

## MINUTES OF THE SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jean Schodorf at 1:40 p.m. on March 7, 2006, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

Committee members absent:

Committee staff present: Carolyn Rampey, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes  
Shirley Higgins, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Bill Reardon, USD 500, Kansas City, Kansas  
Bob Vancrum, USD 229, Blue Valley  
Mark Desetti, Kansas National Education Association  
Terry Holdren, Kansas Farm Bureau

**SB 584—Relating to School Finance**

Bill Reardon, representing the Kansas City, Kansas, school district (USD 500), testified in support of the at-risk and urban poverty weighting provisions in **SB 584**. He noted that no other urban district has an at-risk population as high as USD 500 (63%), and the bill would help ensure that the district could continue to make educational progress with its at-risk children. However, he was concerned that the total dollars contained in the three-year plan was dramatically lower than recommended by cost analysis studies and the Kansas Supreme Court. In conclusion, he commented that the bill was a good first step, and it was a compliment to leaders of both parties who set aside partisan differences in order to meet the educational needs of all Kansas children. (Attachment 1)

Bob Vancrum, representing the Blue Valley school district (USD 229), expressed his support for the provision in **SB 584** which would take the special education funding to 98 percent, and he noted that he had no objection to the additional mandatory 2.5 percent LOB. However, he was concerned that the “fatally flawed” definition of at-risk students remained and that the Legislative Post Audit’s recommendation for the implementation of a regional cost adjustment was not included. In addition, he questioned if there was any rationale in leaving the caps on the budget authority of a district once state funding brings the funding for all districts up to the adequate level. He emphasized that, since 1992, Blue Valley patrons and the school board have been denied the right to choose locally what they wish to pay for schools, which seemed unfair when most school districts are permitted to spend more. (Attachment 2)

Mark Desetti, Kansas National Education Association (KNEA), discussed the aspects of **SB 584** which KNEA believed were appropriate responses to the needs of school districts (the increase in the reimbursement of special education costs, the increase in the at-risk weighting, the new high at-risk weighting, and unaltered low enrollment weighting). He encouraged the Committee to include the phase-in of all-day kindergarten as requested by the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Education. He expressed his concern that the bill did little to address the issue of salaries and benefits for teachers and administrators. To illustrate his point, he reviewed relevant data shown attached to his written testimony. He went on to say that the high at-risk weighting was significantly lower than recommended in the Legislative Post Audit study, and the “mandatory student performance improvement fund” mostly just renamed current resources. He suggested changes in the in both **HB 2986** and **SB 584** for at-risk weighting, high at-risk weighting, and base state aid per pupil. He noted that **HB 2986** allowed more flexibility with the funds received by school districts and expressed support for that approach. On the issue of the LOB, he commented that renamed money is not new funding and urged the Committee to focus on “real state funding” of a state responsibility. In conclusion, he emphasized that the slow phase-in of funds would not get school districts where they need to be to address the needs of the most vulnerable students and the needs of the teaching force. (Attachment 3)

Terry Holdren, Kansas Farm Bureau, commented that the members of Kansas Farm Bureau understand the diversity that Kansas schools must overcome, and they support both correlation and low enrollment weightings as mechanisms by which resources can be provided to attempt to bridge the gap. Members are also supportive of the current levels of funding for transportation and vocational education. However, they do not support any increase in LOB authority and request that the Committee consider removing it from **SB 584** as one of the most disqualifying aspects of the current formula. He noted that, in an opinion issued last June,

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Education Committee at 1:40 p.m. on March 7, 2006, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

the Kansas Supreme Court concluded that increases in the LOB cap exacerbate wealth-based disparity between districts. ([Attachment 4](#))

Senator Schodorf called attention to memorandum from Ken Willard, Legislative Coordinator, Kansas State Board of Education, regarding the legislative recommendations which the Board believes will improve the quality of education in the state and close the achievement gap. ([Attachment 5](#))

Senator Steineger distributed copies of a memorandum prepared by the State Department of Education at his request concerning the projected costs for phasing in all-day kindergarten over a three-year period and increasing the funding for the parents as teachers program. ([Attachment 6](#)) He explained, "Yesterday, the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Education agreed to the first year of the phase-in of all-day kindergarten be committed to the \$15,000,000 for the first year, and we agreed to write a proviso that we think we should in ensuing years commit to the second and third year of all-day kindergarten. The other half of this page is on parents as teachers. Parents as teachers is an early childhood program. It applies to children from birth to, I think, age 3. It funds a program where a few staffers in each school district will go out and meet with new parents and tell them about early brain development and help them to get their child prepared, in learning in early years, to get prepared to go to school. That's a great program. You get a lot of return for your money. The way this program works is, it costs about \$1,200 per family or per child to go through parents as teachers, and right now the State of Kansas funds 35 percent of each one of those families. The local school district is expected to pick up the other 65 percent. Also, right now we have about 3,268 families that have signed up for parents as teachers, but there's no funding for them. And I would hope that this Committee would consider committing ourselves to at least funding the state's portion, the 35 percent match, on parents as teachers. It costs us \$1.375 million, which is really, really cheap considering that these early childhood programs like parents as teachers, head start, all-day kindergarten – they pay out in the long run by lowering the amount of at-risk kids we're going to have in the future. So I think to spend \$1.375 million now probably saves us \$10 million or \$20 million down the road. And at the appropriate time, I hope we'll consider adding that to our budget."

In response to comments from committee members questioning the authority of a Ways and Means subcommittee to write a proviso for funding to the Education Committee, Senator Steineger stated, "The Ways and Means Committee appropriates money, and we also make policy. Most other committees in the Legislature are policy making and not appropriating committees, and Ways and Means actually does both. The question came up yesterday on how do we rationalize or how do we dovetail our action yesterday with what the Education Committee may or may not do, and we decided that, as a Ways and Means subcommittee, we could decide that we need to spend this money and that, as the school finance bill works its way through the committee process, we can align the two policies and agree to them." Senator Schodorf commented, "It's an overlap, and it's a fine line who has the authority. With all due respect, the Chair of the subcommittee felt very strongly about this, and this is the initial discussion on whether it would even stay in the budget. So it's a fine line about who has the authority, and I think both."

At the request of Senator Pine, Senator Lee distributed copies of the chart (prepared by the Department of Education) which was used by the working group that drafted the Senate education plan (**SB 584**). She explained that, for each USD, the chart showed the number of full-time enrollment students, the number of at-risk students, and the percent of free meal students. ([Attachment 7](#))

Senator Apple requested more information on equalization of local option budgets. In response, Senator Lee distributed copies of a memorandum and a table prepared by the Department of Education in January at her request, which related to his questions. The table contained data relating to 2005-06 local option budgets and potential mill levies. ([Attachment 8](#))

Senator Schodorf called attention to the minutes of the February 16, 20, and 21 meetings.

Senator Teichman moved to approve the minutes of the February 16, 20, and 21 meetings, seconded by Senator Apple. The motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled for March 8, 2006.

**SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
GUEST LIST**

DATE: March 7, 2006

NAME	REPRESENTING
Barb Hinton	Post Audit
Ollie Carroll	KNEA
TERRY HOWREN	KFB
SCOTT FRANK	POST AUDIT
quilt problem	
Trans. Conf	
LUKE BELL	Keamy
Val DeFera	SQE
Elaine Frisbie	Division of the Budget
Kay Jones-Ray	
Doug Bowman	CCECOS
Roy Seebler	Hein Law Firm
Ed Mack	LGR
Dodie Wellshear	KEC
TERRY FORSYTH	KNEA
Lynne Bodle	-
Debbie Meador	KLIA
Ali Bamworth	Sen. Dereke Schmidt
Jennifer Lyon	Pinegar, Smith, + Associates

**SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
GUEST LIST**

**DATE:** 3/7/06

NAME	REPRESENTING
Linda Hollinshed	KNEA
David Arbray	KSPB
Diane Howard	Wichita Public Schools
Bob Duncan	USD 229
Mike Wilson	Self
Mike Huttles	USA
Jim Edwards	KASB
Mark Tullman	KASB
MARK DEBETT	KNEY
<b>RUSSELL MILLS</b>	<b>GACHES BRADEN</b>
Bill Brady	SFFF
BILL REARDON	USD 500
Kym Borchers	Concerned Citizen for AFP
Pat Woods	Gov Office



# Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools

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*Unified School District No. 500*

**Testimony by USD 500  
Before the Senate Education Committee  
on School Finance  
March 7, 2006**

The Kansas City Public School District is pleased with the emphasis on At-Risk students that is contained in the Senate leadership school finance bill. We are particularly encouraged by the bill's recognition of the unique challenges faced in educating the urban child who lives in poverty. Adequate funding of these two components will help ensure that our district can continue to make educational progress with our At-Risk children. No other urban district has an At-Risk (free lunch) population as high as USD 500 (63%). Unfortunately, the weights for these two categories as proposed in the Senate bill are far short of the Post Audit recommendations. Not just in the first year of the plan but also after the three-year phase in is completed.

We are not opposed to the three-year phase-in but we feel it is imperative that the Post Audit recommended percentage of .484 for At-Risk and .242

for the urban poverty weight be implemented by the end of three years.

(These two percentages are reached at the end of the third year in HB 2986.)

We are also concerned that the total dollars contained in this 3-year plan is dramatically lower than either the Augenblick & Myers study, the Supreme Court ruling of June 3, 2005, or the Post Audit study, if you factor in inflation over the three years. We are not confident that the Court will consider the transfer of LOB money as new dollars.

Finally, I would like to make a personal observation regarding this Senate school finance bill. In my 30 years in the Legislature, I cannot recall a single time that the Senate leaders, Democrat and Republican, developed a bi-partisan school finance bill. Bi-partisan efforts at the end of the session to resolve school finance have occurred on a few occasions. Senate leaders of both parties introducing their own school finance bill to help jump start the process is unprecedented. This work product is a good first step and a compliment to the leaders of both parties. Setting aside partisan differences in order to meet the educational needs of children is an example of Kansas state government at its best.

Bill Reardon, Lobbyist, USD 500

Testimony to Senate Education Committee  
Robert Vancrum, Kansas Government Affairs Specialist  
Blue Valley USD 229  
March 7, 2006

Senator Schodorf and Members of the Committee:

I am representing Blue Valley USD 229, a district of approximately 20,000 located in the fast growing Southeast Quarter of Johnson County.

I wish to first of all compliment those who crafted Senate Bill 584. We especially like taking the special education funding to 98%. We have no objection to the additional mandatory 2.5% LOB. The fact that it is equalized to 100% should remove any objection. The additional 2.5% LOB to be spent for non-mandatory items is, of course, also very important to us.

Even after last year's substantial infusion of dollars and all the local dollars our voters have approved, my district's budget is capped at a level that makes our per pupil budget one of the lowest in the State. The additional 2.5% is essential for our district to continue to achieve at a high level. We wish to be clear that if the committee is not certain that a non-equalized LOB will meet with court approval then we would prefer it be equalized.

We wish to point out three other problems we have with this and every other current plan striving to meet the requirements of the LPA study and bring State funding to the constitutionally mandated level.

First, all of the current school finance plans have left intact the fatally flawed definition of at risk students as those whose family income qualifies under the federal free lunch program. We believe this is inadequate shorthand in an era of No Child Left Behind. Any student whose math or reading scores are below proficient needs substantial and costly interventions, and should qualify for at risk weighting. In our district only about 10% of students testing below proficient do qualify for at risk weighting.

Second, the legislature continues to ignore the finding of the LPA that a regional cost adjustment should be implemented. In about two weeks the National Center on Education Statistics will release its Comparable Wage Indices Study showing scientifically what this wage cost differential should be in various parts of the State. LPA has agreed this should be looked at when available.

Third, but certainly most important, we must ask why, once State funding brings the funding for all districts up to the adequate level, there is any rational and equitable argument to leave the caps on the budget authority of a district. If a local school board and its voters choose to provide more than an adequate and suitable education, why shouldn't they be permitted to do so?

In my area we feel that our rapid and accelerating economic growth is largely attributable to the excellence of our public schools. Since 1992 our patrons and our school board have been denied the right to choose locally what we wish to pay for schools. This seems unfair to many of us, especially when most school districts in the State are permitted to spend more.

I would be happy to answer any questions.



**Mark Desetti, Testimony  
Senate Education Committee  
Senate Bill 584  
March 7, 2006**

Madame Chair, members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to come before you today to comment on **SB 584**, the school finance plan under consideration this week.

We believe that some portions of the bill are appropriate responses to the needs of school districts.

- First and foremost is the increase in the reimbursement of special education costs. This helps all school districts and is in keeping with the need to address real costs. Of course, we continue to believe that the state should fund 100% of the excess costs of special education, but this effort is certainly a step in the right direction.
- The increase in the at-risk weighting is another positive move. While this does not go to the level suggested by the LPA study, it is a significant increase and will do much to meet the needs of these children.
- On the high at-risk weighting you brought in Liberal and Dodge City. We have had some concern about school districts such as these that have large percentages of immigrant and limited English proficient students and that have many of the same issues as are experienced in urban schools. We believe this expansion is appropriate.
- We also support the request of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Education that you include the phase in of all day kindergarten. We were here to testify in support of **SB 563** and continue to believe that all day kindergarten is a cost-effective way to help bring more children to higher levels of achievement. Although all day kindergarten is not currently a part of this bill, we would encourage this Committee to include the Ways and Means suggestion.
- We also note that you kept small school districts whole by not altering low enrollment weighting. This is a better option since a so-called "hold harmless" provision in light of rising costs, does not hold a district harmless.

We also have some concerns with the bill.

- Since base state aid per pupil is where districts most often go to find resources to provide and improve teacher salaries, benefits, and support, the small increases in this bill will do little to address the issue of salaries and benefits for teachers and administrators. This issue remains a significant concern for the teaching force. I bring to you again this year information about teacher compensation in Kansas.

**I have attached to this testimony a set of four maps, a salary chart, and some comments. I'd like to review those with you now.**

- The high at-risk weighting is significantly lower than the recommendation of the LPA study. In fact the combination of high at-risk and regular at-risk does not match the LPA recommendation on regular at-risk even in the third year.

*Senate Education Committee  
3-7-06  
Attachment 3*



- The “Mandatory Student Performance Improvement Fund” is mostly just renaming current resources. While the increase generated by the higher equalization is new funding, the base amount is simply renamed and claimed LOB. We have a hard time considering the \$70 million generated by this action as “new money.”

With all of this in mind, what would we have you consider? Our suggestions within the context of the changes being considered in both **HB 2986** and **SB 584** are as follows:

- **At-risk weighting:** Both plans are on target. We believe you can come to agreement on this issue easily. Another suggestion would be to add on to the current funding provision so that children who are either in poverty or below proficient on math or reading assessments would generate funds. We refer to this as “free lunch plus.”
- **High at-risk weighting:** Both plans make positive changes. We suggest you combine the two approaches which would allow the inclusion of the original four districts (Kansas City, Turner, Wichita, and Topeka) as well as Leavenworth, Hutchinson, Liberal and Dodge City. We would also urge you to consider a weighting that is higher than that in **SB 584**.
- **Special education:** **SB 584** is the right approach.
- **Base State Aid Per Pupil:** We believe that this needs to be higher in both plans. Teacher salaries and benefits must be addressed.
- **Spending flexibility:** **HB 2986** allows for more flexibility with the funds received. We do believe that local people ought to decide how best to utilize funds received to meet the needs of their students and community. Under the House plan, the district that decides to emphasize salaries and benefits for teachers may put a significant percentage of the new funds into teacher compensation, mentoring support for new teachers, and quality professional development for all teachers. If it brings results, why not?
- **All day Kindergarten:** We encourage you to adopt the proposal from the Ways and Means Subcommittee.

On the issue of the LOB, we believe that renamed money is not new funding. The LOB has become de facto base state aid per pupil. To repackage local effort as state aid and call it new funding is misleading at best. When the time comes that state funding provides for a suitable education – one that lets school districts achieve the requirements of the state both in providing curriculum and in meeting student performance standards – then the LOB will be returned to the original intent, that of providing for “extras.” We ask you to focus on real state funding of a state responsibility.

Kansas schools are doing a great job. But we continue to be concerned about the large percentage of teachers within a few years of retirement, the decline in enrollment in teacher preparation programs, and the significant attrition rate among new teachers. If we intend to maintain and improve in our academic standings, we must address the issue of salaries and benefits for excellent career teachers and school leaders.

We urge this committee to find ways to both address the needs of our most vulnerable students and the needs of the teaching force. The slow phase in of funds called for in either **SB 584** or **HB 2986** does not get us to where we need to be.

Consider if you will the first grader in 1999 when the finance lawsuit was filed. That child will be a sophomore in high school before this bill is fully implemented. And by that time, the funding will still be below the overall levels suggested by the LPA study when adjusted just for the consumer price index. Today’s first grader gets one shot at first grade. We hope this committee will make sure that the first grade experience – and every grade beyond – is the best it can be.



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## Facts about teacher compensation

**In 5% of Kansas school districts teachers receive no health benefits.** Ten school districts don't even offer benefits; another six pay nothing. A teacher has to pay as much as \$455 per month out of pocket for a single premium and up to \$1077 per month for family coverage. This is an appalling situation.

**For 2004-05, Kansas teacher salaries ranked 42<sup>nd</sup> in the nation.** In a state where the academic performance of students is in the top 10 on every indicator, the teachers are paid in the bottom ten. Our teachers have shown their merit, but they are not being paid for it. We do believe that we may get a small bump out of the action of the special legislative session and perhaps might go back to our 2003-04 ranking of 39<sup>th</sup>.

Much has been said about our ranking but I'd like to share the trends in our rank. Attached to this testimony you will find four U.S. maps.

**The first of these maps** shows 2002-03 average teacher salaries. You can see that we are below Colorado, Iowa, and Texas; about even with Nebraska, Missouri and Arkansas, and above Oklahoma.

**Look at the second map.** This shows how much salary has increased when adjusted for inflation. From 1995 to 2003, Kansas teacher salaries decreased by 10%. All of the States mentioned before increased with the exception of Missouri which stayed even.

**Go to the third map.** This map makes the same calculation but extends it to 1990. We still see our neighbors going up with the exception of Colorado. Colorado's decline, however, is far less than ours. Missouri again stays even.

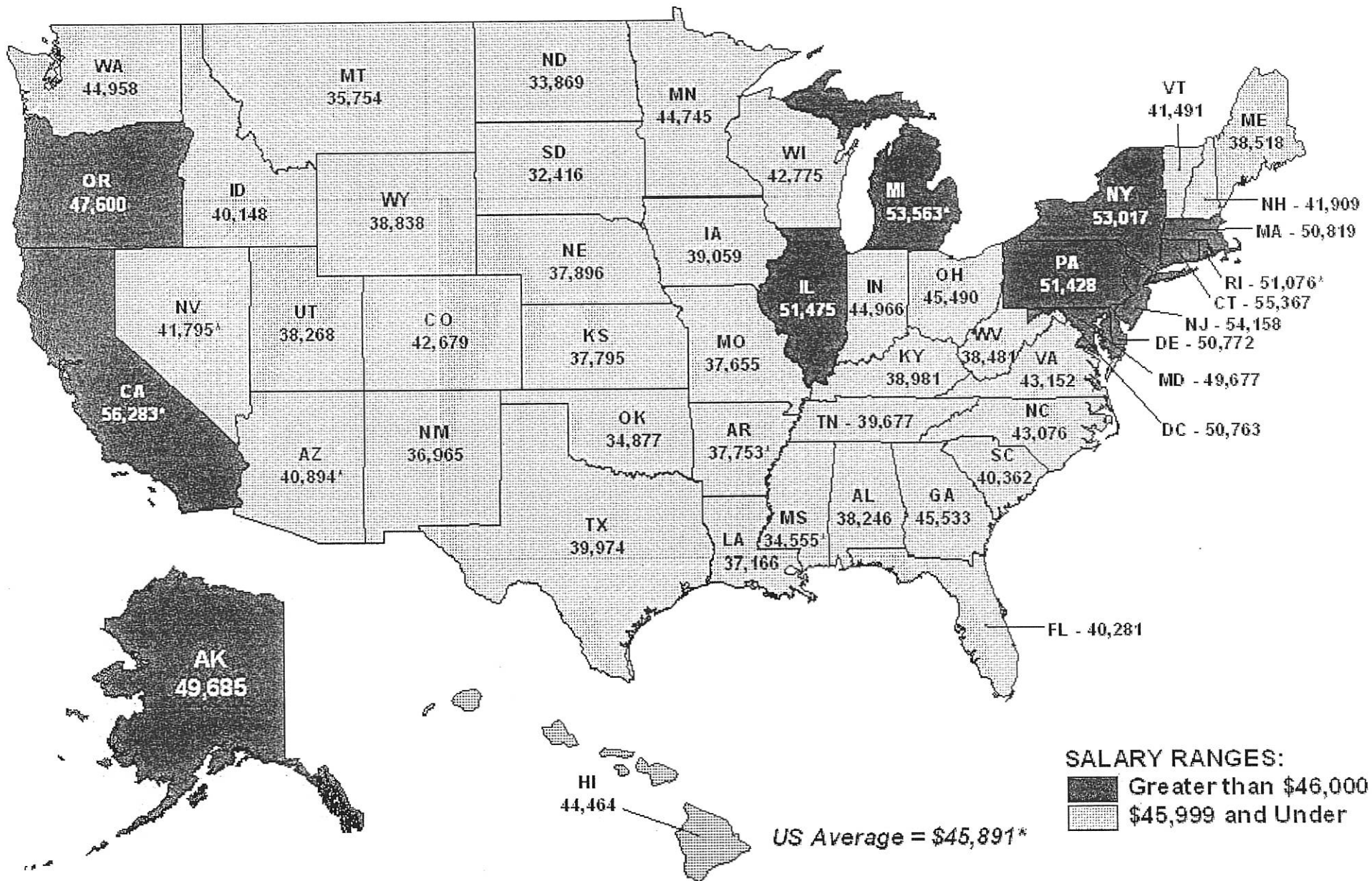
The extraordinary thing is that Arkansas has seen their salaries increase by 21% over the same time period bringing them to within \$42 of Kansas. By 2003-04 Arkansas teacher salaries had passed Kansas by \$691. The latest data shows that Arkansas moved even further ahead of Kansas. The average teacher salary in Arkansas for 2004-05 was \$1,320 *above* Kansas.

**On the last map** you can see that our ranking among the states dropped 14 places from 1990 to 2003. You can add an additional drop of three rankings for 2005 (from 39<sup>th</sup> to 42<sup>nd</sup>) for Kansas. In 2005 Colorado also dropped three more rankings but Nebraska climbed by three, Missouri by one, and Arkansas and Oklahoma by two. Yet student achievement in Kansas has seen no similar decline. In fact, in that time period our students have moved to ever higher levels of achievement and our achievement gaps have narrowed significantly.

I have also attached for you the Fall 2005 update on the rankings and estimates of teacher salary.

# 2002-2003 Average Salaries of Public School Teachers

3-4

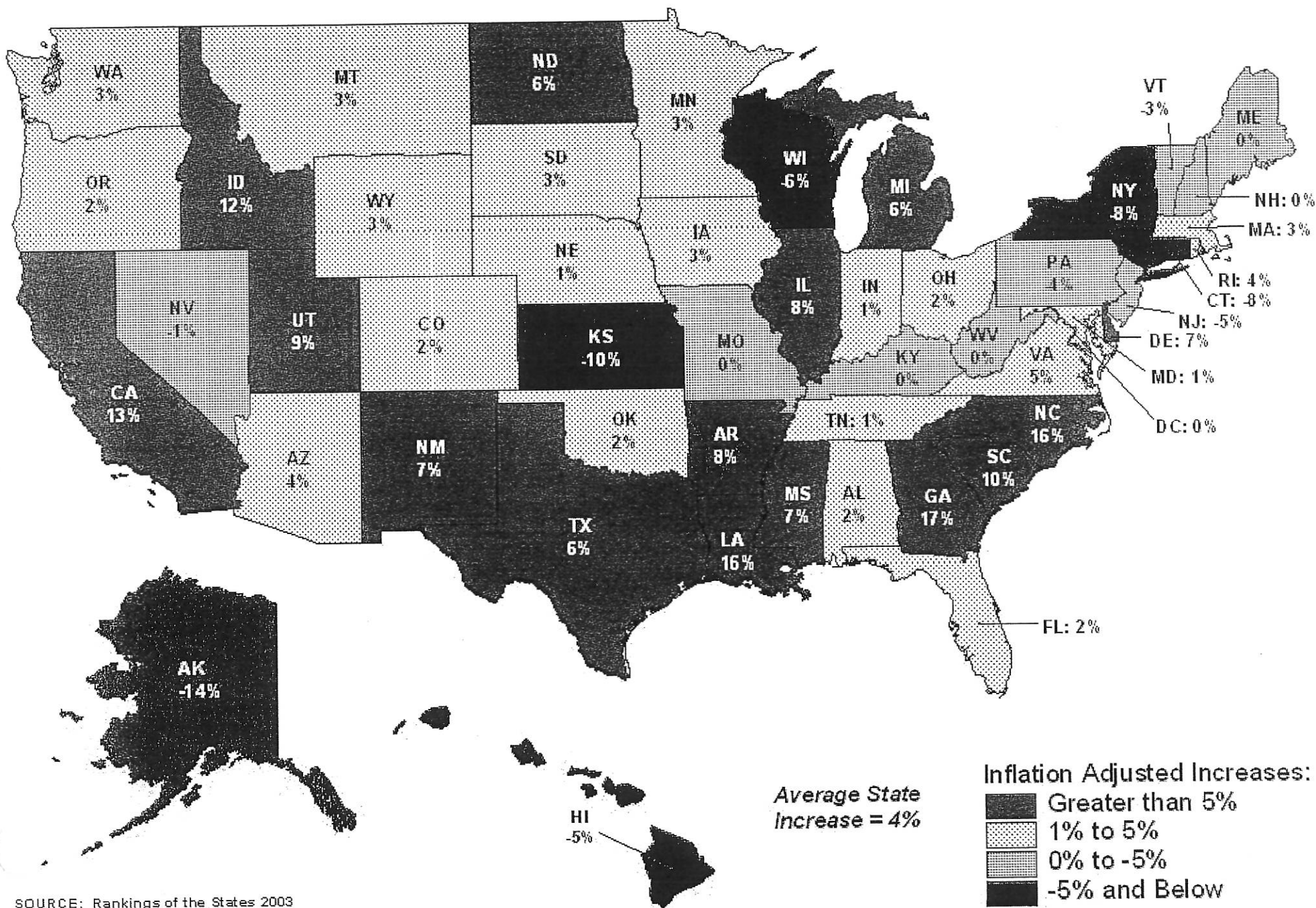


SOURCE: Rankings of the States 2003  
AUGUST 2004

\* NEA Estimate

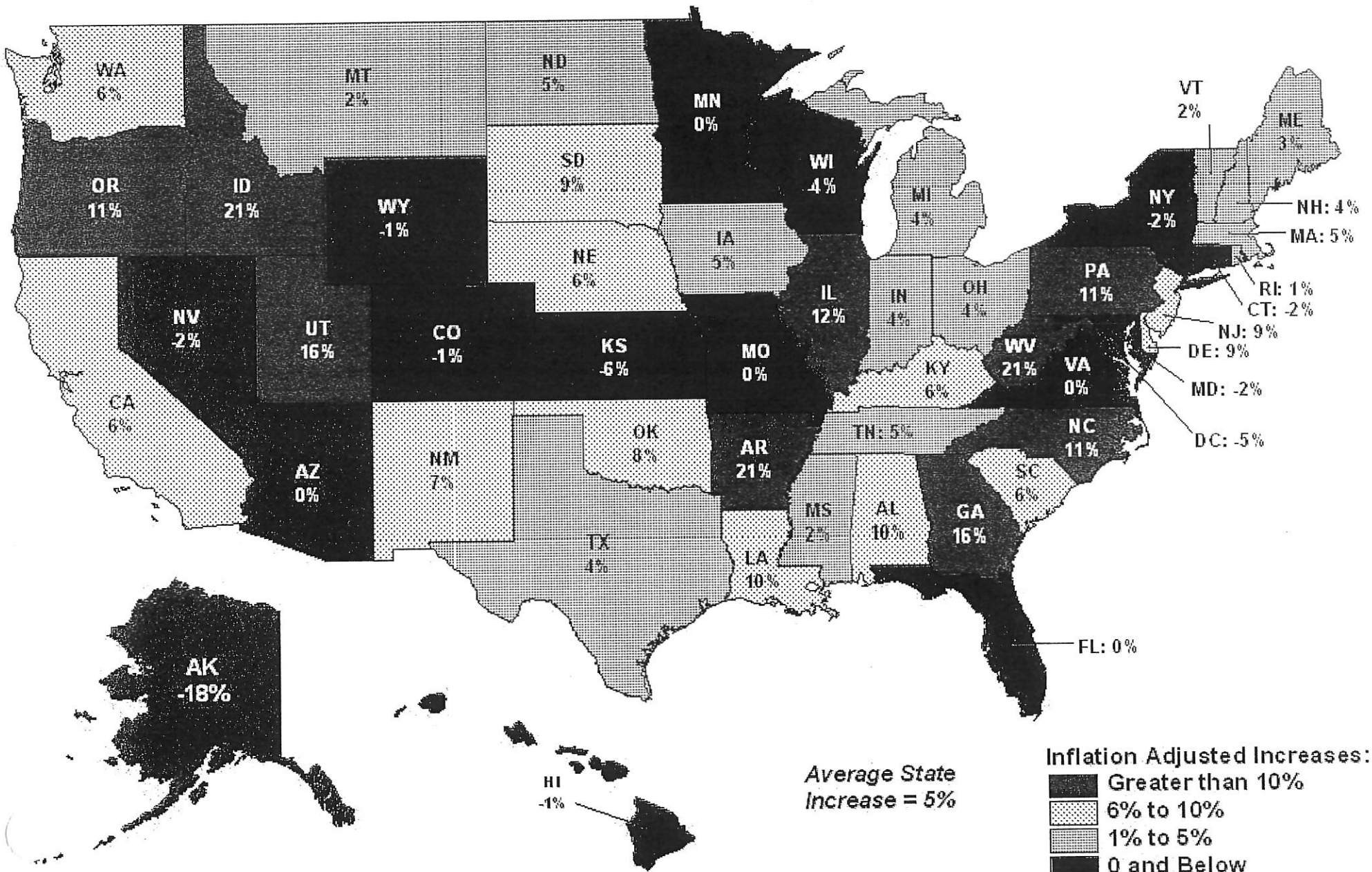
# 1995-2003 Inflation Adjusted Increases in Average Salary

3-5



# 990-2003 Inflation Adjusted Increases in Average Salary

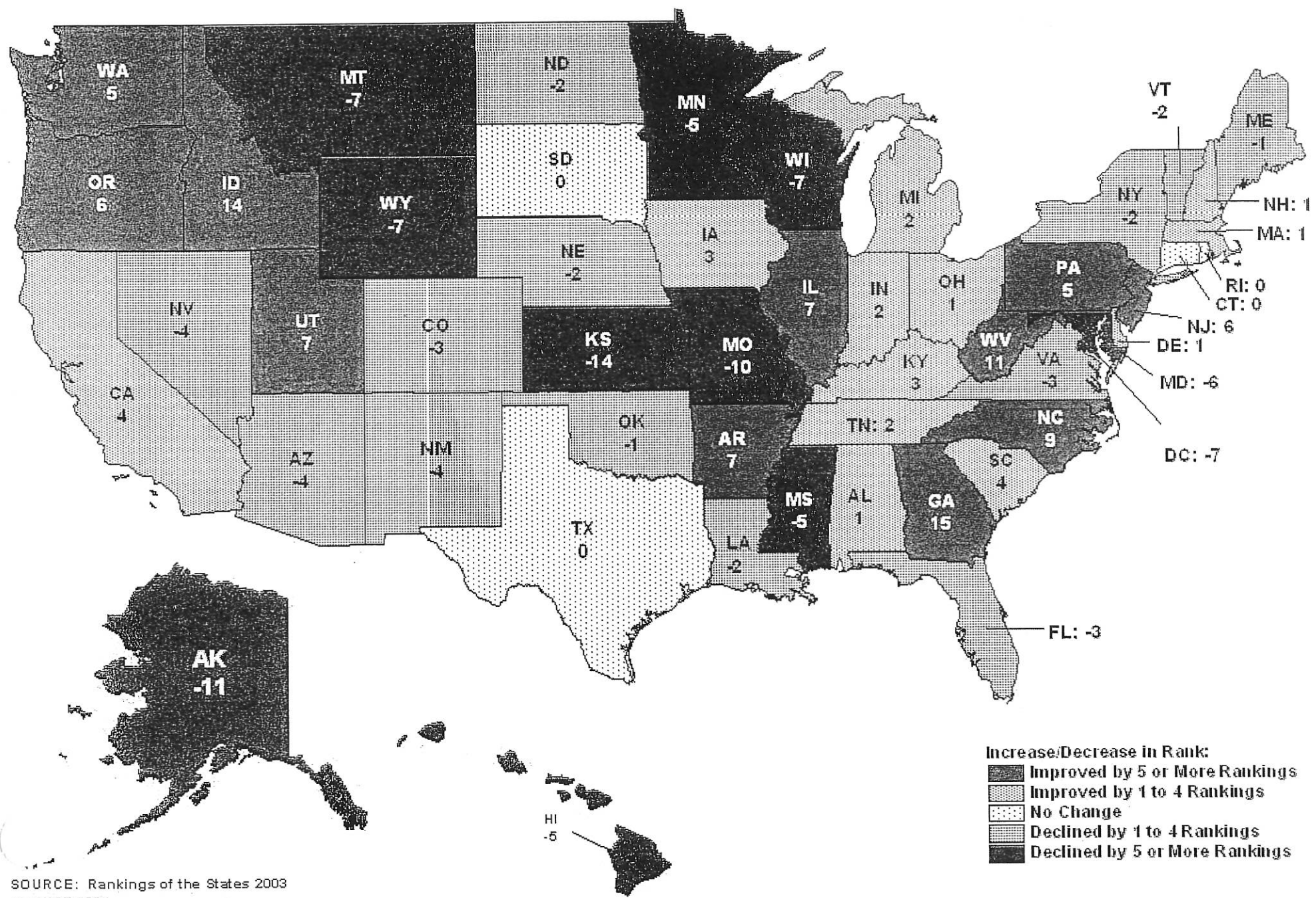
3-6



SOURCE: Rankings of the States 2003  
AUGUST 2004

# '990-2003 Increase/Decrease in Average Salary Rank

3-7



SOURCE: Rankings of the States 2003  
AUGUST 2004

**Table 1. Average Salaries (\$) of Public School Teachers, 2004-05 and 2003-04 (Revised)**

Rank		State	2004-05	% change from 2004	2003-04
2003-04	2004-05				
1.	1.	CONNECTICUT	58,688	2.4	57,337
2.	2.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	58,456 *	2.5	57,009
3.	3.	CALIFORNIA	57,876 *	2.5	56,444
4.	4.	MICHIGAN	56,973 *	2.6	55,503 *
5.	5.	NEW JERSEY	56,682 *	2.4	55,344 *
6.	6.	NEW YORK	56,200	1.8	55,181
7.	7.	ILLINOIS	55,629	2.6	54,230
8.	8.	MASSACHUSETTS	54,325	1.1	53,733
9.	10.	PENNSYLVANIA	53,258 *	1.3	52,590 *
10.	9.	RHODE ISLAND	53,473 *	2.3	52,261 *
11.	11.	ALASKA	52,424	1.3	51,736
12.	12.	MARYLAND	52,331	4.1	50,261
13.	13.	DELAWARE	50,869	3.0	49,366
14.	15.	OREGON	48,330	1.0	47,829
15.	14.	OHIO	48,692 *	2.5	47,482
16.	18.	GEORGIA	46,526	1.2	45,988
17.	17.	INDIANA	46,591	1.7	45,791
18.	19.	HAWAII	46,149	1.5	45,479
19.	20.	WASHINGTON	45,724	0.6	45,434
20.	16.	MINNESOTA	46,906	3.4	45,375
21.	24.	COLORADO	43,949	1.5	43,319
22.	27.	NORTH CAROLINA	43,348	0.3	43,211
23.	23.	WISCONSIN	44,299	3.3	42,882
24.	25.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	43,941	2.9	42,689
25.	26.	NEVADA	43,394	2.7	42,254
26.	22.	VERMONT	44,535	6.0	42,007
27.	28.	ARIZONA	42,905 *	2.5	41,843 *
28.	21.	VIRGINIA	44,763	7.1	41,791
29.	29.	SOUTH CAROLINA	42,207 *	2.5	41,162
30.	30.	IDAHO	42,122 *	2.5	41,080 *
31.	32.	FLORIDA	41,587	2.4	40,604
32.	33.	TEXAS	41,009	1.3	40,476
33.	31.	TENNESSEE	42,072	4.4	40,318
34.	34.	KENTUCKY	40,522	0.7	40,240
35.	38.	MAINE	39,610	-0.6	39,864
36.	36.	WYOMING	40,392	2.2	39,532
37.	35.	ARKANSAS	40,495 *	3.0	39,314 *
38.	37.	UTAH	39,965 *	2.5	38,976
39.	42.	KANSAS	39,175	1.4	38,623
40.	46.	WEST VIRGINIA	38,360	-0.3	38,461
41.	41.	IOWA	39,284	2.4	38,381
42.	39.	NEBRASKA	39,456	2.9	38,352
43.	47.	ALABAMA	38,186	-0.3	38,285
44.	43.	MISSOURI	38,971 *	2.5	38,006
45.	44.	LOUISIANA	38,880 *	2.5	37,918
46.	40.	NEW MEXICO	39,391	4.0	37,877
47.	45.	MONTANA	38,485	3.5	37,184
48.	49.	MISSISSIPPI	36,590 *	2.5	35,684 *
49.	50.	NORTH DAKOTA	36,449	2.8	35,441
50.	48.	OKLAHOMA	37,879	8.0	35,061
51.	51.	SOUTH DAKOTA	34,040	2.4	33,236
		<b>U.S. AND D.C.</b>	<b>47,808 *</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>46,735 *</b>

\* Computed from NEA Research, Estimates databank. The figures are based on reports through August 2005.

**Table 2. Enrollment, Fall 2004-05 and 2003-04 (Revised)**

Rank		State	2004-05	% change from 2004	2003-04
2003-04	2004-05				
1.	1.	CALIFORNIA	6,322,142	0.4	6,298,769
2.	2.	TEXAS	4,383,871	1.7	4,311,502
3.	3.	NEW YORK	2,822,000	-0.1	2,826,116
4.	4.	FLORIDA	2,630,229	1.5	2,591,033
5.	5.	ILLINOIS	2,097,518	1.8	2,060,048
6.	6.	OHIO	1,846,763 *	0.1	1,845,428
7.	7.	PENNSYLVANIA	1,815,170	-0.3	1,821,146
8.	8.	MICHIGAN	1,726,204 *	0.7	1,715,048
9.	9.	GEORGIA	1,553,437	2.0	1,522,611
10.	10.	NEW JERSEY	1,392,204	0.8	1,380,882
11.	11.	NORTH CAROLINA	1,345,101	1.6	1,323,541
12.	12.	VIRGINIA	1,204,808	1.0	1,192,539
13.	13.	WASHINGTON	1,024,495	0.3	1,021,497
14.	14.	INDIANA	1,020,753	1.0	1,010,463
15.	16.	MASSACHUSETTS	975,574	-0.5	980,459
16.	15.	ARIZONA	986,221 *	2.3	964,003 *
17.	17.	TENNESSEE	928,572	0.9	919,896
18.	18.	MISSOURI	892,194 *	-0.1	892,872
19.	19.	WISCONSIN	881,480 *	0.2	880,031
20.	20.	MARYLAND	865,836	-0.4	869,113
21.	21.	MINNESOTA	837,760	-0.6	842,428
22.	22.	COLORADO	766,707	1.2	757,668
23.	23.	ALABAMA	731,085	0.2	729,339
24.	24.	LOUISIANA	724,002	-0.5	727,316
25.	25.	SOUTH CAROLINA	670,080 *	-1.0	676,817
26.	26.	KENTUCKY	636,880	0.8	631,852
27.	27.	OKLAHOMA	629,134	0.5	625,826
28.	28.	CONNECTICUT	576,474	0.0	576,205
29.	29.	OREGON	552,320	0.2	551,407
30.	31.	MISSISSIPPI	485,094 *	-0.6	487,812 *
31.	30.	UTAH	494,100	1.5	486,938
32.	32.	IOWA	478,319	-0.6	481,226
33.	33.	KANSAS	468,512	-0.3	469,825
34.	34.	ARKANSAS	452,057 *	0.0	452,036
35.	35.	NEVADA	400,671	4.0	385,414
36.	36.	NEW MEXICO	324,924	0.7	322,657
37.	37.	NEBRASKA	284,559	0.1	284,169
38.	38.	WEST VIRGINIA	279,457	-0.4	280,561
39.	39.	IDAHO	249,984 *	0.5	248,743 *
40.	40.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	206,852	-0.3	207,417
41.	41.	MAINE	199,253	-1.5	202,210
42.	42.	HAWAII	183,185	-0.2	183,609
43.	43.	RHODE ISLAND	160,574 *	0.5	159,825 *
44.	44.	MONTANA	146,705	-1.1	148,356
45.	45.	ALASKA	132,970	-0.7	133,933
46.	46.	SOUTH DAKOTA	121,622	-2.3	124,469
47.	47.	DELAWARE	119,109	1.1	117,777
48.	48.	NORTH DAKOTA	99,324	-1.8	101,137
49.	49.	VERMONT	95,187	-2.9	98,051
50.	50.	WYOMING	83,633	-1.3	84,741
51.	51.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	62,306	-4.3	65,099
		<b>U.S. AND D.C.</b>	<b>48,367,410 *</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>48,070,309 *</b>

\* Computed from NEA Research, Estimates databank. The figures are based on reports through August 2005.

*PUBLIC POLICY STATEMENT*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Re: SB 584; School Finance

**March 7, 2006**  
**Topeka, Kansas**

**Testimony provided by:**  
**Terry D. Holdren**  
**KFB Governmental Relations**

---

Chairperson Schodorf, and members of the Senate Committee on Education, thank you for the opportunity to appear today. I am Terry Holdren and I serve as the Local Policy Director—Governmental Relations for Kansas Farm Bureau. As you know, KFB is the state's largest general farm organization representing more than 40,000 farm and ranch families across the state through our 105 county Farm Bureau Associations.

Our members have long supported a quality, and adequately funded system of education in Kansas. We have encouraged the development of agricultural education and have assisted school districts across the state in implementing these programs in the classroom. And, our members, like all other Kansas residents, have financially supported our elementary and secondary schools through a mix of income, sales, and property taxes.

We realize that within Kansas vast differences exist in population distribution and economic realities. And, that those differences do not always produce students with similar needs or abilities. Likewise, the cost of providing education varies drastically across the state.

*Senate Education Committee*  
*3-7-06*  
*Attachment 4*



Our membership understands the diversity that Kansas schools must overcome. We support both correlation and low enrollment weightings as a mechanism by which resources can be provided to attempt to bridge the gap, and are glad to see that both components remain in the proposal before you today. We are also supportive of the current levels of funding for transportation and vocational education. Transportation costs become increasingly crucial for students, especially as districts are encouraged to consolidate or partner with their neighbors, and vocational education dollars provide critical skills to both rural and urban students who benefit by being better equipped to enter the workforce after graduation.

We are intrigued by the concept of transitioning LOB dollars to the General Fund in an attempt to reflect the actual revenues dedicated to education in the state, and support this change in the hope that spreading that obligation over the entire state will result in lower property tax levys in some counties. However, the corresponding authorization to increase the LOB to 36% by year 3 is especially distasteful to our members; we cannot endorse any increase in LOB authority, and would respectfully ask that it be removed from the bill as one of the most disequalizing aspects of the current formula. ✓

The Kansas Supreme Court recognized the disequalizing nature of the LOB in its Supplemental Opinion issued last June (*Montoy v. State*, 279 Kan 817, 112 P3d 923, (June 3, 2005)), concluding that increases in the LOB cap exacerbate wealth-based disparity between districts. The court acknowledged the ability of high wealth districts to easily fund their LOB with a low mill levy while districts with lower assessed property values, and often lower median family incomes, must raise the same percentage through a higher mill levy. *Id* at 834.

Thank you for the opportunity to share the views of our members today. We stand ready to assist as you seek solutions to the current situation.

*Kansas Farm Bureau represents grass roots agriculture. Established in 1919, this non-profit advocacy organization supports farm families who earn their living in a changing industry.*



# Kansas State Board of Education

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

(785) 296-3203  
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Janet Waugh  
District 1

Sue Gamble  
District 2

John W. Bacon  
District 3

Bill Wagnon  
District 4

Connie Morris  
District 5

Kathy Martin  
District 6

Kenneth Willard  
District 7

Carol Rupe  
District 8

Iris Van Meter  
District 9

Steve Abrams  
District 10

TO: Senate Education Committee  
From: Ken Willard, Legislative Coordinator  
Kansas State Board of Education  
Date: March 7, 2006  
Subject: 2006 State Board Legislative Recommendations

The State Board of Education sincerely appreciates the opportunity to submit their recommendations in writing. The State Board has worked on the legislative recommendations extensively to arrive at what we believe is essential in improving the quality of education and closing the achievement gap in our state. Listed below are our recommendations for your consideration.

Program	Comments	FY 2007 Cost
Base State Aid Per Pupil	Increase \$98 per pupil.	\$ 56,000,000
At-risk Funding	Increase weighting 1.8% (from 19.3 to 21.1).	10,000,000
Professional Development	Fully fund statutory requirement.	7,500,000
All-Day Kindergarten	Fund voluntary all-day kindergarten programs.	72,000,000
Local Option Budget & Juvenile Detention Facilities	Due to increase in base state aid per pupil.	3,981,516
School Leadership & Accountability	Includes Growth Modeling & Leadership Development.	1,066,667
	<b>TOTAL FY 2007</b>	<b>\$ 150,548,183</b>

Enclosed is a brochure outlining recommendations the State Board has proposed to the 2006 Legislature.

h:FN-TEST—Test—SBE Recommendations

An Equal Employment/Education Opportunity Agency

Senate Education Committee  
3-7-06  
Attachment 5



## 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 6, 2006

TO: Senator Chris Steineger

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Deputy  
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: All-Day Kindergarten and Parents as Teachers

As per your request, listed below are the projected costs for phasing in an all-day kindergarten program over a three-year period.

FY 2007	\$ 15,400,000
FY 2008	23,500,000
FY 2009	30,800,000

You also indicated an interest in increasing the funding for the parents as teachers program. Currently, there are 3,268 families that have requested participation in the parents as teachers program who cannot be served due to lack of funding and have been put on waiting lists. The state's portion equates to \$421 per student per year. Local school districts must match the state grant by a minimum of 65 percent. Therefore, if we continue the same funding level of \$421 per student, and our goal is to remove those families currently on waiting lists, the cost to the state would be \$1,375,828.

Feel free to contact this agency if you have additional questions.

2/2/2006										
USD No.	County Name	USD Name	FTE Enroll inc4yr at risk 9/20/2005	At-Risk Students	2005-2006 Headcount	2005-06 Pct Free Meals	Additional 5% if >=44.9 and <50	Additional 9% if >50%	High At Risk Districts FTE	
229	Johnson	Blue Valley	18,975.2	447	19,867	2.25%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
207	Leavenworth	Ft. Leavenworth	1,536.0	59	1,643	3.59%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
203	Wyandotte	Piper	1,408.0	76	1,456	5.22%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
385	Butler	Andover	3,891.6	239	4,049	5.90%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	2,062.7	126	2,131	5.91%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
266	Sedgwick	Maize	5,867.3	394	6,067	6.49%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
469	Leavenworth	Lansing	2,150.5	157	2,216	7.08%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
267	Sedgwick	Renwick	1,932.5	145	2,004	7.24%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
232	Johnson	DeSoto	4,928.2	404	5,207	7.76%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
432	Ellis	Victoria	259.3	21	269	7.81%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
348	Douglas	Baldwin City	1,347.0	112	1,419	7.89%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
416	Miami	Louisburg	1,472.8	124	1,536	8.07%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	727.8	66	759	8.70%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
265	Sedgwick	Goddard	4,277.4	401	4,445	9.02%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
423	McPherson	Moundridge	415.0	41	426	9.62%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
230	Johnson	Spring Hill	1,639.8	173	1,715	10.09%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	478.2	53	497	10.66%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
448	McPherson	Inman	422.5	47	437	10.76%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	938.5	107	968	11.05%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
268	Sedgwick	Cheney	752.0	92	805	11.43%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
289	Franklin	Wellsville	787.0	95	824	11.53%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
233	Johnson	Olathe	23,422.0	2,843	24,533	11.59%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
394	Butler	Rose Hill	1,683.5	204	1,738	11.74%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
356	Sumner	Conway Springs	558.1	81	690	11.74%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	1,640.7	201	1,706	11.78%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
449	Leavenworth	Easton	691.1	86	707	12.16%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	27,477.2	3,474	28,529	12.18%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
264	Sedgwick	Clearwater	1,234.3	158	1,285	12.30%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
378	Riley	Riley County	628.0	80	648	12.35%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
460	Harvey	Hesston	763.0	100	785	12.74%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
291	Gove	Grinnell	112.0	15	117	12.82%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
306	Saline	Southeast of Saline	691.4	92	715	12.87%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
375	Butler	Circle	1,476.8	199	1,526	13.04%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
381	Ford	Spearville	343.0	47	355	13.24%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
451	Nemaha	B & B	208.0	29	215	13.49%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	498.4	74	547	13.53%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
329	Wabaunsee	Alma	452.0	64	471	13.59%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	3,647.8	526	3,865	13.61%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
425	Doniphan	Highland	238.0	34	247	13.77%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
293	Gove	Quinter	319.0	46	334	13.77%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
307	Saline	Eil-Saline	453.5	66	473	13.95%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
263	Sedgwick	Mulvane	1,858.3	278	1,921	14.47%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	3,370.6	516	3,478	14.84%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
488	Marshall	Axtell	316.5	54	357	15.13%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
262	Sedgwick	Valley Center	2,424.2	382	2,518	15.17%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
345	Shawnee	Seaman	3,329.9	529	3,479	15.21%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
437	Shawnee	Auburn Washburn	5,103.3	813	5,315	15.30%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
491	Douglas	Eudora	1,288.6	210	1,347	15.59%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	1,005.6	166	1,064	15.60%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	1,280.6	209	1,337	15.63%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
223	Washington	Barnes	387.1	74	470	15.74%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
281	Graham	Hill City	390.6	66	418	15.79%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
368	Miami	Paola	2,004.7	333	2,106	15.81%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	289.0	48	298	16.11%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
439	Harvey	Sedgwick	528.5	89	547	16.27%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
422	Kiowa	Greensburg	279.0	48	293	16.38%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
411	Marion	Goessel	270.0	47	279	16.85%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
441	Nemaha	Sabetha	906.5	161	945	17.04%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
343	Jefferson	Perry	956.5	169	991	17.05%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
410	Marion	Durham-Hills	668.9	121	709	17.07%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
335	Jackson	North Jackson	404.0	72	420	17.14%	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Senate Education Committee

3-7-06

Attachment 7

Sen. Lee

2/2/2006									
			FTE Enroll	At-Risk					High At Risk
USD			inc4yr at risk	Students	2005-2006	2005-06 Pct	Additional 5%	Additional 9%	Districts
No.	County Name	USD Name	9/20/2005		Headcount	Free Meals	if >=44.9 and <50	if >50%	FTE
396	Butler	Douglass	828.3	151	873	17.30%	0.0	0.0	0.0
444	Rice	Little River	285.0	52	297	17.51%	0.0	0.0	0.0
303	Ness	Ness City	272.6	52	295	17.63%	0.0	0.0	0.0
206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	539.0	98	555	17.66%	0.0	0.0	0.0
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	595.8	109	617	17.67%	0.0	0.0	0.0
354	Barton	Clafin	295.0	54	303	17.82%	0.0	0.0	0.0
313	Reno	Buhler	2,129.5	400	2,238	17.87%	0.0	0.0	0.0
342	Jefferson	McLouth	541.3	101	554	18.23%	0.0	0.0	0.0
412	Sheridan	Hoxie	324.5	62	340	18.24%	0.0	0.0	0.0
364	Marshall	Marysville	754.2	147	800	18.38%	0.0	0.0	0.0
384	Riley	Blue Valley	219.1	42	226	18.58%	0.0	0.0	0.0
380	Marshall	Vermillion	541.7	106	568	18.66%	0.0	0.0	0.0
359	Sumner	Argonia	204.0	40	213	18.78%	0.0	0.0	0.0
240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	633.7	125	665	18.80%	0.0	0.0	0.0
323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	777.0	154	818	18.83%	0.0	0.0	0.0
273	Mitchell	Beloit	748.7	150	793	18.92%	0.0	0.0	0.0
336	Jackson	Holton	1,112.0	218	1,152	18.92%	0.0	0.0	0.0
419	McPherson	Canton-Galva	400.4	81	422	19.19%	0.0	0.0	0.0
421	Osage	Lyndon	447.0	90	468	19.23%	0.0	0.0	0.0
418	McPherson	McPherson	2,369.9	478	2,478	19.29%	0.0	0.0	0.0
492	Butler	Flinthills	313.5	62	319	19.44%	0.0	0.0	0.0
463	Cowley	Udall	368.7	76	391	19.44%	0.0	0.0	0.0
228	Hodgeman	Hanston	69.5	14	72	19.44%	0.0	0.0	0.0
321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	1,085.0	222	1,140	19.47%	0.0	0.0	0.0
406	Doniphan	Wathena	380.0	77	395	19.49%	0.0	0.0	0.0
377	Atchison	Atchison County	734.3	151	768	19.66%	0.0	0.0	0.0
288	Franklin	Central Heights	600.1	122	619	19.71%	0.0	0.0	0.0
314	Thomas	Brewster	125.8	26	130	20.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0
208	Trego	WaKeeney	398.0	83	414	20.05%	0.0	0.0	0.0
473	Dickinson	Chapman	963.4	205	991	20.69%	0.0	0.0	0.0
205	Butler	Leon	711.5	155	736	21.06%	0.0	0.0	0.0
497	Douglas	Lawrence	9,855.4	2,175	10,302	21.11%	0.0	0.0	0.0
222	Washington	Washington	353.5	78	369	21.14%	0.0	0.0	0.0
388	Ellis	Ellis	377.6	86	404	21.29%	0.0	0.0	0.0
435	Dickinson	Abilene	1,468.0	334	1,568	21.30%	0.0	0.0	0.0
251	Lyon	North Lyon Co.	555.7	121	568	21.30%	0.0	0.0	0.0
338	Jefferson	Valley Halls	436.5	96	450	21.33%	0.0	0.0	0.0
454	Osage	Burlingame	332.0	75	347	21.61%	0.0	0.0	0.0
252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	586.0	133	613	21.70%	0.0	0.0	0.0
379	Clay	Clay Center	1,327.2	299	1,377	21.71%	0.0	0.0	0.0
402	Butler	Augusta	2,131.2	492	2,259	21.78%	0.0	0.0	0.0
383	Riley	Manhattan	4,913.7	1,126	5,161	21.82%	0.0	0.0	0.0
104	Jewell	White Rock	98.5	22	100	22.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0
362	Linn	Prairie View	998.6	227	1,031	22.02%	0.0	0.0	0.0
204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	2,191.5	509	2,301	22.12%	0.0	0.0	0.0
244	Coffey	Burlington	836.0	197	887	22.21%	0.0	0.0	0.0
358	Sumner	Oxford	381.7	88	396	22.22%	0.0	0.0	0.0
434	Osage	Santa Fe	1,204.8	278	1,250	22.24%	0.0	0.0	0.0
433	Doniphan	Midway	197.0	45	202	22.28%	0.0	0.0	0.0
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	632.5	149	666	22.37%	0.0	0.0	0.0
297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	311.0	73	323	22.60%	0.0	0.0	0.0
260	Sedgwick	Derby	6,334.2	1,495	6,597	22.66%	0.0	0.0	0.0
270	Rooks	Plainville	391.8	97	425	22.82%	0.0	0.0	0.0
420	Osage	Osage City	727.5	173	753	22.97%	0.0	0.0	0.0
489	Ellis	Hays	2,869.5	692	3,012	22.97%	0.0	0.0	0.0
211	Norton	Norton	673.6	160	696	22.99%	0.0	0.0	0.0
249	Crawford	Frontenac	743.0	181	785	23.06%	0.0	0.0	0.0
438	Pratt	Skyline	352.5	84	364	23.08%	0.0	0.0	0.0
239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	550.5	133	574	23.17%	0.0	0.0	0.0
226	Meade	Meade	478.2	116	500	23.20%	0.0	0.0	0.0
408	Marion	Marion	635.2	154	660	23.33%	0.0	0.0	0.0

2/2/2006

USD No.	County Name	USD Name	FTE Enroll inc4yr at risk 9/20/2005	At-Risk Students	2005-2006 Headcount	2005-06 Pct Free Meals	Additional 5% if >=44.9 and <50	Additional 9% if >50%	High At Risk Districts FTE
429	Doniphan	Troy	367.5	89	381	23.36%	0.0	0.0	0.0
332	Kingman	Cunningham	212.0	51	218	23.39%	0.0	0.0	0.0
300	Comanche	Comanche County	310.2	77	329	23.40%	0.0	0.0	0.0
224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	304.6	77	327	23.55%	0.0	0.0	0.0
477	Gray	Ingalls	245.9	62	263	23.57%	0.0	0.0	0.0
237	Smith	Smith Center	426.5	104	441	23.58%	0.0	0.0	0.0
330	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee East	523.0	129	547	23.58%	0.0	0.0	0.0
427	Republic	Belleville	439.5	108	455	23.74%	0.0	0.0	0.0
462	Cowley	Central	352.0	86	362	23.76%	0.0	0.0	0.0
509	Sumner	South Haven	244.5	60	251	23.90%	0.0	0.0	0.0
221	Washington	North Central	111.5	28	117	23.93%	0.0	0.0	0.0
312	Reno	Haven	1,055.7	263	1,093	24.06%	0.0	0.0	0.0
322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	360.5	90	372	24.19%	0.0	0.0	0.0
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	178.5	45	186	24.19%	0.0	0.0	0.0
355	Barton	Ellinwood	477.6	134	553	24.23%	0.0	0.0	0.0
326	Phillips	Logan	183.5	48	198	24.24%	0.0	0.0	0.0
254	Barber	Barber Co.	592.5	155	627	24.72%	0.0	0.0	0.0
261	Sedgwick	Haysville	4,434.1	1,154	4,663	24.75%	0.0	0.0	0.0
440	Harvey	Halstead	706.9	186	745	24.97%	0.0	0.0	0.0
331	Kingman	Kingman	1,064.0	292	1,169	24.98%	0.0	0.0	0.0
227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	299.5	78	312	25.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0
315	Thomas	Colby	987.3	256	1,020	25.10%	0.0	0.0	0.0
371	Gray	Montezuma	252.4	68	268	25.37%	0.0	0.0	0.0
498	Marshall	Valley Heights	379.9	102	402	25.37%	0.0	0.0	0.0
284	Chase	Chase County	467.5	123	481	25.57%	0.0	0.0	0.0
219	Clark	Minneola	244.0	66	258	25.58%	0.0	0.0	0.0
287	Franklin	West Franklin	874.7	235	913	25.74%	0.0	0.0	0.0
403	Rush	Otis-Bison	218.3	58	224	25.89%	0.0	0.0	0.0
436	Montgomery	Caney	817.5	221	853	25.91%	0.0	0.0	0.0
395	Rush	LaCrosse	318.5	90	347	25.94%	0.0	0.0	0.0
397	Marion	Centre	283.0	76	293	25.94%	0.0	0.0	0.0
243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	577.5	155	596	26.01%	0.0	0.0	0.0
245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	270.5	73	280	26.07%	0.0	0.0	0.0
218	Morton	Elkhart	667.1	189	723	26.14%	0.0	0.0	0.0
481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	394.5	106	405	26.17%	0.0	0.0	0.0
255	Barber	South Barber Co.	252.0	69	262	26.34%	0.0	0.0	0.0
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	341.5	94	355	26.48%	0.0	0.0	0.0
389	Greenwood	Eureka	639.4	175	660	26.52%	0.0	0.0	0.0
248	Crawford	Girard	1,052.0	293	1,104	26.54%	0.0	0.0	0.0
337	Jackson	Mayetta	926.7	257	962	26.72%	0.0	0.0	0.0
294	Decatur	Oberlin	432.5	119	445	26.74%	0.0	0.0	0.0
292	Gove	Grainfield	167.0	46	171	26.90%	0.0	0.0	0.0
487	Dickinson	Herington	509.7	143	527	27.13%	0.0	0.0	0.0
382	Pratt	Pratt	1,177.8	339	1,237	27.41%	0.0	0.0	0.0
506	Labette	Labette County	1,638.2	469	1,707	27.48%	0.0	0.0	0.0
393	Dickinson	Solomon	405.8	115	418	27.51%	0.0	0.0	0.0
271	Rooks	Stockton	344.0	98	356	27.53%	0.0	0.0	0.0
482	Lane	Dighton	244.2	72	260	27.69%	0.0	0.0	0.0
278	Jewell	Mankato	207.0	59	213	27.70%	0.0	0.0	0.0
103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	144.5	41	147	27.89%	0.0	0.0	0.0
274	Logan	Oakley	410.0	129	462	27.92%	0.0	0.0	0.0
272	Mitchell	Waconda	348.4	105	372	28.23%	0.0	0.0	0.0
215	Kearny	Lakin	636.5	188	665	28.27%	0.0	0.0	0.0
376	Rice	Sterling	501.7	150	529	28.36%	0.0	0.0	0.0
102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	632.6	190	668	28.44%	0.0	0.0	0.0
242	Wallace	Weskan	119.0	35	123	28.46%	0.0	0.0	0.0
101	Neosho	Erie-St. Paul	696.5	209	733	28.51%	0.0	0.0	0.0
407	Russell	Russell	989.5	291	1,020	28.53%	0.0	0.0	0.0
474	Kiowa	Haviland	176.0	58	203	28.57%	0.0	0.0	0.0
363	Finney	Holcomb	874.6	268	930	28.82%	0.0	0.0	0.0
495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	918.8	277	958	28.91%	0.0	0.0	0.0

2/2/2006										
USD No.	County Name	USD Name	FTE Enroll inc4yr at risk 9/20/2005	At-Risk Students	2005-2006 Headcount	2005-06 Pct Free Meals	Additional 5% if >=44.9 and <50	Additional 9% if >50%	High At Risk Districts FTE	
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	246.0	75	258	29.07%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
106	Ness	Western Plains	191.5	58	199	29.15%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
290	Franklin	Ottawa	2,380.5	723	2,476	29.20%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
461	Wilson	Neodesha	742.0	229	784	29.21%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
200	Greeley	Greeley County	252.3	78	267	29.21%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	416.0	127	434	29.26%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
417	Morris	Morris County	837.0	257	877	29.30%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	583.6	184	627	29.35%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
350	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	395.8	123	417	29.50%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
511	Harper	Attica	120.0	36	122	29.51%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
466	Scott	Scott County	900.7	285	965	29.53%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
431	Barton	Hoisington	627.8	194	655	29.62%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
415	Brown	Hiawatha	897.9	279	938	29.74%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
357	Sumner	Belle Plaine	758.5	235	790	29.75%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
399	Russell	Paradise	133.5	41	137	29.93%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
346	Linn	Jayhawk	560.3	180	589	30.56%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
467	Wichita	Leoti	456.4	150	490	30.61%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	390.1	123	401	30.67%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
352	Sherman	Goodland	944.0	309	1,007	30.69%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	138.5	44	143	30.77%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
298	Lincoln	Lincoln	362.7	120	388	30.93%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
365	Anderson	Garnett	1,102.3	356	1,151	30.93%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
471	Cowley	Dexter	234.5	74	239	30.96%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
465	Cowley	Winfield	2,415.0	793	2,559	30.99%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
490	Butler	El Dorado	2,086.0	682	2,196	31.06%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
213	Norton	West Solomon	58.0	19	61	31.15%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
324	Phillips	Eastern Heights	150.0	48	154	31.17%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
241	Wallace	Wallace	204.0	65	207	31.40%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
468	Lane	Healy	104.0	33	105	31.43%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
392	Osborne	Osborne	352.7	115	363	31.68%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
413	Neosho	Chanute	1,831.4	613	1,905	32.18%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
269	Rooks	Palco	149.0	51	158	32.28%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerte	308.5	113	349	32.38%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
275	Logan	Triplains	118.0	40	123	32.52%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
447	Montgomery	Cherryvale	680.6	233	713	32.68%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
459	Ford	Bucklin	245.5	84	257	32.68%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
373	Harvey	Newton	3,433.7	1,217	3,719	32.72%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
333	Cloud	Concordia	1,054.7	367	1,120	32.77%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
212	Norton	Northern Valley	180.0	62	189	32.80%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
258	Allen	Humboldt	511.2	179	544	32.90%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
247	Crawford	Cherokee	784.5	269	813	33.09%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
484	Wilson	Fredonia	742.5	258	776	33.25%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
279	Jewell	Jewell	143.0	49	147	33.33%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
328	Ellsworth	Lorraine	452.3	159	477	33.33%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
360	Sumner	Caldwell	276.1	98	294	33.33%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	268.0	94	280	33.57%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
475	Geary	Junction City	5,909.3	2,098	6,226	33.70%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	854.6	307	911	33.70%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
220	Clark	Ashland	204.5	73	214	34.11%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
305	Saline	Salina	7,066.2	2,533	7,399	34.23%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
479	Anderson	Crest	248.0	87	254	34.25%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
353	Sumner	Wellington	1,638.0	588	1,715	34.29%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
256	Allen	Marmaton Valley	362.0	128	373	34.32%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
214	Grant	Ulysses	1,655.1	610	1,771	34.44%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
426	Republic	Pike Valley	257.5	93	270	34.44%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
366	Woodson	Woodson	437.5	159	461	34.49%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
202	Wyandotte	Turner	3,660.5	1,338	3,868	34.59%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	859.0	316	913	34.61%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
235	Bourbon	Uniontown	455.5	167	480	34.79%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
455	Republic	Hillcrest	96.5	35	100	35.00%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
504	Labette	Oswego	468.5	173	490	35.31%	0.0	0.0	0.0	

2/2/2006										
USD No.	County Name	USD Name	FTE Enroll inc4yr at risk 9/20/2005	At-Risk Students	2005-2006 Headcount	2005-06 Pct Free Meals	Additional 5% if >=44.9 and <50	Additional 9% if >50%	High At Risk Districts FTE	
310	Reno	Fairfield	373.6	138	390	35.38%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
404	Cherokee	Riverton	864.6	322	903	35.66%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
238	Smith	West Smith Co.	179.0	65	182	35.71%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
210	Stevens	Hugoton	1,001.4	384	1,065	36.06%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
367	Miami	Osawatomie	1,185.0	458	1,246	36.76%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
493	Cherokee	Columbus	1,188.5	456	1,239	36.80%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
446	Montgomery	Independence	1,889.7	726	1,965	36.95%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	221.5	85	228	37.28%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	157.5	61	163	37.42%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
351	Stafford	Macksville	289.0	114	303	37.62%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
309	Reno	Nickerson	1,131.1	453	1,204	37.62%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	3,940.2	1,570	4,147	37.86%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
257	Allen	Iola	1,428.0	564	1,488	37.90%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
507	Haskell	Satanta	377.5	154	402	38.31%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
295	Decatur	Prairie Heights	12.5	5	13	38.46%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
452	Stanton	Stanton County	454.4	187	486	38.48%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	101.5	41	106	38.68%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
217	Morton	Rolla	198.5	80	206	38.83%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
344	Linn	Pleasanton	408.5	167	429	38.93%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
476	Gray	Copeland	127.0	55	140	39.29%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
234	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	1,879.2	775	1,970	39.34%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
409	Atchison	Atchison	1,557.8	648	1,646	39.37%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
424	Kiowa	Mullinville	121.5	56	141	39.72%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
430	Brown	Brown County	662.5	276	685	40.29%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	459.0	197	485	40.62%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
503	Labette	Parsons	1,432.1	626	1,529	40.94%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
349	Stafford	Stafford	305.5	133	317	41.96%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
316	Thomas	Golden Plains	188.1	85	200	42.50%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
282	Elk	West Elk	412.5	187	439	42.60%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
225	Meade	Fowler	179.0	81	190	42.63%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
502	Edwards	Lewis	119.0	54	126	42.86%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
369	Harvey	Burrton	277.0	125	291	42.96%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
401	Rice	Chase	163.3	74	171	43.27%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
374	Haskell	Sublette	495.4	233	537	43.39%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
209	Stevens	Moscow	211.2	103	236	43.64%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
428	Barton	Great Bend	3,023.8	1,392	3,180	43.77%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	685.0	331	737	44.91%	16.6	0.0	16.6	
308	Reno	Hutchinson	4,542.1	2,149	4,777	44.99%	107.5	0.0	107.5	
457	Finney	Garden City	6,859.4	3,366	7,405	45.46%	168.3	0.0	168.3	
505	Labette	Chetopa	560.5	266	582	45.70%	13.3	0.0	13.3	
456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	258.7	125	272	45.96%	6.3	0.0	6.3	
253	Lyon	Emporia	4,592.9	2,273	4,911	46.28%	113.7	0.0	113.7	
246	Crawford	Northeast	588.5	285	613	46.49%	14.3	0.0	14.3	
250	Crawford	Pittsburg	2,542.2	1,247	2,670	46.70%	62.4	0.0	62.4	
470	Cowley	Arkansas City	2,748.6	1,360	2,908	46.77%	68.0	0.0	68.0	
216	Kearny	Deerfield	335.3	170	362	46.96%	8.5	0.0	8.5	
486	Doniphan	Elwood	297.4	151	312	48.40%	7.6	0.0	7.6	
405	Rice	Lyons	827.5	442	894	49.44%	22.1	0.0	22.1	
283	Elk	Elk Valley	192.0	103	204	50.49%	0.0	9.3	9.3	
499	Cherokee	Galena	737.0	394	775	50.84%	0.0	35.5	35.5	
445	Montgomery	Coffeyville	1,806.3	1,015	1,893	53.62%	0.0	91.4	91.4	
501	Shawnee	Topeka	12,607.4	7,206	13,343	54.01%	0.0	648.5	648.5	
480	Seward	Liberal	4,215.7	2,460	4,482	54.89%	0.0	221.4	221.4	
259	Sedgwick	Wichita	45,497.2	26,787	48,655	55.05%	0.0	2,410.8	2,410.8	
443	Ford	Dodge City	5,630.0	3,399	5,977	56.87%	0.0	305.9	305.9	
500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	18,877.5	12,600	20,120	62.62%	0.0	1,134.0	1,134.0	
TOTALS			442,821.4	135,282	465,915		465,915.0	465,915.0	931,830.0	



January 31, 2006

TO: Senate Education Committee

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Deputy  
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: Local Option Budget

As per your request, attached is a computer printout (SF6009) concerning local option budgets and potential mill levies. This information has been provided in county order.

COLUMN EXPLANATION

Column 1 -- 2005-06 Estimated local option budget percentage used

2 -- 2005-06 Estimated local option budget mill rate

3 -- 2005-06 Estimated increase in local option budget

4 -- 2005-06 Estimated total local option budget mill rate assuming all school districts budgeted the 27 percent in their local option budget

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
USD			2005-06	2005-06	Additional	Total LOB Mill Rate
No.	County Name	USD Name	LOB Pct Used	LOB Mill Rate	LOB Mill Rate at 27%	(Col 2 + Col 3)
256	Allen	Marmaton Valley	9.95%	8.88	17.79	26.67
257	Allen	Iola	27.00%	17.90	0.00	17.90
258	Allen	Humboldt	17.64%	13.11	7.91	21.02
365	Anderson	Garnett	17.62%	12.26	8.47	20.73
479	Anderson	Crest	9.83%	11.71	23.76	35.47
377	Atchison	Atchison County	13.27%	10.20	12.39	22.59
409	Atchison	Atchison	26.82%	16.79	0.13	16.92
254	Barber	Barber Co.	16.79%	14.51	8.82	23.33
255	Barber	South Barber Co.	18.60%	15.83	6.99	22.82
354	Barton	Clafflin	15.08%	11.38	10.01	21.39
355	Barton	Ellinwood	22.11%	16.34	3.71	20.05
428	Barton	Great Bend	25.10%	14.58	1.21	15.79
431	Barton	Hoisington	25.00%	17.59	1.69	19.28
234	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	20.25%	11.41	4.41	15.82
235	Bourbon	Uniontown	13.17%	12.54	14.26	26.80
415	Brown	Hiawatha	19.02%	15.86	7.23	23.09
430	Brown	Brown County	26.57%	24.58	0.43	25.01
205	Butler	Leon	22.39%	15.52	4.10	19.62
206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	19.81%	15.41	7.12	22.53
375	Butler	Circle	27.00%	17.49	0.00	17.49
385	Butler	Andover	27.00%	14.25	0.00	14.25
394	Butler	Rose Hill	26.66%	15.00	0.22	15.22
396	Butler	Douglass	22.91%	19.29	3.52	22.81
402	Butler	Augusta	25.68%	15.33	0.90	16.23
490	Butler	El Dorado	25.06%	14.52	1.30	15.82
492	Butler	Flinthills	18.36%	18.21	8.96	27.17
284	Chase	Chase County	21.42%	17.70	5.06	22.76
285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	3.63%	3.98	27.32	31.30
286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	9.58%	7.11	16.15	23.26
404	Cherokee	Riverton	21.87%	18.03	4.68	22.71
493	Cherokee	Columbus	27.00%	21.29	0.00	21.29
499	Cherokee	Galena	27.00%	20.99	0.00	20.99
508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	27.00%	18.68	0.00	18.68
103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	17.92%	10.36	7.72	18.08
297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	22.58%	9.52	3.71	13.23
219	Clark	Minneola	25.29%	19.90	1.69	21.59
220	Clark	Ashland	22.59%	13.81	3.13	16.94
379	Clay	Clay Center	24.03%	15.81	2.18	17.99
333	Cloud	Concordia	20.95%	16.21	5.28	21.49
334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	22.75%	17.99	4.59	22.58
243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	20.84%	19.10	5.99	25.09
244	Coffey	Burlington	27.00%	3.73	0.00	3.73
245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	14.83%	15.73	13.32	29.05
300	Comanche	Comanche County	27.00%	13.25	0.00	13.25
462	Cowley	Central	22.40%	19.70	4.52	24.22
463	Cowley	Udall	20.76%	17.82	5.93	23.75
465	Cowley	Winfield	27.00%	16.31	0.00	16.31
470	Cowley	Arkansas City	25.37%	15.68	1.20	16.88
471	Cowley	Dexter	4.05%	4.00	24.54	28.54
246	Crawford	Northeast	26.33%	18.08	0.62	18.70

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
USD			2005-06	2005-06	Additional	
No.	County Name	USD Name	LOB Pct Used	LOB Mill Rate	LOB Mill Rate at 27%	Total LOB Mill Rate (Col 2 + Col 3)
247	Crawford	Cherokee	20.56%	14.52	5.64	20.16
248	Crawford	Girard	21.14%	14.06	4.86	18.92
249	Crawford	Frontenac	12.52%	8.00	11.44	19.44
250	Crawford	Pittsburg	26.39%	17.24	0.45	17.69
294	Decatur	Oberlin	24.40%	21.76	2.56	24.32
295	Decatur	Prairie Heights	22.77%	11.02	2.48	13.50
393	Dickinson	Solomon	10.65%	8.67	15.28	23.95
435	Dickinson	Abilene	26.56%	15.49	0.32	15.81
473	Dickinson	Chapman	20.82%	15.05	5.22	20.27
481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	12.45%	11.32	13.68	25.00
487	Dickinson	Herington	25.02%	20.08	1.76	21.84
406	Doniphan	Wathena	10.33%	8.07	15.01	23.08
425	Doniphan	Highland	10.95%	11.97	17.24	29.21
429	Doniphan	Troy	20.80%	14.92	5.77	20.69
433	Doniphan	Midway	0.00%		31.62	31.62
486	Doniphan	Elwood	11.69%	12.32	16.16	28.48
348	Douglas	Baldwin City	26.73%	16.01	0.19	16.20
491	Douglas	Eudora	26.76%	16.17	0.17	16.34
497	Douglas	Lawrence	27.00%	15.73	0.00	15.73
347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerle	21.50%	19.09	5.47	24.56
502	Edwards	Lewis	25.04%	12.37	1.74	14.11
282	Elk	West Elk	12.83%	13.39	16.17	29.56
283	Elk	Elk Valley	3.37%	4.15	30.17	34.32
388	Ellis	Ellis	19.59%	15.55	6.65	22.20
432	Ellis	Victoria	27.00%	21.74	0.00	21.74
489	Ellis	Hays	26.92%	16.39	0.06	16.45
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	21.72%	16.62	4.64	21.26
328	Ellsworth	Lorraine	22.34%	13.58	3.40	16.98
363	Finney	Holcomb	24.48%	8.30	0.87	9.17
457	Finney	Garden City	18.66%	12.03	6.20	18.23
381	Ford	Spearville	17.47%	12.02	6.77	18.79
443	Ford	Dodge City	25.00%	18.83	1.70	20.53
459	Ford	Bucklin	16.37%	11.30	11.46	22.76
287	Franklin	West Franklin	21.49%	16.07	4.93	21.00
288	Franklin	Central Heights	12.31%	11.38	13.27	24.65
289	Franklin	Wellsville	27.00%	21.01	0.00	21.01
290	Franklin	Ottawa	26.57%	15.90	0.29	16.19
475	Geary	Junction City	26.54%	14.98	0.30	15.28
291	Gove	Grinnell	5.74%	6.60	25.83	32.43
292	Gove	Grainfield	6.34%	6.80	25.77	32.57
293	Gove	Quinter	27.00%	20.73	0.00	20.73
281	Graham	Hill City	10.82%	9.02	16.65	25.67
214	Grant	Ulysses	27.00%	7.23	0.00	7.23
102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	10.71%	8.55	14.43	22.98
371	Gray	Montezuma	19.83%	17.77	8.72	26.49
476	Gray	Copeland	22.73%	18.49	4.99	23.48
477	Gray	Ingalls	0.00%		28.63	28.63
200	Greeley	Greeley County	18.79%	10.70	5.05	15.75
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	15.64%	13.76	11.43	25.19
389	Greenwood	Eureka	20.49%	18.41	6.09	24.50

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
USD			2005-06	2005-06	Additional	
No.	County Name	USD Name	LOB Pct Used	LOB Mill Rate	LOB Mill Rate at 27%	Total LOB Mill Rate (Col 2 + Col 3)
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	5.67%	6.91	28.13	35.04
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	17.27%	8.27	4.73	13.00
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	20.92%	17.15	5.21	22.36
511	Harper	Attica	25.89%	16.03	1.02	17.05
369	Harvey	Burrton	23.45%	22.55	3.70	26.25
373	Harvey	Newton	23.43%	14.20	2.47	16.67
439	Harvey	Sedgwick	9.32%	7.29	15.85	23.14
440	Harvey	Halstead	16.73%	12.91	9.63	22.54
460	Harvey	Hesston	20.51%	15.22	5.58	20.80
374	Haskell	Sublette	26.14%	9.55	0.32	9.87
507	Haskell	Satanta	21.48%	4.00	1.02	5.02
227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	24.09%	14.69	1.96	16.65
228	Hodgeman	Hanston	27.00%	20.36	0.00	20.36
335	Jackson	North Jackson	14.01%	10.54	12.33	22.87
336	Jackson	Holton	27.00%	17.10	0.00	17.10
337	Jackson	Mayetta	26.94%	18.28	0.05	18.33
338	Jefferson	Valley Halls	19.08%	15.67	7.37	23.04
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	19.50%	18.81	7.32	26.13
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	25.28%	17.20	1.36	18.56
341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	23.78%	19.57	3.06	22.63
342	Jefferson	McLouth	14.73%	10.63	11.27	21.90
343	Jefferson	Perry	24.48%	18.89	2.14	21.03
104	Jewell	White Rock	27.00%	10.00	0.00	10.00
278	Jewell	Mankato	15.49%	13.60	12.33	25.93
279	Jewell	Jewell	21.34%	24.39	7.14	31.53
229	Johnson	Blue Valley	26.84%	12.21	0.08	12.29
230	Johnson	Spring Hill	27.00%	15.24	0.00	15.24
231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	26.39%	19.54	0.49	20.03
232	Johnson	DeSoto	27.00%	16.69	0.00	16.69
233	Johnson	Olathe	27.00%	18.55	0.00	18.55
512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	26.98%	12.55	0.01	12.56
215	Kearny	Lakin	24.48%	5.07	0.53	5.60
216	Kearny	Deerfield	26.12%	6.93	0.33	7.26
331	Kingman	Kingman	19.85%	14.31	5.81	20.12
332	Kingman	Cunningham	20.53%	8.94	2.91	11.85
422	Kiowa	Greensburg	26.84%	16.53	0.14	16.67
424	Kiowa	Mullinville	26.43%	12.99	0.38	13.37
474	Kiowa	Haviland	21.74%	17.84	4.87	22.71
503	Labette	Parsons	27.00%	16.18	0.00	16.18
504	Labette	Oswego	25.93%	21.62	1.00	22.62
505	Labette	Chetopa	26.89%	26.82	0.14	26.96
506	Labette	Labette County	27.00%	15.32	0.00	15.32
468	Lane	Healy	27.00%	25.95	0.00	25.95
482	Lane	Dighton	22.59%	14.65	3.07	17.72
207	Leavenworth	Ft. Leavenworth	27.00%	16.36	0.00	16.36
449	Leavenworth	Easton	20.06%	16.15	6.19	22.34
453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	27.00%	17.46	0.00	17.46
458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	26.88%	14.18	0.07	14.25
464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	23.14%	13.38	2.50	15.88
469	Leavenworth	Lansing	26.33%	12.31	0.42	12.73

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
USD			2005-06	2005-06	Additional	
No.	County Name	USD Name	LOB Pct Used	LOB Mill Rate	LOB Mill Rate at 27%	Total LOB Mill Rate (Col 2 + Col 3)
298	Lincoln	Lincoln	20.41%	17.38	6.34	23.72
299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	6.88%	5.96	22.74	28.70
344	Linn	Pleasanton	14.99%	11.73	11.34	23.07
346	Linn	Jayhawk	20.51%	16.92	6.16	23.08
362	Linn	Prairie View	27.00%	11.77	0.00	11.77
274	Logan	Oakley	13.94%	12.36	13.41	25.77
275	Logan	Triplains	20.87%	12.94	3.96	16.90
251	Lyon	North Lyon Co.	16.41%	14.19	10.05	24.24
252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	12.85%	10.79	13.07	23.86
253	Lyon	Emporia	25.00%	15.37	1.49	16.86
397	Marion	Centre	15.85%	17.34	13.35	30.69
398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	11.69%	10.52	14.57	25.09
408	Marion	Marion	19.01%	15.76	7.62	23.38
410	Marion	Durham-Hills	27.00%	22.06	0.00	22.06
411	Marion	Goessel	20.53%	18.08	6.75	24.83
364	Marshall	Marysville	24.03%	20.66	2.73	23.39
380	Marshall	Vermillion	17.29%	15.50	9.53	25.03
488	Marshall	Axtell	20.82%	18.31	6.35	24.66
498	Marshall	Valley Heights	26.96%	22.88	0.04	22.92
400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	24.30%	19.26	2.33	21.59
418	McPherson	McPherson	26.92%	16.67	0.05	16.72
419	McPherson	Canton-Galva	24.47%	21.16	2.35	23.51
423	McPherson	Moundridge	27.00%	17.90	0.00	17.90
448	McPherson	Inman	17.10%	14.97	9.36	24.33
225	Meade	Fowler	25.53%	27.39	1.68	29.07
226	Meade	Meade	24.04%	10.01	1.44	11.45
367	Miami	Osawatomie	26.69%	19.70	0.26	19.96
368	Miami	Paola	25.25%	14.82	1.20	16.02
416	Miami	Louisburg	26.94%	17.17	0.04	17.21
272	Mitchell	Waconda	19.33%	18.02	8.04	26.06
273	Mitchell	Beloit	27.00%	20.02	0.00	20.02
436	Montgomery	Caney	15.71%	11.02	8.98	20.00
445	Montgomery	Coffeyville	27.00%	19.03	0.00	19.03
446	Montgomery	Independence	25.12%	13.82	1.29	15.11
447	Montgomery	Cherryvale	17.30%	14.99	9.80	24.79
417	Morris	Morris County	14.88%	11.78	10.66	22.44
217	Morton	Rolla	27.00%	6.70	0.00	6.70
218	Morton	Elkhart	24.41%	12.51	1.41	13.92
441	Nemaha	Sabetha	26.78%	19.91	0.18	20.09
442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	13.71%	10.41	12.16	22.57
451	Nemaha	B & B	7.61%	7.19	22.19	29.38
101	Neosho	Erie-St. Paul	25.15%	20.35	1.84	22.19
413	Neosho	Chanute	26.55%	16.36	0.33	16.69
106	Ness	Western Plains	21.86%	7.94	3.97	11.91
303	Ness	Ness City	18.86%	6.85	6.02	12.87
211	Norton	Norton	18.64%	14.94	7.76	22.70
212	Norton	Northern Valley	15.48%	16.01	13.61	29.62
213	Norton	West Solomon	27.00%	16.03	0.00	16.03
420	Osage	Osage City	2.01%	1.69	20.86	22.55
421	Osage	Lyndon	10.60%	9.37	15.84	25.21

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
USD			2005-06	2005-06	Additional	
No.	County Name	USD Name	LOB Pct Used	LOB Mill Rate	LOB Mill Rate at 27%	Total LOB Mill Rate (Col 2 + Col 3)
434	Osage	Santa Fe	23.04%	14.66	3.09	17.75
454	Osage	Burlingame	13.95%	12.06	12.89	24.95
456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	12.28%	13.33	16.52	29.85
392	Osborne	Osborne	13.53%	11.54	13.44	24.98
239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	17.89%	15.23	8.35	23.58
240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	22.75%	18.29	3.68	21.97
495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	27.00%	21.47	0.00	21.47
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	15.36%	20.77	15.02	35.79
324	Phillips	Eastern Heights	12.29%	13.66	18.63	32.29
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	26.17%	20.45	0.77	21.22
326	Phillips	Logan	10.76%	10.25	16.77	27.02
320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	21.90%	15.22	3.87	19.09
321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	26.89%	7.79	0.03	7.82
322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	16.98%	16.34	9.85	26.19
323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	14.32%	11.02	11.27	22.29
382	Pratt	Pratt	24.45%	17.06	1.94	19.00
438	Pratt	Skyline	16.34%	13.56	9.41	22.97
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	19.42%	20.42	9.73	30.15
308	Reno	Hutchinson	24.94%	15.49	1.41	16.90
309	Reno	Nickerson	22.65%	17.92	3.85	21.77
310	Reno	Fairfield	18.47%	12.01	8.62	20.63
311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	20.80%	18.78	6.11	24.89
312	Reno	Haven	25.00%	17.66	1.63	19.29
313	Reno	Buhler	27.00%	16.32	0.00	16.32
426	Republic	Pike Valley	14.22%	14.97	14.10	29.07
427	Republic	Belleville	24.95%	21.37	1.99	23.36
455	Republic	Hillcrest	19.90%	14.93	8.68	23.61
376	Rice	Sterling	21.61%	21.04	5.69	26.73
401	Rice	Chase	25.92%	21.30	1.06	22.36
405	Rice	Lyons	24.01%	19.19	2.73	21.92
444	Rice	Little River	18.10%	13.30	7.74	21.04
378	Riley	Riley County	25.99%	19.68	0.90	20.58
383	Riley	Manhattan	25.37%	15.23	1.10	16.33
384	Riley	Blue Valley	16.58%	16.82	11.39	28.21
269	Rooks	Palco	26.40%	14.61	0.36	14.97
270	Rooks	Plainville	22.92%	14.61	3.01	17.62
271	Rooks	Stockton	18.51%	14.21	7.11	21.32
395	Rush	LaCrosse	21.35%	18.76	5.72	24.48
403	Rush	Otis-Bison	17.37%	15.72	10.54	26.26
399	Russell	Paradise	27.00%	14.89	0.00	14.89
407	Russell	Russell	24.98%	17.17	1.52	18.69
305	Saline	Salina	27.00%	15.64	0.00	15.64
306	Saline	Southeast of Saline	12.51%	8.49	11.91	20.40
307	Saline	Ell-Saline	24.79%	19.44	2.10	21.54
466	Scott	Scott County	24.96%	18.75	1.68	20.43
259	Sedgwick	Wichita	26.54%	17.67	0.36	18.03
260	Sedgwick	Derby	25.20%	14.48	1.16	15.64
261	Sedgwick	Haysville	26.82%	16.00	0.13	16.13
262	Sedgwick	Valley Center	23.28%	14.00	2.60	16.60
263	Sedgwick	Mulvane	23.13%	15.48	2.61	18.09

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
USD			2005-06	2005-06	Additional	
No.	County Name	USD Name	LOB Pct Used	LOB Mill Rate	LOB Mill Rate at 27%	Total LOB Mill Rate (Col 2 + Col 3)
264	Sedgwick	Clearwater	26.90%	22.07	0.08	22.15
265	Sedgwick	Goddard	27.00%	15.98	0.00	15.98
266	Sedgwick	Maize	25.25%	14.34	1.14	15.48
267	Sedgwick	Renwick	27.00%	14.74	0.00	14.74
268	Sedgwick	Cheney	25.02%	18.58	1.64	20.22
480	Seward	Liberal	17.56%	11.18	6.52	17.70
483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	4.37%	3.48	18.28	21.76
345	Shawnee	Seaman	25.35%	14.80	1.10	15.90
372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	27.00%	19.43	0.00	19.43
437	Shawnee	Auburn Washburn	26.68%	16.07	0.22	16.29
450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	25.22%	14.92	1.24	16.16
501	Shawnee	Topeka	27.00%	17.90	0.00	17.90
412	Sheridan	Hoxie	16.48%	15.01	10.53	25.54
352	Sherman	Goodland	20.91%	15.00	4.94	19.94
237	Smith	Smith Center	27.00%	26.02	0.00	26.02
238	Smith	West Smith Co.	12.82%	12.71	17.57	30.28
349	Stafford	Stafford	24.23%	20.28	2.61	22.89
350	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	19.80%	14.27	5.84	20.11
351	Stafford	Macksville	16.03%	8.07	8.37	16.44
452	Stanton	Stanton County	22.49%	7.29	1.51	8.80
209	Stevens	Moscow	25.00%	5.44	0.44	5.88
210	Stevens	Hugoton	22.35%	4.80	1.05	5.85
353	Sumner	Wellington	27.00%	19.23	0.00	19.23
356	Sumner	Conway Springs	20.12%	16.30	5.86	22.16
357	Sumner	Belle Plaine	27.00%	22.32	0.00	22.32
358	Sumner	Oxford	24.86%	18.97	1.97	20.94
359	Sumner	Argonia	5.48%	5.87	24.09	29.96
360	Sumner	Caldwell	20.13%	18.77	7.05	25.82
509	Sumner	South Haven	10.22%	9.47	16.20	25.67
314	Thomas	Brewster	22.53%	14.87	4.76	19.63
315	Thomas	Colby	24.08%	18.62	2.41	21.03
316	Thomas	Golden Plains	5.95%	6.75	26.97	33.72
208	Trego	WaKeeney	15.22%	13.35	11.26	24.61
329	Wabaunsee	Alma	20.41%	17.54	6.29	23.83
330	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee East	10.76%	10.81	16.99	27.80
241	Wallace	Wallace	10.51%	9.49	14.94	24.43
242	Wallace	Weskan	14.69%	17.43	14.82	32.25
221	Washington	North Central	19.53%	16.07	7.46	23.53
222	Washington	Washington	24.51%	20.94	2.31	23.25
223	Washington	Barnes	24.99%	22.78	1.94	24.72
224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	14.09%	12.51	12.84	25.35
467	Wichita	Leoti	16.51%	15.41	10.62	26.03
387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	13.30%	14.54	16.46	31.00
461	Wilson	Neodesha	25.17%	19.28	1.46	20.74
484	Wilson	Fredonia	20.19%	15.63	6.12	21.75
366	Woodson	Woodson	16.17%	14.68	10.61	25.29
202	Wyandotte	Turner	27.00%	17.22	0.00	17.22
203	Wyandotte	Piper	27.00%	17.93	0.00	17.93
204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	27.00%	14.89	0.00	14.89
500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	26.88%	18.47	0.09	18.56