,767	11,589	-	11,589	26,167	-	\$ 102.02	1.22%
333	Concordia	6,872,663	1,111.2	151,816	227,917	76,101	-	76,101	114,191	-	\$ 102.76	1.66%
334	Southern Cloud	1,852,695	233.7	32,063	48,288	16,225	-	16,225	26,651	-	\$ 114.04	1.44%
335	North Jackson	3,056,406	423.5	34,767	52,151	17,384	-	17,384	32,992	-	\$ 77.90	1.08%
336	Holton	6,602,640	1,107.8	77,260	115,890	38,630	-	38,630	94,735	-	\$ 85.52	1.43%
337	Mayetta	5,823,473	904.4	90,394	135,591	45,197	-	45,197	58,090	-	\$ 64.23	1.00%
338	Valley Halls	2,970,647	430.5	29,745	44,811	15,066	-	15,066	36,296	-	\$ 84.31	1.22%
339	Jefferson County	3,589,500	492.5	32,063	48,288	16,225	-	16,225	38,055	-	\$ 77.27	1.06%
340	Jefferson West	5,929,705	945.1	50,219	75,329	25,110	-	25,110	74,715	-	\$ 79.06	1.26%
341	Oskaloosa	4,669,594	655.8	68,375	102,756	34,381	-	34,381	62,714	-	\$ 95.63	1.34%
342	McLouth	3,777,628	548.0	30,518	45,970	15,452	-	15,452	56,034	-	\$ 102.25	1.48%
343	Perry	6,247,630	981.0	71,466	107,391	35,925	-	35,925	88,373	-	\$ 90.08	1.41%
344	Pleasanton	2,782,519	397.5	61,422	92,326	30,904	-	30,904	36,128	-	\$ 90.89	1.30%
345	Seaman	16,578,065	3,277.6	181,947	273,114	91,167	-	91,167	291,942	-	\$ 89.07	1.76%
346	Jayhawk	4,153,884	595.9	71,079	106,619	35,540	-	35,540	69,129	-	\$ 116.01	1.66%
347	Kinsely-Offerle	2,390,038	312.7	41,334	62,194	20,860	3,863	24,723	41,977	-	\$ 134.24	1.76%
348	Baldwin City	7,525,897	1,306.2	56,014	84,213	28,199	-	28,199	106,602	-	\$ 81.61	1.42%
349	Stafford	2,333,252	320.8	49,446	74,170	24,724	-	24,724	25,467	-	\$ 79.39	1.09%
350	St. John-Hudson	3,221,742	412.2	64,126	96,189	32,063	386	32,449	34,030	-	\$ 82.56	1.06%
351	Macksville	2,219,294	304.2	52,923	79,578	26,655	1,159	27,814	19,779	-	\$ 65.02	0.89%

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		2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Current Law	15%	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev	Potential Cost of		
USD		Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First	Living Based on		
No.	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/03	Aid	Aid	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemptior	Appraised Value	Col 6 per pupil	Col 6 as % of GF
352	Goodland	6,230,633	981.8	116,663	174,994	58,331	6,568	64,899	106,902	-	\$ 108.88	1.72%
353	Wellington	8,736,175	1,700.1	233,712	350,760	117,048	-	117,048	158,614	-	\$ 93.30	1.82%
354	Clafin	2,307,756	315.3	16,225	24,337	8,112	-	8,112	21,611	-	\$ 68.54	0.94%
355	Ellinwood	3,536,963	509.5	47,129	70,693	23,564	-	23,564	49,020	-	\$ 96.21	1.39%
356	Conway Springs	3,753,677	564.6	35,153	52,923	17,770	-	17,770	40,624	-	\$ 71.95	1.08%
357	Belle Plaine	5,368,411	812.5	95,416	143,317	47,901	-	47,901	56,091	-	\$ 69.04	1.04%
358	Oxford	2,772,475	385.7	23,951	35,926	11,975	-	11,975	33,335	-	\$ 86.43	1.20%
359	Argonia	1,922,229	211.0	31,290	47,129	15,839	-	15,839	19,386	-	\$ 91.88	1.01%
360	Caldwell	2,279,556	283.7	37,471	56,400	18,929	-	18,929	31,598	-	\$ 111.38	1.39%
361	Anthony-Harper	6,249,948	951.3	132,115	198,172	66,057	-	66,057	94,373	-	\$ 99.20	1.51%
362	Prairie View	6,381,676	954.0	74,170	111,254	37,084	-	37,084	108,314	-	\$ 113.54	1.70%
363	Holcomb	5,695,221	865.0	92,326	138,682	46,356	6,953	53,309	36,874	-	\$ 42.63	0.65%
364	Marysville	5,445,671	792.0	65,671	98,507	32,836	-	32,836	92,132	-	\$ 116.33	1.69%
365	Garnett	6,763,727	1,069.2	129,024	193,536	64,512	-	64,512	119,191	-	\$ 111.48	1.76%
366	Woodson	4,032,972	529.5	69,920	105,074	35,154	-	35,154	54,290	-	\$ 102.53	1.35%
367	Osawatomie	6,866,483	1,182.0	169,199	253,799	84,600	-	84,600	108,035	-	\$ 91.40	1.57%
368	Paola	10,514,700	2,056.7	149,112	223,668	74,556	-	74,556	172,049	103,733	\$ 83.65	1.64%
369	Burton	1,968,971	254.2	32,836	49,446	16,610	-	16,610	25,421	-	\$ 100.00	1.29%
371	Montezuma	1,990,604	237.2	26,268	39,403	13,135	7,726	20,861	22,506	-	\$ 94.88	1.13%
372	Silver Lake	4,590,403	719.3	12,748	19,315	6,567	-	6,567	48,545	-	\$ 67.49	1.06%
373	Newton	16,907,965	3,472.0	458,538	688,000	229,462	13,134	242,596	324,459	-	\$ 93.45	1.92%
374	Sublette	3,220,969	470.6	53,696	80,737	27,041	11,975	39,016	34,214	-	\$ 72.70	1.06%
375	Circle	8,536,844	1,481.5	107,391	161,087	53,696	-	53,696	129,266	-	\$ 87.25	1.51%
376	Sterling	3,444,637	504.4	53,309	79,964	26,655	-	26,655	46,131	-	\$ 91.46	1.34%
377	Atchison County	5,111,522	726.5	57,172	85,759	28,587	-	28,587	74,742	-	\$ 102.88	1.46%
378	Riley County	4,277,500	636.9	28,973	43,652	14,679	-	14,679	58,309	-	\$ 91.55	1.36%
379	Clay Center	7,984,821	1,422.8	136,364	204,739	68,375	-	68,375	138,693	-	\$ 97.48	1.74%
380	Vermillion	3,860,682	558.8	40,175	60,263	20,088	-	20,088	45,133	-	\$ 80.77	1.17%
381	Spearville	2,376,131	342.0	12,748	19,315	6,567	-	6,567	19,431	-	\$ 56.82	0.82%
382	Pratt	6,809,310	1,148.5	124,002	186,197	62,195	-	62,195	135,970	-	\$ 118.39	2.00%
383	Manhattan	26,058,639	5,129.9	403,297	604,946	201,649	12,748	214,397	569,406	-	\$ 111.00	2.19%
384	Blue Valley	2,056,661	242.0	12,748	19,315	6,567	-	6,567	32,270	-	\$ 133.35	1.57%
385	Andover	16,510,848	3,386.2	97,348	146,021	48,673	772	49,445	236,055	810,284	\$ 69.71	1.43%
386	Madison-Virgil	2,117,310	268.4	32,063	48,288	16,225	-	16,225	26,631	-	\$ 99.22	1.26%
387	Altoona-Midway	2,170,233	252.5	37,085	55,627	18,542	-	18,542	30,144	-	\$ 119.38	1.39%
388	Ellis	2,626,067	352.9	28,200	42,493	14,293	-	14,293	44,097	-	\$ 124.96	1.68%
389	Eureka	4,826,432	689.3	87,304	130,956	43,652	-	43,652	96,484	-	\$ 139.97	2.00%

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		Col 1	Col 2			Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Current Law	15%	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev	Potential Cost of		
USD		Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First	Living Based on		
No.	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/03	Aid	Aid	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemptior	Appraised Value	Col 6 per pupil	Col 6 as % of GF
390	Hamilton	1,168,171	125.0	18,156	27,427	9,271	-	9,271	11,014	-	\$ 88.11	0.94%
392	Osborne	3,037,863	398.0	49,060	73,783	24,723	-	24,723	37,951	-	\$ 95.35	1.25%
393	Solomon	2,899,182	407.7	40,175	60,263	20,088	-	20,088	32,810	-	\$ 80.48	1.13%
394	Rose Hill	8,684,797	1,794.3	79,578	119,367	39,789	-	39,789	116,214	-	\$ 64.77	1.34%
395	LaCrosse	2,491,635	346.0	41,334	62,194	20,860	-	20,860	44,021	-	\$ 127.23	1.77%
396	Douglass	5,395,066	860.5	66,444	99,665	33,221	-	33,221	57,314	-	\$ 66.61	1.06%
397	Centre	2,223,157	258.5	25,110	37,857	12,747	-	12,747	26,354	-	\$ 101.95	1.19%
398	Peabody-Burns	3,138,688	430.4	41,720	62,581	20,861	-	20,861	40,256	-	\$ 93.53	1.28%
399	Paradise	1,359,390	151.1	21,247	32,063	10,816	-	10,816	11,713	-	\$ 77.52	0.86%
400	Smoky Valley	5,845,878	921.0	39,789	59,877	20,088	-	20,088	101,701	-	\$ 110.42	1.74%
401	Chase	1,466,781	164.8	25,882	39,016	13,134	-	13,134	14,336	-	\$ 86.99	0.98%
402	Augusta	10,241,199	2,064.5	174,608	261,911	87,303	-	87,303	180,258	-	\$ 87.31	1.76%
403	Otis-Bison	2,012,623	230.5	25,882	39,016	13,134	-	13,134	27,458	-	\$ 119.12	1.36%
404	Riverton	5,227,025	803.2	112,413	168,813	56,400	-	56,400	59,048	-	\$ 73.52	1.13%
405	Lyons	5,457,646	851.8	162,632	244,142	81,510	9,272	90,782	66,492	-	\$ 78.06	1.22%
406	Wathena	2,651,950	373.0	24,337	36,699	12,362	-	12,362	35,682	-	\$ 95.66	1.35%
407	Russell	6,143,715	986.3	113,186	169,972	56,786	-	56,786	120,724	-	\$ 122.40	1.97%
408	Marion	4,652,211	635.0	62,581	93,871	31,290	-	31,290	72,532	-	\$ 114.22	1.56%
409	Atchison	8,546,115	1,583.1	264,616	397,116	132,500	-	132,500	175,931	-	\$ 111.13	2.06%
410	Durham-Hills	4,622,080	653.0	43,652	65,671	22,019	-	22,019	67,204	-	\$ 102.92	1.45%
411	Goessel	2,193,025	286.2	10,044	15,066	5,022	-	5,022	24,520	-	\$ 85.67	1.12%
412	Hoxie	2,640,361	333.0	19,315	28,973	9,658	-	9,658	36,748	-	\$ 110.35	1.39%
413	Chanute	9,427,265	1,844.6	258,048	387,073	129,025	-	129,025	183,665	-	\$ 99.57	1.95%
415	Hiawatha	6,307,893	965.4	114,731	172,290	57,559	-	57,559	101,907	-	\$ 105.56	1.62%
416	Louisburg	8,181,061	1,396.2	41,334	62,194	20,860	-	20,860	115,709	320,104	\$ 82.87	1.41%
417	Morris County	5,974,902	913.9	95,416	143,317	47,901	-	47,901	107,971	-	\$ 118.14	1.81%
418	McPherson	11,839,709	2,416.9	162,246	243,369	81,123	387	81,510	220,862	-	\$ 91.38	1.87%
419	Canton-Galva	2,967,557	412.8	23,951	35,926	11,975	387	12,362	43,610	-	\$ 105.64	1.47%
420	Osage City	4,762,306	741.5	74,170	111,254	37,084	-	37,084	63,774	-	\$ 86.01	1.34%
421	Lyndon	3,198,178	450.5	32,063	48,288	16,225	-	16,225	47,617	-	\$ 105.70	1.49%
422	Greensburg	2,207,705	308.7	28,973	43,652	14,679	-	14,679	34,875	-	\$ 112.97	1.58%
423	Moundridge	3,320,249	414.5	17,770	26,655	8,885	-	8,885	50,198	-	\$ 121.10	1.51%
424	Mullinville	1,274,404	153.6	15,452	23,178	7,726	-	7,726	6,856	-	\$ 44.64	0.54%
425	Highland	2,060,138	268.5	20,860	31,290	10,430	-	10,430	24,807	-	\$ 92.39	1.20%
426	Pike Valley	2,117,310	260.1	31,677	47,515	15,838	-	15,838	22,477	-	\$ 86.42	1.06%
427	Belleville	3,547,779	471.5	49,446	74,170	24,724	-	24,724	60,433	-	\$ 128.17	1.70%
428	Great Bend	14,791,041	3,059.9	528,072	792,301	264,229	28,200	292,429	285,310	-	\$ 93.24	1.93%

		Col 1	Col 2			Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Current Law	15%	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev	Potential Cost of		
USD		Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First	Living Based on		
No.	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/03	Aid	Aid	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemptior	Appraised Value	Col 6 per pupil	Col 6 as % of GF
429	Troy	2,715,689	389.7	36,312	54,468	18,156	-	18,156	31,811	-	\$ 81.63	1.17%
430	Brown County	4,586,540	630.1	96,575	144,863	48,288	3,477	51,765	54,677	-	\$ 86.78	1.19%
431	Hoisington	4,225,736	650.4	75,715	113,572	37,857	-	37,857	66,049	-	\$ 101.55	1.56%
432	Victoria	2,102,245	276.6	10,430	15,838	5,408	-	5,408	33,499	-	\$ 121.11	1.59%
433	Midway	1,825,654	215.0	22,792	34,381	11,589	-	11,589	17,566	-	\$ 81.70	0.96%
434	Santa Fe	7,497,697	1,238.1	117,049	175,767	58,718	-	58,718	103,982	-	\$ 83.99	1.39%
435	Abilene	7,472,974	1,411.6	143,704	215,555	71,851	-	71,851	137,118	-	\$ 97.14	1.83%
436	Caney	5,554,994	908.9	105,460	158,383	52,923	1,159	54,082	71,426	-	\$ 78.59	1.29%
437	Auburn Washburn	24,770,715	4,939.5	263,457	395,185	131,728	387	132,115	440,040	733,340	\$ 89.09	1.78%
438	Skyline	3,060,269	444.3	31,677	47,515	15,838	-	15,838	19,162	-	\$ 43.13	0.63%
439	Sedgwick	3,318,703	505.9	29,745	44,811	15,066	-	15,066	31,453	-	\$ 62.17	0.95%
440	Halstead	4,661,096	700.8	61,422	92,326	30,904	-	30,904	71,642	-	\$ 102.23	1.54%
441	Sabetha	5,792,955	937.4	62,581	93,871	31,290	-	31,290	75,820	-	\$ 80.88	1.31%
442	Nemaha Valley	3,303,251	480.2	25,882	39,016	13,134	-	13,134	53,432	-	\$ 111.27	1.62%
443	Dodge City	30,361,249	5,580.9	1,190,963	1,786,638	595,675	279,295	874,970	351,178	-	\$ 62.92	1.16%
444	Little River	2,149,373	271.6	15,838	23,951	8,113	-	8,113	23,804	-	\$ 87.64	1.11%
445	Coffeyville	9,957,655	1,885.5	340,717	511,075	170,358	-	170,358	240,478	-	\$ 127.54	2.42%
446	Independence	9,767,596	1,959.4	280,068	420,294	140,226	-	140,226	228,321	-	\$ 116.53	2.34%
447	Cherryvale	3,907,811	602.3	88,463	132,887	44,424	-	44,424	53,817	-	\$ 89.35	1.38%
448	Inman	3,157,230	438.0	22,405	33,608	11,203	-	11,203	38,257	-	\$ 87.34	1.21%
449	Easton	4,780,849	698.8	33,994	50,992	16,998	-	16,998	55,225	-	\$ 79.03	1.16%
450	Shawnee Heights	16,633,305	3,332.0	189,287	283,931	94,644	773	95,417	284,354	-	\$ 85.34	1.71%
451	B & B	1,932,273	238.5	19,701	29,745	10,044	-	10,044	13,213	-	\$ 55.40	0.68%
452	Stanton County	3,557,050	483.3	73,397	110,096	36,699	10,044	46,743	33,084	-	\$ 68.45	0.93%
453	Leavenworth	20,671,299	4,005.2	589,880	885,013	295,133	5,022	300,155	390,377	-	\$ 97.47	1.89%
454	Burlingame	2,487,772	355.0	32,063	48,288	16,225	-	16,225	30,454	-	\$ 85.79	1.22%
455	Hillcrest	1,233,456	124.0	21,633	32,449	10,816	-	10,816	14,036	-	\$ 113.19	1.14%
456	Marais Des Cygnes	2,120,787	267.0	47,129	70,693	23,564	-	23,564	29,047	-	\$ 108.79	1.37%
457	Garden City	36,525,051	7,057.7	1,289,083	1,933,818	644,735	186,969	831,704	402,277	-	\$ 57.00	1.10%
458	Basehor-Linwood	9,929,069	2,024.0	39,403	59,104	19,701	-	19,701	154,227	297,872	\$ 76.20	1.55%
459	Bucklin	2,100,313	266.5	28,200	42,493	14,293	386	14,679	25,236	-	\$ 94.69	1.20%
460	Hesston	4,888,627	792.6	37,471	56,400	18,929	772	19,701	51,785	-	\$ 65.34	1.06%
461	Neodesha	5,015,333	773.1	92,712	139,068	46,356	-	46,356	63,736	-	\$ 82.44	1.27%
462	Central	2,444,506	343.3	32,836	49,446	16,610	-	16,610	34,716	-	\$ 101.12	1.42%
463	Udall	2,568,895	367.5	39,016	58,718	19,702	-	19,702	34,617	-	\$ 94.20	1.35%
464	Tonganoxie	8,407,433	1,518.7	68,375	102,756	34,381	-	34,381	126,063	-	\$ 83.01	1.50%
465	Winfield	13,021,014	2,523.0	298,996	448,494	149,498	3,477	152,975	224,935	-	\$ 89.15	1.73%

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		Col 1	Col 2			Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Current Law	15%	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev	Potential Cost of		
USD		Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First	Living Based on		
No.	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/03	Aid	Aid	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemptior	Appraised Value	Col 6 per pupil	Col 6 as % of GF
466	Scott County	5,822,700	898.1	81,896	122,843	40,947	10,044	50,991	87,540	-	\$ 97.47	1.50%
467	Leoti	3,281,619	476.4	50,605	76,101	25,496	11,203	36,699	38,885	-	\$ 81.62	1.18%
468	Healy	1,075,073	110.5	11,589	17,384	5,795	772	6,567	6,449	-	\$ 58.36	0.60%
469	Lansing	9,607,667	2,018.5	39,789	59,877	20,088	-	20,088	151,440	191,334	\$ 75.03	1.58%
470	Arkansas City	14,944,016	2,853.0	522,278	783,416	261,138	11,976	273,114	264,773	-	\$ 92.81	1.77%
471	Dexter	1,670,748	208.8	25,110	37,857	12,747	-	12,747	11,353	-	\$ 54.37	0.68%
473	Chapman	6,321,413	1,002.2	84,213	126,320	42,107	-	42,107	94,894	-	\$ 94.69	1.50%
474	Haviland	1,569,923	172.0	19,701	29,745	10,044	-	10,044	11,420	-	\$ 66.40	0.73%
475	Junction City	30,484,092	6,022.9	867,630	1,301,445	433,815	24,723	458,538	306,975	-	\$ 50.97	1.01%
476	Copeland	1,207,960	127.0	22,019	33,222	11,203	5,408	16,611	12,039	-	\$ 94.80	1.00%
477	Ingalls	2,001,807	258.5	29,745	44,811	15,066	7,340	22,406	12,814	-	\$ 49.57	0.64%
479	Crest	2,051,639	241.5	27,814	41,720	13,906	-	13,906	23,590	-	\$ 97.68	1.15%
480	Liberal	20,493,601	4,243.0	881,150	1,321,919	440,769	114,345	555,114	245,097	-	\$ 57.77	1.20%
481	Rural Vista	3,064,904	419.5	44,038	66,057	22,019	-	22,019	38,672	-	\$ 92.19	1.26%
482	Dighton	1,948,884	251.0	25,882	39,016	13,134	-	13,134	31,377	-	\$ 125.01	1.61%
483	Kismet-Plains	5,199,598	732.5	143,317	215,169	71,852	25,109	96,961	41,799	-	\$ 57.06	0.80%
484	Fredonia	5,059,371	728.3	109,323	164,178	54,855	-	54,855	91,324	-	\$ 125.39	1.81%
486	Elwood	2,351,408	351.0	52,923	79,578	26,655	-	26,655	17,061	-	\$ 48.61	0.73%
487	Herington	3,289,345	504.7	50,219	75,329	25,110	-	25,110	52,811	-	\$ 104.64	1.61%
488	Axtell	2,338,660	322.5	22,019	33,222	11,203	-	11,203	27,277	-	\$ 84.58	1.17%
489	Hays	16,132,661	3,023.7	247,618	371,621	124,003	1,545	125,548	332,420	-	\$ 109.94	2.06%
490	El Dorado	10,454,437	2,097.0	242,596	363,895	121,299	-	121,299	209,284	-	\$ 99.80	2.00%
491	Eudora	6,918,247	1,200.5	71,466	107,391	35,925	-	35,925	87,907	-	\$ 73.23	1.27%
492	Flinthills	2,371,496	316.6	18,156	27,427	9,271	-	9,271	24,351	-	\$ 76.91	1.03%
493	Columbus	7,401,894	1,275.1	182,720	274,273	91,553	-	91,553	130,222	-	\$ 102.13	1.76%
494	Syracuse	3,388,624	487.0	87,690	131,728	44,038	13,907	57,945	40,482	-	\$ 83.13	1.19%
495	Ft. Larned	6,494,476	892.6	104,687	157,224	52,537	-	52,537	102,581	-	\$ 114.92	1.58%
496	Pawnee Heights	1,703,197	197.5	18,929	28,586	9,657	-	9,657	13,309	-	\$ 67.39	0.78%
497	Lawrence	49,450,263	9,614.5	781,871	1,172,807	390,936	20,474	411,410	1,002,830	989,005	\$ 104.30	2.03%
498	Valley Heights	3,076,880	394.9	38,630	57,945	19,315	-	19,315	36,567	-	\$ 92.60	1.19%
499	Galena	4,742,991	751.4	161,087	241,824	80,737	-	80,737	58,296	-	\$ 77.58	1.23%
500	Kansas City	101,613,897	19,435.5	5,077,527	7,616,291	2,538,764	195,468	2,734,232	1,580,285	-	\$ 81.31	1.56%
501	Topeka	69,348,576	13,342.0	2,688,262	4,032,586	1,344,324	23,951	1,368,275	1,417,799	-	\$ 106.27	2.04%
502	Lewis	1,436,650	129.0	17,770	26,655	8,885	-	8,885	12,438	-	\$ 96.42	0.87%
503	Parsons	8,176,040	1,530.6	264,229	396,344	132,115	-	132,115	171,962	-	\$ 112.35	2.10%
504	Oswego	3,443,478	518.5	73,011	109,709	36,698	-	36,698	37,287	-	\$ 71.91	1.08%
505	Chetopa	2,101,858	282.0	72,238	108,550	36,312	-	36,312	27,183	-	\$ 96.39	1.29%

		Col 1	Col 2			Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2003-2004	FTE Enroll	Current Law	15%	Increase	Increase	Total	Potential Rev	Potential Cost of		
USD		Computed Gen Fund	inc4yr at risk	At Risk	At Risk	At Risk	Bilingual	State	Excluding First	Living Based on		
No.	USD Name	included Special Ed	9/20/03	Aid	Aid	to 15%	to 24%	Aid	\$20,000 Exemptior	Appraised Value	Col 6 per pupil	Col 6 as % of GF
506	Labette County	8,936,664	1,652.0	161,087	241,824	80,737	-	80,737	122,869	-	\$ 74.38	1.37%
507	Satanta	2,957,127	391.0	52,923	79,578	26,655	17,384	44,039	25,395	-	\$ 64.95	0.86%
508	Baxter Springs	5,142,426	844.3	123,616	185,424	61,808	-	61,808	81,467	-	\$ 96.49	1.58%
509	South Haven	1,880,122	220.5	19,701	29,745	10,044	-	10,044	13,897	-	\$ 63.02	0.74%
511	Attica	1,248,908	132.0	17,770	26,655	8,885	-	8,885	14,684	-	\$ 111.24	1.18%
512	Shawnee Mission	137,833,772	28,218.6	1,121,815	1,682,723	560,908	32,449	593,357	3,185,987	6,891,689	\$ 112.90	2.31%
TOTALS		2,508,553,068	443,695.6	50,275,024	75,444,797	25,169,773	1,872,398	27,042,171	39,608,083	23,125,236		
										HIGH	\$ 159.27	2.63%
										90th %tile	\$ 118.82	1.78%
										80th %tile	\$ 110.42	1.64%
										70th %tile	\$ 101.55	1.51%
										60th %tile	\$ 96.21	1.42%
										MEDIAN	\$ 91.40	1.35%
										40th %tile	\$ 85.79	1.25%
										30th %tile	\$ 80.73	1.17%
										20th %tile	\$ 75.03	1.06%
										10th %tile	\$ 66.40	0.92%
										LOW	\$ 36.15	0.39%

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Districts Qualifying for "Cost of Living" weighting

2002-03 Data

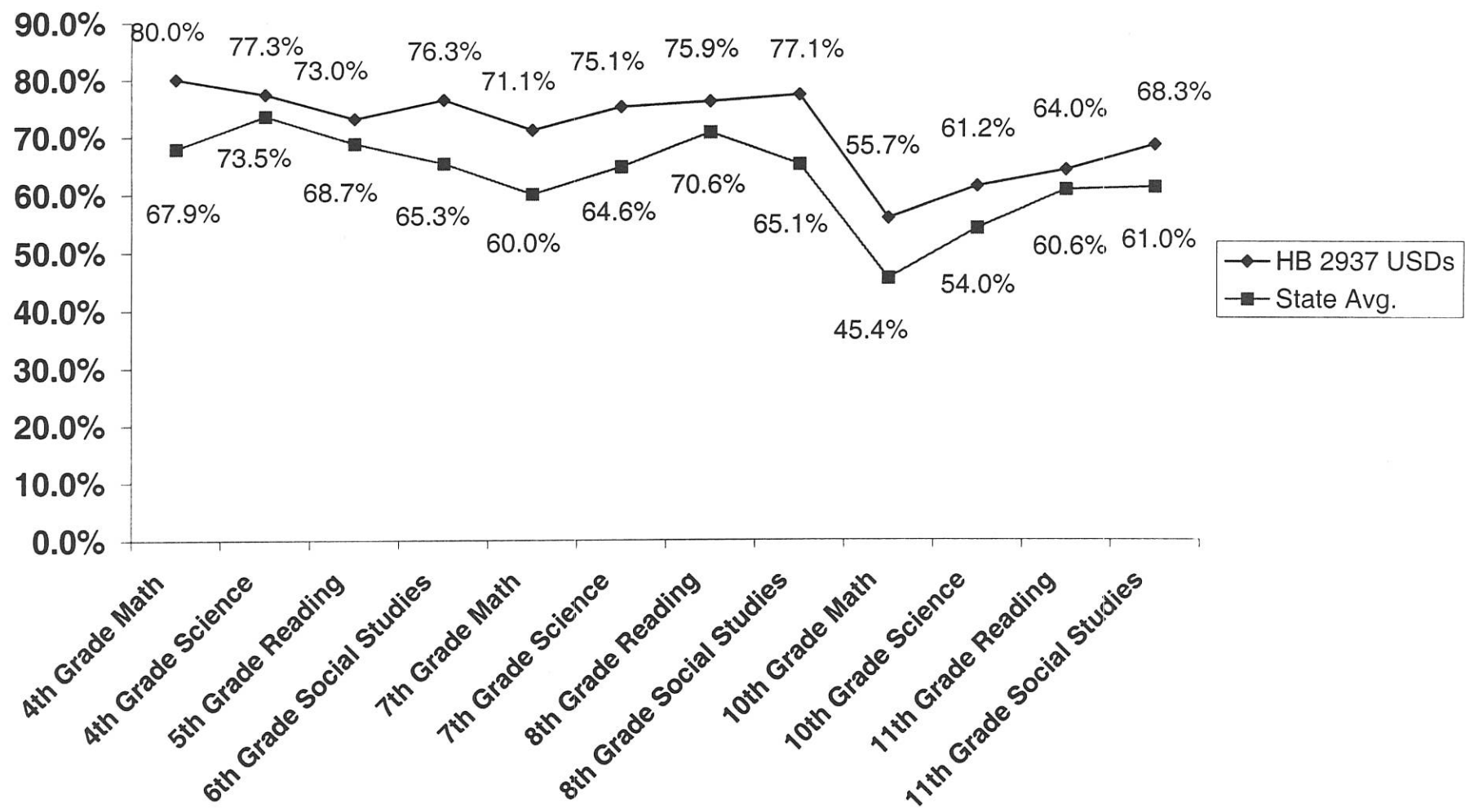
USD	USDName	2002-03 FTE Enr	State Rank in Theoretical 20 year earnings analysis	State Rank in Starting Salary	District Avg. Teacher Salary	State Rank in District Avg. Salary	Assessed Val. Per pupil	State Rank in Val per pupil	Total Mill Levy	Avg Home Appraised Value	State Rank in Avg Home Value
203	Piper-Kansas City	1,272.5	38	35	\$41,504	65	\$38,615	194	52.93	\$164,412	7
229	Blue Valley	17,682.8	2	11	\$49,039	2	\$96,928	27	68.56	\$304,123	1
230	Spring Hill	1,487.3	100	122	\$45,466	11	\$46,177	130	56.28	\$160,648	10
231	Gardner-Edgerton	3,046.8	14	50	\$41,174	80	\$49,900	111	75.48	\$138,694	14
232	De Soto	3,880.1	12	9	\$39,869	138	\$59,548	85	75.51	\$193,811	2
233	Olathe	20,985.7	17	22	\$44,762	14	\$62,178	77	64.11	\$188,221	3
265	Goddard	3,753.3	9	21	\$44,536	16	\$33,870	231	60.23	\$125,946	16
266	Maize	5,388.4	6	3	\$46,790	4	\$34,825	221	56.41	\$140,841	13
368	Paola	2,036.0	70	37	\$41,877	55	\$46,756	122	52.54	\$135,228	15
385	Andover	3,195.4	15	14	\$43,856	23	\$40,250	176	66.04	\$178,674	5
416	Louisburg	1,309.0	86	110	\$43,311	28	\$61,971	79	61.18	\$171,707	6
437	Auburn Washburn	4,857.7	164	232	\$40,374	112	\$65,048	71	55.62	\$163,882	8
458	Basehor-Linwood	1,995.1	105	204	\$42,670	39	\$36,408	208	45.39	\$161,558	9
469	Lansing	1,992.4	60	124	\$41,207	77	\$32,781	238	55.71	\$144,393	12
497	Lawrence	9,725.8	25	144	\$42,237	50	\$74,758	46	49.81	\$152,037	11
512	Shawnee Mission	28,734.1	1	5	\$51,591	1	\$94,385	29	42.22	\$187,259	4

9-15

% Proficient and Above: 2003 State Assessments

USD	USDName	2002-03 FTE Enr	4th Grade Math	4th Grade Science	5th Grade Reading	6th Grade Social Studies	7th Grade Math	7th Grade Science	8th Grade Reading	8th Grade Social Studies	10th Grade Math	10th Grade Science	11th Grade Reading	11th Grade Social Studies
203	Piper-Kansas City	1,272.5	57.1%	67.8%	66.7%	84.4%	81.7%	79.8%	70.0%	73.0%	48.1%	49.5%	47.5%	70.6%
229	Blue Valley	17,682.8	89.8%	90.8%	87.6%	82.5%	78.0%	83.5%	86.1%	81.5%	65.2%	72.8%	70.4%	75.4%
230	Spring Hill	1,487.3	81.5%	72.2%	68.9%	70.4%	74.6%	80.6%	83.5%	76.4%	60.5%	62.8%	69.1%	76.6%
231	Gardner-Edgerton	3,046.8	90.5%	81.9%	68.3%	76.3%	63.2%	72.1%	74.6%	73.2%	51.1%	61.5%	58.7%	65.2%
232	De Soto	3,880.1	72.6%	75.3%	70.7%	67.6%	67.2%	71.2%	77.4%	82.8%	52.2%	64.4%	61.8%	66.8%
233	Olathe	20,985.7	83.1%	72.4%	81.5%	75.1%	78.3%	73.0%	79.0%	73.3%	58.3%	56.7%	67.0%	64.8%
265	Goddard	3,753.3	82.9%	81.2%	68.3%	70.4%	72.8%	82.2%	79.6%	81.3%	60.3%	74.3%	74.8%	78.6%
266	Maize	5,388.4	83.8%	81.6%	71.2%	70.1%	67.4%	78.0%	70.1%	75.5%	67.7%	74.1%	74.1%	70.9%
368	Paola	2,036.0	69.1%	62.7%	56.9%	70.4%	66.2%	71.4%	76.6%	66.1%	47.4%	51.1%	51.6%	55.2%
385	Andover	3,195.4	86.0%	87.6%	79.5%	79.0%	78.8%	76.2%	80.5%	85.3%	60.2%	63.0%	71.5%	77.5%
416	Louisburg	1,309.0	75.0%	71.4%	67.0%	74.2%	62.2%	59.7%	50.5%	76.3%	48.6%	56.4%	59.8%	60.2%
437	Auburn Washburn	4,857.7	76.9%	82.1%	77.1%	72.0%	73.8%	79.2%	76.1%	79.9%	58.2%	59.8%	72.2%	69.6%
458	Basehor-Linwood	1,995.1	83.6%	86.8%	78.9%	81.9%	54.6%	68.1%	78.4%	82.3%	33.1%	39.9%	42.1%	46.0%
469	Lansing	1,992.4	88.3%	73.4%	68.1%	81.6%	81.8%	78.3%	79.6%	79.2%	64.8%	68.5%	62.0%	70.9%
497	Lawrence	9,725.8	73.2%	69.7%	74.2%	80.7%	61.1%	69.9%	73.6%	69.4%	56.9%	57.0%	66.6%	71.8%
512	Shawnee Mission	28,734.1	87.3%	80.8%	84.0%	84.7%	75.4%	78.0%	79.7%	77.9%	58.7%	68.1%	74.9%	72.8%
Average for this group:			80.0%	77.3%	73.0%	76.3%	71.1%	75.1%	75.9%	77.1%	55.7%	61.2%	64.0%	68.3%
State Average %			67.9%	73.5%	68.7%	65.3%	60.0%	64.6%	70.6%	65.1%	45.4%	54.0%	60.6%	61.0%
Number of USDs in this group BELOW state Avg.			1	5	6	0	1	1	3	0	1	3	4	3

Student Performance in HB 2937 USDs



State Assessments 2003



Mark Desetti, testimony
House Education Committee
March 18, 2004
House Bill 2937

Madame Chairman, members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to speak on House Bill 2937, the latest school finance proposal to appear in this building.

There is good news and there is bad news in what I have to say on this bill.

First, some good news! It looks like everyone agrees that we have to do something about bilingual and at-risk weighting if we are to seriously impact the achievement gap. This issue is one that you have heard about from the state department and state board, from KNEA, USA, and KASB, from individual school districts, and from Judge Bullock. The Governor included these weighting increases in her Education First plan; this committee also addressed them in Representative Horst's amendment to HB 2807.

Now, some bad news. We have no idea where the money is coming from to pay for these weighting increases. We have heard it's not out of the state employee raise; we hope it's not out of the state's small ending balance. Where we have seen it come up before – in Senate Bills 403, 465, and 550 and House bill 2932 – there is a source for the money. Frankly, we'd all be a lot happier if we knew where the money was.

Then, there's good news. This bill is touted as a way to get much needed money into special education in order to stop transferring money from general education to fund the shortage in special education. Judge Bullock called for funding 100% of the excess costs of special education and that's another issue that has been raised by all the education lobbyists and the state board of education.

Now some bad news. It's not real money – it's "potential" money. It is the state saying to local school boards, "We are letting you take back the first \$20,000 of assessed valuation on residential property and raise local property taxes so you can potentially get some more funding." To make sure it's not too easy, it's subject to a protest petition. Once again the

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Date: 3/18/04

Attachment # 10-1

legislature is passing the buck. Since the legislature is unable or unwilling to make the hard decisions, push it back to the local community.

The same concept is applied to a “cost of living weighting.” This bill pushes a local property tax increase back onto local communities, subject to protest petition, ostensibly so that 16 school districts can increase teacher salaries since property is more expensive in those communities. I suppose if everyone of the 16 school districts could manage to do this we might see a jump from 41st in the nation in average teacher salary to maybe 39th.

The worst news about House Bill 2937 is that in truth, it does almost nothing. All school districts will see some increase through bilingual and at-risk weighting – that is of course assuming the legislature finds and appropriates the money to pay for it. A few school districts might be able to tap some potential money for special education providing they can overturn some or all of the \$20,000 property valuation exemption. Then 16 school districts can raise some money for a cost of living differential providing they can convince their voters to accept an additional property tax increase.

But the \$64,000 question – or maybe the \$91 million question – is why this bill and not the first year of the Governor’s plan? After all, if all of the weightings find funding and all of the potentials are met, then there is very little cost difference.

The differences as I see them are clear.

1. While the Governor’s plan raises the money to fund it, this plan maybe will if all the stars line up just right.
2. While the Governor’s plan accepts state responsibility for funding all of our public schools, this plan lets a few have a lot and leaves many out in the cold.
3. While the Governor’s plan begins to address state level adequacy, this plan abandons adequacy and opts instead for giving some districts lots of opportunity to increase funding while leaving out others.
4. While the Governor’s plan moves toward renewed balance in the “three-legged” stool of tax policy, this plan depends entirely on property taxes – the tax most often criticized by legislators.
5. While the Governor’s plan might give the courts a glimmer of hope that the legislature is taking Judge Bullock’s ruling seriously, this plan exacerbates the inequities that caused the Judge to call our current system unconstitutional.

So, what will this plan do?

1. With the proper spin, it might get some legislators through the next election. Voters will have to be convinced that this will keep their schools from more cuts while they wait for a real solution.
2. It might stop the bleeding in 16 school districts – if everything goes just perfectly.
3. It will do almost nothing for the other 95% of Kansas school districts. Despite the legislature passing a “stop gap” measure, those schools will continue to bleed.

We find ourselves after more than half of this session has passed faced with yet another downgraded version of a school finance solution and no less than four proposed constitutional amendments to reduce the very taxes that provide the bulk of school funding – and are the only identifiable source of additional funding in this bill. At the same time, the State Board of Education has increased graduation requirements and the federal government has forced major changes in our schools while refusing to provide the funding for those requirements making school districts slash programs, raise fees, eliminate the arts, and increase class sizes.

Without your immediate action, Kansas schools will lose their standing in this nation. Without our excellent schools, you will jeopardize our workforce. Without that trained workforce, Kansas employers and prospective employers will look elsewhere for expansion. Is that the future we wish for Kansas?

This bill will not provide a stop gap measure for next year. This bill will not address the adequacy or equity issues identified by Judge Bullock. This bill will likely give the courts more reason to uphold Bullock.

We urge this committee to reject House Bill 2937 and instead turn your attention to real solutions. Or at least a real stop gap measure. The Governor’s plan can be considered – you have the first year of that plan in your committee in House Bill 2932. Many legislators appear comfortable with forcing local units of government to raise taxes. While HB 2937 acknowledges that raising taxes to help our schools is necessary, it mistakenly passes the buck to local boards. We urge you to do what’s right and look for a statewide solution. We urge you to look at HB 2932.

KANSAS TAXPAYERS NETWORK
P.O. Box 20050
Wichita, KS 67208

www.kansastaxpayers.com
316-684-0082
FAX 316-684-7527

Testimony Opposing H.B. 2937

H.B. 2937 is a deeply flawed proposal. While this bill is less odious than proposals raising the state's property, income, and sales taxes it brings several new flaws into the school finance debate while continuing a number of existing defects.

These flaws have led Kansas into spending more per citizen on K-12 public schooling than neighboring states and the national average. This spending occurs at a time when Kansans' average income level languishes well below the national average.

This is an expenditure of all (state, local, & federal) tax funds that now exceeds \$4 billion dollars and \$9,000 per pupil. H.B. 2937 would expand school spending without providing any more accountability or performance improvements.

H.B. 2937 is fatally flawed in requiring a massive petition drive in only 30 days based upon a petition bearing the signature of 5 percent of the registered voters in the school district.

Here are the number of signatures needed to be collected to force a tax referendum vote in three of our neighboring states on raising property taxes in their schools:

Oklahoma: ZERO!

Colorado: ZERO!!

Missouri: ZERO!!!

These tax issues are automatically referred to the voters in these states and then decided at the ballot box.

In school bond election in Oklahoma and Missouri a supermajority of the vote is also required to enact a voter approved school bond tax hike. In Missouri and Colorado all school, city, county, and other taxing districts have to get voter approval before taxes can be raised.

Under H.B. 2937 a petition drive bearing the valid signatures of 6,587 people would have to be collected in only 30 days to force a tax referendum vote in USD 259, the Wichita school district. Wichita was selected as being the largest school district in the state in terms of registered voters. This number is grossly excessive.

This is outrageous when you look at KSA 25-4502, the presidential primary statute where statewide candidates need only 1,000 valid signatures to get on a statewide ballot.

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The candidates for the Kansas state board of education need only 200 valid signatures to get their names placed on the election ballot. These districts are each the size of four Kansas senate districts.

The section on capital expenditures on pages 9 and 10 calls for a protest petition signed by 10 percent of the voters in the district which would be twice as many as the excessive number called out on pages 3 and 8 of this bill.

Section 2 of the Kansas Bill of Rights points out that, "All political power is inherent in the people." Kansans have fewer opportunities to participate in referendum issues than the voters in all of our surrounding states and exercise this political power.

H.B. 2937 is defective in the various petitioning processes contained within this proposed legislation. Unless these defects are corrected the fiscal problems within the increasingly expensive Kansas government school structure will continue. The average Kansan will continue to have little or no say concerning taxation levels with their vote if H.B. 2937 is enacted in its current form.

James L. Menze
Executive Director
jmenze@usa-ks.org

M. Katharine Weickert
Director of
Administrator Services
kweickert@usa-ks.org

**HB 2937: School Finance, Authorizing School Districts to Reduce
or Eliminate Certain Property Taxes**
Testimony presented to the House Education Committee
By Dr. Kent Hurn, Assistant Lobbyist
United School Administrators of Kansas
March 18, 2004

Thank you Madam Chair for the opportunity to review HB 2937.



United School Administrators (USA) agrees with the proposed increase of At-Risk student weighting from .10 to .15. While the amounts of At-Risk students vary greatly through out the state as defined by the current definition, we believe this aid is directed at a unique sector of public school student and is much needed.

USA favors the proposed Bilingual weighting from .20 to .24. The state is experiencing growth in the number of bilingual students and this would target a special need regardless of the density or age of the students requiring additional assistance.

USA supports the return of the much needed teacher mentoring program. The program allows the school districts to continue a successful program for new or beginning teachers to allow opportunities to learn successful practices from experienced teachers.

USA does not agree, however, with the property tax proposal at the local level that allows a Board of Education resolution to would remove the \$20,000 Homestead exemption for the 20-mill levy on residences. Although there is a protest provision, it seems to be a desperate attempt to fund Special Education. Use of the property tax for this purpose would be a serious component to dis-equalize equal educational opportunity.

The potential increase in the proposed bill that will allow any district whose average appraised value of residential property, if it exceeds 25 % of the state average, an additional levy of 5% seems completely against equalization standards. It appears that school patrons would be placed in a position of tremendous pressure on themselves and the companies where they work. The 16 districts that would qualify could dis-equalize all efforts for equal education opportunity of the state.

Finally, this proposal has a fiscal note of \$91 million. Other proposals cost about the same but they would benefit all school districts in Kansas.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our concerns.

Kansas Association of
Elementary
School Principals
(KAESP)

Kansas Association of
Middle School
Administrators
(KAMSA)

Kansas Association of
School Administrators
(KASA)

Kansas Association of
School Business
Officials
(KASBO)

Kansas Association for
Supervision and
Curriculum Development
(KASCD)

Kansas Association of
Special Education
Administrators
(KASEA)

Kansas Association of
Secondary School
Principals
(KASSP)

Kansas Council of
Career and Technical
Education Administrators
(KCCTEA)

Kansas School
Public Relations
Association
(KanSPRA)

House Education Committee

Date: 3/18/04
Attachment # 12



K A N S A S

JOAN WAGNON, SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Kathe Decker, Chairperson
House Education Committee

FROM: Joan Wagnon
Secretary of Revenue

DATE: March 18, 2004

SUBJECT: House Bill 2937

House Bill 2937, New Sections 7 and 8 provide each local board of education with the authority to reduce or eliminate the property tax exemption set forth in K.S.A. 79-201x. Currently, this exemption treats all residential property the same. That is, all residential real property is exempt from the statewide 20-mill school levy to the extent of \$20,000 of appraised value. In terms of relief, this equates to \$46.00 property tax per residence ($\$20,000 \times 11.5\% \text{ assessment rate} \times 20 \text{ mills}$).

House Bill 2937 would allow every local board of education to decide how much, if any, of the \$20,000 appraised value should be exempt from the statewide 20-mill school levy imposed by K.S.A. 72-6431.

Implementation/Process

1. The \$20,000 exemption for residential property is administered through tax application programs. These tax application programs interface with the data in the CAMA system provided by the State of Kansas. The tax application programs are secured through contracts between counties and third party vendors.
2. There are 5 different tax application vendors utilized by Kansas Counties. A few large counties utilize their own, in-house tax application programs.
3. Every tax application program will have to be modified in order to implement House Bill 2937.
4. The vendor serving 57 Kansas counties estimates that this new law will entail several months of programming at significant cost. Roughly 1,000 hours of programming at \$100 to \$120 per hour will be incurred. Exactly when or to what degree the cost is passed on to the counties depends upon the various contracts currently in place and negotiations taking place during contract renewals.

DOCKING STATE OFFICE BUILDING, 915 SW HARRISON ST., TOPEKA

Voice 785-296-3041 Fax 785-368-8392 <http://www.k>

House Education Committee

Date: 3/18/04

Attachment # 13-1

5. The vendor serving 57 counties does not believe that the modifications necessary to implement House Bill 2937 can be completed in time to certify mill levies by November 1, 2004, or mail tax statements by December 15, 2004.
6. The tax application programs must be capable of keeping revenues generated by House Bill 2937 distinct and separate in the special education fund for that particular school district.
7. In contrast to 6 above, the revenues generated from property values that are subject to the 20 mills (residential property values in excess of \$20,000; property values in other subclasses) are devoted to the general fund.
8. The tax application programs must further accommodate the fact that school district boundaries can overlay county boundaries, city boundaries and even otherwise cohesive tax unit boundaries.
9. House Bill 2937 will render an already intricate system even more complex. Every year, the resolutions of school districts must be tracked and considered with respect to mill levies, billings, and the collection, distribution and expenditure of funds. Audits may become more complicated and costly.
10. House Bill 2937 particularly impacts the duties of the county clerk. The county clerk often also serves as the county election officer. A myriad of questions concerning elections, mill levies and the distribution of funds will likely arise from this bill.
11. County clerks may have a concern about implementing this bill in 2004, since many will have substantial, additional duties in conjunction with the presidential election.

Timing Concern: Elections

House Bill 2937 provides that if 5% of the qualified electors in a school district file a petition, then an election must be held that ultimately approves the exemption reduction before it can be implemented. A summary of the time needed for an election follows:

1. The new law would become effective **July 1, 2004**. This is the earliest date a board of education could pass a resolution under the clear authority of the new law.
2. House Bill 2937 states that once the resolution is published, a petition may be filed within **30 days. (Now we are at August 1, 2004)**
3. House Bill 2937 provides that a local board of education has **30 days** from the date a petition is filed to request an election. **(Now we are at September 1, 2004)**
4. **Elections generally take another 90-120 days** to provide proper notices, acquire ballots, set up facilities, equipment and human resources, hold elections, check, count and report votes, etc.) Mail-in ballots must follow the approval procedures set forth in K.S.A. 25-432, and are limited to 120 days. **(Now we are at December 1, 2004, to January 1, 2005)**

The timeframe for elections has the potential to bypass these important dates:

1. School districts certify their budgets to the county clerk on or before **August 25**. (K.S.A. 79-1801). The Kansas Department of Education may be consulted directly, but they have relayed to our department a belief that revenues from House Bill 2937 should be finalized (i.e., any elections should be completed) on or before the date school district budgets are certified.
2. The county clerk must certify the mill levies to the county treasurer on or before **November 1**. (K.S.A. 79-1803).
3. The County treasurer must mail tax statements on or before **December 15**. (K.S.A. 79-2001).
4. The first-half property taxes are due on **December 20**. (K.S.A. 79-2004, 79-2004a).

Legal Concerns

1. *Von Ruden v. Miller*, 231 Kan. 1, 642 P.2d 91 (1982)
In *Von Ruden*, the State of Kansas imposed a 3% tax which local taxing units received unless the county commissioners adopted a resolution reducing or eliminating the tax. The law was held an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power, violating Art. 2, Sec. 21 Kansas Const.

Here, as in *Von Ruden*, the state has set a levy. The levy for schools is 20 mills, or 2% of assessed value. (K.S.A. 72-6431). In addition, the state has set a partial exemption from the school levy at \$20,000 of the appraised value for residential property. (K.S.A. 79-201w, 79-201x). Under House Bill 2973, if a local governing body takes no action, the statewide levy for schools will be applied as set forth by the legislature in K.S.A. 72-6431 and K.S.A. 79-201x.

Cogswell v. Sherman County, 238 Kan. 438, 710 P.2d 1131 (1985)
In *Cogswell*, the court upheld a law that provided authority to locals to impose a local intangibles tax. The court distinguished *Von Ruden*. In *Von Ruden*, the state set the levy, and if the local units of government took no action, then the statewide levy resulted. In *Cogswell*, the state completely repealed its intangibles tax and adopted a new law providing local governments with the authority to impose an intangibles tax. The new law did not require every city, township or county to participate in the tax. Rather, it was left to each governmental entity to determine its needs. By adopting a resolution, local governments could levy a tax within certain limits set by the legislature. *Cogswell* at 441.

In *Cogswell* the court further stated that "The constitutional maxim which prohibits the legislature from delegating its power...is not violated by vesting cities, townships, or counties with certain powers of legislation *as to matters purely of local concern.*" *Cogswell*, at 442, emphasis added.

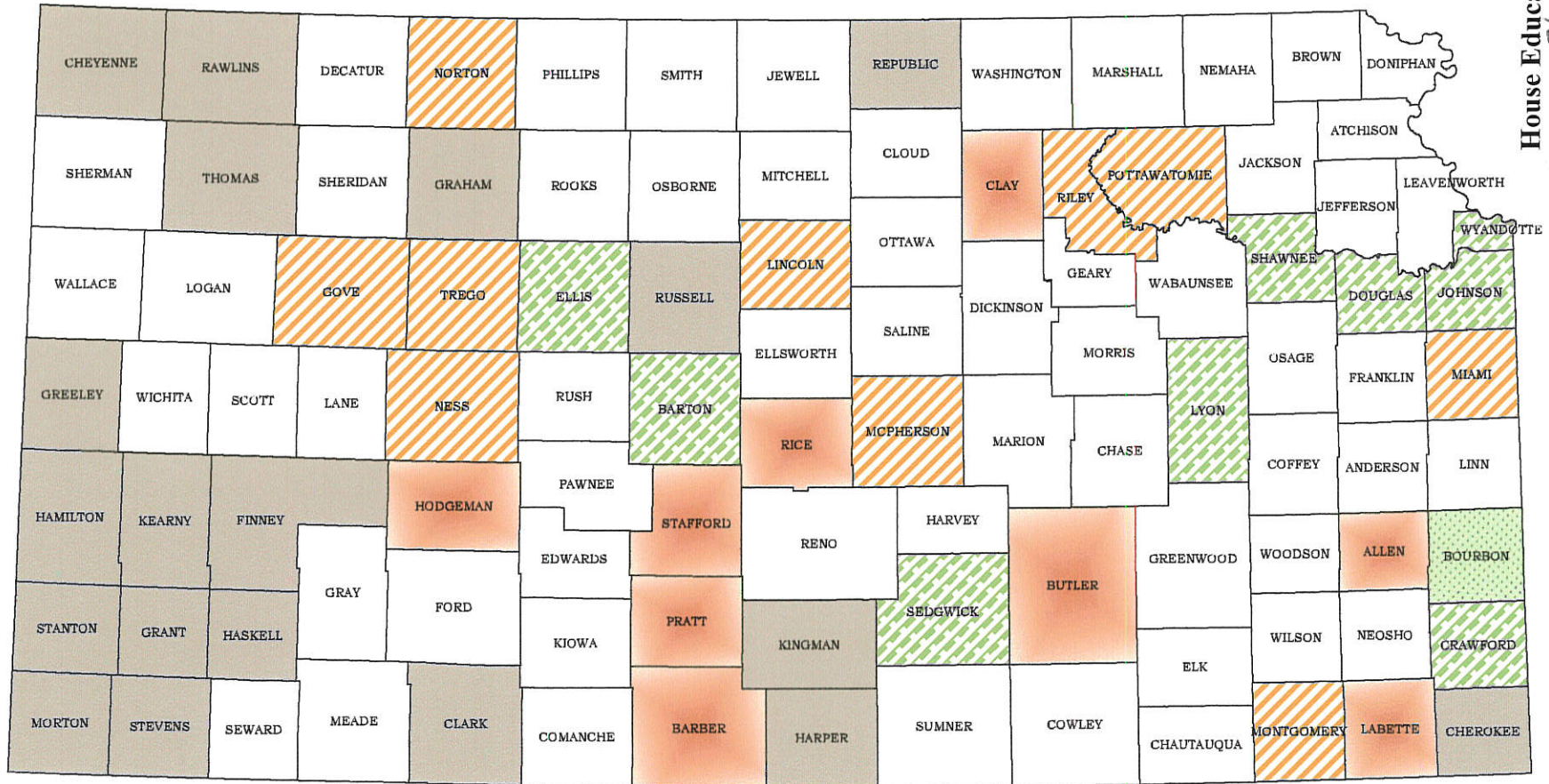
Here, providing additional funding special education may not be viewed as a matter of purely local concern, particularly in light of the school finance case currently on appeal.

State ex rel. v. Hines, 163 Kan. 300, 182 P.2d 865 (1947)
In *Hines*, the court held that the school reorganization acts of 1945 and 1947 were invalid, because the establishment of schools was not viewed as a subject of local legislation. The court stated that "probably nothing is more essential *to the welfare of the state* than the continued maintenance of adequate schools in the communities throughout its counties." *Hines* at 301, emphasis added.

2. Art. 11, Sec. 1 Kansas Const.
The Kansas Constitution requires the legislature to provide for a uniform and equal basis of valuation and rate of taxation. Reducing or eliminating the exemption has the effect of raising the tax rate on a property. Thus, property within the same residential subclass may be subject to unequal rates of taxation.

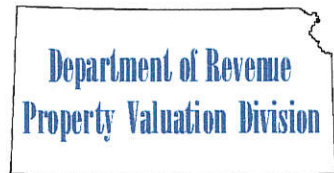
TAX ADMINISTRATION / ABSTRACT VENDORS

House Education Committee
 Date: 3/18/04
 Attachment # 14



Tax Administration/Abstract Vendors

- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|---------------|
| | CIC, Inc. (9) | | Kohl (1) |
| | InfiniTec (57) | | Komtek (10) |
| | In-house (9) | | Nex-Tech (19) |



February 16, 2004

Map #AB04-001



Kansas State Board of Education

Kansas State Education Building
120 S.E. 10th Ave.
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1182

(785) 296-3203
FAX (785) 291-3791
www.ksde.org

Janet Waugh <i>District 1</i>	Sue Gamble <i>District 2</i>	John W. Bacon <i>District 3</i>	Bill Wagnon <i>District 4</i>	Connie Morris <i>District 5</i>
Bruce H. Wyatt <i>District 6</i>	Kenneth Willard <i>District 7</i>	Carol Rupe <i>District 8</i>	Iris Van Meter <i>District 9</i>	Steve Abrams <i>District 10</i>

March 18, 2004

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: State Board of Education

SUBJECT: House Bill 2937

My name is Bruce Wyatt from Salina, the Legislative Coordinator of the State Board of Education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee on behalf of the State Board.

The State Board of Education appreciates the recognition in House Bill 2937 of the need to invest \$91 million in Kansas students. This amount of investment is similar to the \$104 million as proposed by the State Board and not too much less than the first year of the Governor's plan. The State Board and Governor's plans address many of the same educational challenges including at risk, bilingual, and special education as also addressed in House Bill 2937.

The conclusion implicit in House Bill 2937 that our schools need additional resources to meet the expectations of Kansans for their children and the educational goals set by the State Board of Education means there is agreement that additional funding is needed for our schools. This is a significant and important step. Now the question is how do we as a state fund it.

The State Board is concerned that the property tax funding portion of House Bill 2937 places an unfair and disequalized burden on the property tax and will result in disequalized funding to some students. For example, if local districts are allowed to exempt property, as House Bill 2937 proposes, some districts will be able to do this and some districts will not based primarily on local wealth factors. However, if \$91 million were funded at the state level and distributed through a formula that goes to all students, all will benefit.

We believe that the funding of K-12 education is a statewide issue and should be supported on a statewide basis.

Both the State Board and Governor have focused proposals on the needs of all students on a statewide basis. We are concerned that the property tax portion of House Bill 2937 will not meet the educational needs of all Kansas K-12 students and ultimately will not meet constitutional requirements. We urge this Committee to revise the funding portion of House Bill 2937 represented by the property tax so that whatever funding provision is used is supported by all Kansans and benefits all of our K-12 students.

House Education Committee

Date: 3/18/04

An Equal Employment/Education Opportunity Act Attachment # 15