

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Clay Aurand at 9:00 A.M. on March 20, 2007 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Benjamin Hodge - absent  
Representative Marti Crow - excused

Committee staff present:

Sharon Wenger, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Michele Alishahi, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Ashley Holm, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes  
Janet Henning, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mark Tallman, Kansas Assoc. Of School Boards  
Val DeFever, Schools for Quality Education  
Missy Taylor, Kansas Families United for Public Education  
Bob Vancrum, Blue Valley School District  
Dr. Gary George, Olathe School District (Written testimony)  
Terry Forsyth, KNEA (Written testimony)  
Bill Brady, Schools for Fair Funding  
Dr. Cindi Lane, Asst Supt, KCK School District (Written testimony)  
Dale Dennis, Interim Commissioner, Kansas State Department of Education

**SB 68 - School finance; non-proficient pupil weighting**

Mark Tallman told Committee members that the consensus that emerged from a meeting of representatives of the KALB and Legislative Committee was that Kansas should continue to use BOTH student poverty measures AND additional criteria, such as the non-proficient weighting, to determine funding for at-risk student support programs. And further, supported removing the expiration on Non-Proficient Weighting, as contained in **SB 68**. (Attachment #1)

Val DeFever urged Committee members to continue using the two identification methods presently in place: a count of students on free lunch and those who are non-proficient of the state assessment. (Attachment #2 and #3)

Missy Taylor spoke to the Committee members and urged support to remove the expiration of the non-proficient weight as contained in **SB 68**. (Attachment #4)

Bob Vancrum spoke to Committee members as a proponent of **SB 68** and stated the bill significantly simplified the methods for computing this weighting while being revenue neutral as far as the actual dollars which would have been appropriated under it this year and would remove provisions requiring this weighting to sunset after this year. (Attachment #5)

Cheryl Semmel spoke to Committee members as a proponent of **SB 68** (Attachment #6).

Written testimony in support of **SB 68** was received from Dr. Gary George (Attachment #7) and Terry Forsyth (Attachment #8)

Written testimony in opposition of **SB 68** was received from Dr. Cynthia Lane. (Attachment #9)

Bill Brady spoke to Committee members in opposition to **SB 68**. (Attachment #10)

Handout material relating to **SB 68** was received from Dale Dennis which provides the estimated non-proficient state aid to school districts for the 2007 - 08 school year. (Attachment #11)

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Education Committee at 9:00 A.M. on March 20, 2007 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

The Chairman then closed the hearing on **SB 68**.

**SB 129 - School safety violations; suspension of driving privileges**

Representative Horst moved to amend **SB 129** to include clarification language regarding action that will take place if timely notification requirements are not followed when a student commits a school safety violation. The motion was seconded by Representative Spalding and passed on a voice vote.

After a brief discussion among Committee members, Representative Otto moved to pass out **SB 129** favorably as amended. The motion was seconded by Representative Craft and passed on a voice vote.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:50 AM. The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, March 21, 2007.

KANSAS  
ASSOCIATION



OF  
SCHOOL  
BOARDS

1420 SW Arrowhead Road • Topeka, Kansas 66604-4024  
785-273-3600

Testimony on **SB 68**  
before the  
**House Education Committee**

by

**Mark Tallman, Assistant Executive Director/Advocacy**  
Kansas Association of School Boards

**March 20, 2007**

Mr. Chair, Members of the Committee:

After extensive discussions of school finance issues by school board members and administrators at 10 regional meetings last fall, members of the KASB Board of Directors and Legislative Committee drafted a resolution on school finance that was adopted without dissent at our Delegate Assembly in December.

That process involved districts of all sizes, geographic locations and demographic characteristics. Our Board and Legislative Committee each include 10 representatives chosen by regions of the state, plus the five member school boards with the largest enrollments (Wichita, Olathe, Blue Valley, Kansas City and Topeka).

The consensus that emerged from this process on the issue of at-risk funding is that Kansas should continue to use BOTH student poverty measures AND additional criteria, such as the non-proficient weighting, to determine funding for at-risk student support programs. Therefore, we support removing the expiration on Non-Proficient Weighting, as contained in **SB 68**.

KASB believes there are a number of problems with using test scores alone for at-risk funding. However, KASB supports continuation of the Non-Proficient Weighting, which is based on non-free-lunch students who score below proficiency, as an "add on" to student poverty factors such as free lunch eligibility. The reason is simple: we acknowledge the use of free lunch counts is not a perfect measure and factors other than poverty cause academic problems. We believe additional measures should be available for districts with lower poverty rates. While poverty is clearly a strong predictor of academic challenges, even a district without a single child in poverty will have students who face academic difficulties and require extra assistance.

Our position is broad enough to support additional factors beyond non-proficiency on test scores if such factors can be identified.

Thank you. I would be happy to answer any questions.

House Education Committee  
Date: 3-20-07  
Attachment # 1



## Schools for Quality Education

007 Bluemont Hall, 1100 Mid-Campus Drive, Manhattan, KS 66506 • (785) 532-5886 • [www.coe.ksu.edu/sqe](http://www.coe.ksu.edu/sqe)

### Testimony on At-Risk Funding

Val DeFever

March 20, 2007

Chairman Aurand and members of the committee, thank you for allowing me to bring this testimony before you today. At-Risk dollars are very important to our school's ability to meet the needs of their neediest children. For this reason we would encourage you to continue using the two identification methods presently in place: a count of students on free lunch and those who are non-proficient of the state assessment.

The federal government and a large number of states are presently using free lunch as a key identifier of the number of students needing additional help to succeed in school. They, as well as Kansas, are using free lunch only as a way to estimate dollars needed. Local districts take their share of that money and identify their neediest children and serve them first. Generally Kansas districts are must take additional dollars our of their general funds to more fully meet the needs of this student population. In small districts, such as those I represent the overall at-risk dollars may not be enough to hire a teacher or start a new program, for this reason we appreciate recent added flexibility you have given us to better utilize it. There is lots of poverty, which definitely means a lack of learning opportunities. We continue to recognize the importance of a free-lunch based funding stream for our at-risk students.

Our small rural schools also recognize that factors in addition to poverty can influence a child's success in school. Student's whose homes may lack stability, at crucial times in their school are likely to need the same kind of additional help as our poor children. For this reason we stand in support of using the two funding determiners in tandem.

**"Rural is Quality"**

House Education Committee

Date: 3-20-07

Attachment # 2

# Small and Rural Schools are Able to Break the Barrier of Poverty

## SQE Purposes:

- *To provide quality educational opportunities for all children of Kansas.*
- *To oppose further Kansas unified school district consolidation without the approval of the patrons involved.*
- *To pursue the quality of excellence in education.*
- *To give identity, voice, and exposure to the particular quality of rural schools.*
- *To enhance the quality of life that is unique in the rural community.*

Schools for Quality Education



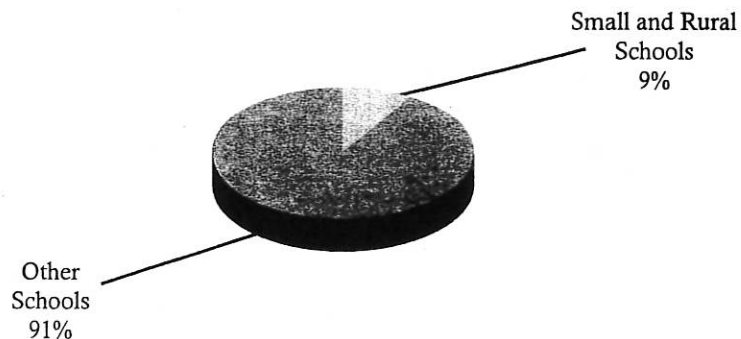
House Education Committee

Date: 3-20-07

Attachment # 3

- **Small and Rural Schools are Able to Break the Barrier of Poverty**
  - Poverty rates exist and endure in rural America due to a number of factors: limited economic diversity, isolation and sparse population, and lower educational levels among working adults, ([www.ruralsociology.org](http://www.ruralsociology.org)).
  - "2003 estimates indicate a poverty rate of 11.9% exists in rural Kansas, compared to a 9.5% level in urban areas of the state, ([www.raconline.org/states/kansas.php](http://www.raconline.org/states/kansas.php)).
- **Small and Rural Schools Have High Achievement in Kansas**
  - 187 school buildings in 2006 in the state of Kansas did not meet AYP. Only 17 of those schools are small and rural schools, ([www.ksde.org](http://www.ksde.org), Kansas Public, Private, BIA Schools not Making AYP 2006).

### 187 Schools Not Meeting AYP



Schools for Quality Education

## Schools for Quality Education Membership 2006-2007

### NORTHEAST REGION

108 Washington  
223 Barnes/Hanover/Linn  
224 Clifton-Clyde  
329 Mill Creek Valley  
340 Jefferson West  
372 Silver Lake  
377 Atchison County  
378 Riley County  
380 Vermillion  
384 Blue Valley  
393 Solomon  
406 Wathena  
415 Hlawatha  
425 Highland  
429 Troy  
433 Midway  
441 Sabetha  
473 Chapman  
481 Rural Vista  
486 Elwood  
498 Valley Heights

### NORTH CENTRAL REGION

109 Republic County  
237 Smith Center  
238 West Smith County  
239 North Ottawa County  
240 Twin Valley  
269 Palco  
270 Plainville  
272 Waconda  
273 Beloit  
298 Lincoln  
306 Southeast of Saline  
307 Ell Saline  
311 Pretty Prairie  
325 Phillipsburg  
326 Logan  
334 Southern Cloud  
388 Ellis  
395 LaCrosse  
399 Paradise  
403 Otis-Bison  
426 Pike Valley

### NORTHWEST REGION

105 Rawlins  
106 Bazine/Western Plains  
200 Greeley County  
208 Wakeeney  
211 Norton  
212 Northern Valley  
241 Wallace County  
242 Weskan  
274 Oakley  
275 Triplains  
281 Hill City  
291 Grinnell  
292 Wheatland  
293 Quinter Public Schools  
294 Oberlin  
303 Ness City  
316 Golden Plains  
467 Leoti  
468 Healy  
482 Dighton

### SOUTHEAST REGION

245 Leroy-Gridley  
248 Girard  
252 Southern Lyon Co.  
258 Humboldt  
282 West Elk  
284 Chase County  
286 Chautauqua County  
288 Central Heights  
366 Yates Center  
389 Eureka  
390 Hamilton  
396 Douglass  
397 Centre  
398 Peabody-Burns  
401 Chase-Raymond  
404 Riverton  
411 Goessel  
436 Caney Valley  
447 Cherryvale  
454 Burlingame  
456 Marais Des Cygnes  
461 Neodesha  
463 Udall  
471 Dexter  
479 Crest  
499 Galena  
505 Chetopa

### SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

254 Barber County North  
268 Cheney  
309 Nickerson  
327 Ellsworth  
328 Lorraine  
332 Cunningham  
351 Macksville  
354 Claflin  
355 Ellinwood  
356 Conway Springs  
357 Belle Plaine  
359 Argonia  
360 Caldwell  
361 Anthony-Harper  
369 Burrton  
422 Greensburg  
423 Moundridge  
424 Mullinville  
431 Holsington  
438 Skyline  
440 Halstead  
474 Haviland  
496 Pawnee Heights  
509 South Haven  
511 Attica

### SOUTHWEST REGION

209 Moscow  
210 Hugoton  
217 Rolla  
218 Elkhart  
220 Ashland  
225 Fowler  
226 Meade  
228 Hanston  
371 Montezuma  
374 Sublette  
381 Spearville  
452 Stanton County  
459 Bucklin  
476 Copeland  
477 Ingalls  
483 Kismet Plains  
494 Syracuse  
507 Satanta

**ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP**  
Southeast Kansas Education  
Service Center

## SQE Board of Directors 2006-2007

President, Steve Watts  
USD #292 — Wheatland  
785-938-2253

Sec./Treas., Gena Stanley  
USD #292 — Wheatland  
785-673-4213

President-Elect, Dennis Dowell  
USD #482 — Dighton  
620-397-2835

Past-Pres., Glennys Doane  
USD #272 — Waconda  
785-781-4328

Region #1, Larry Lysell  
USD #241 — Wallace Co. Schools  
785-852-4252

Region #2, Jeff Travis  
USD #272 — Waconda  
785-781-4328

Region #3, David Roberts  
USD #224 — Clifton-Clyde  
785-455-3313

Region #4, Jerry Cullen  
USD #220 — Ashland  
620-635-2220

Region #5, Paul Kendall  
USD #424 — Mullinville  
620-548-2521

Region #6, Judy Lair  
USD #461 — Neodesha  
620-325-2610

Public Relations, Val DeFever  
620-870-9698

Exec. Sec., Barbara Havlicek  
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Testimony  
House Education Committee – SB 68  
March 20, 2007  
Missy Taylor, Board of Directors  
Kansas Families United for Public Education

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am here today in my capacity as Vice President of Kansas Families United for Public Education, but I also think it is important for the members of the committee to know that I'm a retired teacher and spent 25 plus years in the classroom.

The members of Kansas Families United for Public Education (KFUPE) stand in strong support of the renewal of the non-proficient weighting factor as an additional measure to insure that we are helping students perform to the best of their abilities.

We believe that poverty level is still the greatest indicator of student performance and while the free lunch count, may not be an exact science it is still the best measure to reach the students who are at-risk of failing. However, we can and must do more to reach students who are not performing at the proficient level but do not qualify for additional funding under "free and reduced" lunch count, and the non-proficient weight does exactly that.

We believe that as additional factors are identified to help any students that are below the proficiency level, then it is the duty of the legislature to provide adequate resources to school districts to deliver additional services which will benefit these students.

KFUPE and our members continue to advocate for a school finance system that is based on the actual costs of educating EVERY student in Kansas.

In closing, we support removing the expiration of the non-proficient weight as contained in SB 68 and ask for the members to pass this out of committee.

Thank you and I would be happy to answer any questions.

15941 W. 65<sup>th</sup> St., #104  
Shawnee, Ks 66217  
(913) 825-0099

House Education Committee  
Date: 3-20-07  
Attachment # 4

Testimony to House Education Committee  
Robert Vancrum, Kansas Government Affairs Specialist  
Blue Valley USD 229

SB 68

March 16, 2007

Honorable Members of the Committee:

I am representing Blue Valley USD 229, a district of approximately 20,000, and I'm here to support SB 68. To put our position in context you must understand that even after last year's school finance bill 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.

This Committee last year took a giant step in understanding that the "Poverty Plus" at risk formula used by 9 other states is a better way to fund at risk programs. By setting aside an additional non proficient at risk weighting, you recognized that all any student whose math or reading scores are below proficient needs substantial and costly interventions, and should qualify for at risk weighting. Furthermore they are a significant number in every district. In our district a high percentage of our at-risk students do not qualify for the federal free lunch program.

SB 68 significantly simplifies the methods for computing this weighting while being revenue neutral as far as the actual dollars which would have been appropriated under it this year. It also would remove provisions requiring this weighting to sunset after this year.

I would be happy to answer any questions.

**Testimony on SB 68  
House Education Committee  
March 19, 2007**

**Submitted by  
Cheryl L. Semmel, Executive Director, United School Administrators of Kansas**

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony in support of SB 68, a bill to repeal the sunset on non-proficient pupil weighting. These comments are submitted on behalf of the United School Administrators of Kansas (USA|Kansas\*).

The mission of USA|Kansas, through collaboration of member associations, is to serve, support, and develop educational leaders and to establish USA|Kansas as a significant force to improve education.

Education administrators remain committed to ensuring that each and every child in Kansas receives a quality education that will help them reach their potential and become successful, productive adults.

As you know, Kansas students are making unprecedented academic achievement. In many areas, Kansas students are performing above the national average. We urge you to continue supporting initiatives that will maintain and enhance the quality of education for our students.

First and foremost, education administrators thank you for passing a multi-year school finance plan (2006 SB549); this was the first step in ensuring stability in funding and certainty in planning for districts and schools. We ask for your continued commitment to funding the plan and support transferring the full-funding levels out of the general fund and securely setting aside the full-funding levels to ensure their availability in future years.

We especially want to thank you for the increases—and flexibility—in At-Risk funding. In conjunction with those increases, student performance on state assessments has continued to improve and the gains for students enrolled in the free lunch program have been among the highest. Districts have utilized funding to implement programs that support students requiring additional assistance to achieve academic proficiency and success.

USA|Kansas encourages you to continue to support At-Risk funding and to strongly oppose any proposed reductions. We support the continued use of what is often referenced as the “poverty plus” method of using both free lunch/poverty and non-proficiency to determine

House Education Committee  
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Attachment # 6

funding for At-Risk services. Our understanding is that approximately \$10.0 million from the State General Fund currently is included in the Kansas State Department of Education's budget to finance this weighting in the general state aid appropriation.

**USA|Kansas encourages the Legislature to repeal the sunset and allow the opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of programs that have been implemented in districts.** The At-Risk Council, in its report to the 2010 Commission, specifically highlighted the fact that funding At-Risk students based on student proficiency as determined by the state assessments for those who are not on the free lunch program is an interesting and potentially effective approach that needed further study.

In closing, on behalf of education administrators, I would like to thank you for your continued support of education, for increased education funding and for realizing the importance of investing in education. Preparing our children requires a shared commitment, collaboration, and open dialogue among all stakeholders. Thank you for being partners in education.

\*USA|Kansas represents more than 2,000 individual members and ten member associations:

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 of School Personnel Administrators (KASPA)  
Kansas Assoc 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)



Olathe School District  
Testimony provided by Dr. Gary George  
March 20, 2007

Regarding Senate Bill 68

The Olathe School District is submitting written testimony in support of Senate Bill 68. Senate Bill 68, which passed the Senate, would remove the one-year sunset on the non-proficient at-risk weighting in the three-year school finance plan. These funds help support our at-risk program and are essential to our district. School districts are being asked to raise the level of student proficiency to ever higher standards. This funding stream is an important component for us (approximately \$499,361) as we work to meet the needs of all at-risk students.

The At-Risk Committee has recommended continuation of the weighting. According to the Division of Budget, the money to support this program is already in the budget of the Kansas State Department of Education. Consequently, there is no increased cost for this program.

Finally, the Olathe Board of Education has specifically adopted a legislative position on this important piece of school finance legislation.

The Olathe School District requests your support of this bill and asks that you report it out favorably for passage by the House.

House Education Committee  
Date: 3-20-07  
Attachment # 7



KANSAS NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION / 715 SW 10TH AVENUE / TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1686

**Terry Forsyth, Testimony  
House Education Committee  
March 20, 2007**

**Senate Bill 68**

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to share our thoughts on Senate Bill 68.

In line with KNEA's position on at-risk weighting which we characterize as "free lunch plus," we support Senate Bill 68.

KNEA believes that poverty is a strong indicator of the potential for being at-risk of falling behind, failing academically, and even dropping out of school. For that reason, the use of poverty as a method of funding at-risk programs is appropriate.

We also realize that some school districts with low numbers of students in poverty also may have significant challenges meeting the needs of all students. It is appropriate that there be funding for special programs to meet the needs of those students who are not proficient in math or reading. We also believe it would be wrong to withdraw funding for such programs after one year.

For these reasons we support the continuation of the non-proficient at-risk weighting and Senate Bill 68.

Written Testimony Offered to the 2007-2008 Senate Committee on Education

Regarding Senate Bill No. 68

March 20, 2007

By: Dr. Cynthia Lane, Assistant Superintendent for Business and Instructional Support Services, Kansas City, Kansas Public School District No. 500

Members of the Senate Education Committee:

I offer this written testimony in opposition to the Senate Bill 68. The opposition would be removed if the committee amends the Bill to include a study of the effectiveness of the non-proficient weighting. Data provided from the study would allow informed decisions as to the effectiveness of the non-proficient weight to decrease the number of students performing below expectations. Sun setting non-proficiency when SB 549 sunsets, provides the necessary scope of data to evaluate the results.

Districts must be held accountable to the legislature and tax payers as to the impact of all weighted allocations. The application of additional funds must be tied to decreasing the number of students who perform below expectation on state assessments for reading and mathematics.

Certainly, we are not opposed to additional funding to support at risk students. Our District has greatly benefited from the legislators' recognition that "at risk" students require additional support to meet academic expectations. A study would allow the legislature to compare the impact of "Non-proficient At Risk" to "At Risk" funding. Non-proficient funding is "reactive" as funds are authorized due to the failure of students to perform. NCLB mandates increasing numbers of students to perform at or above "proficient" levels. The State of Kansas determines what equates to proficient performance. A study of non-proficient funding should include a State by State comparison of what constitutes a "proficient" student.

The level of funding needed to address "non-proficient" students will increase substantially as the minimum performance levels used to determine proficiency increases. Is the legislature prepared to respond with additional funding to support increasing numbers of students performing below proficiency? If the use of the funding proves effective to decrease the number of students performing below expectation, than the allocation is justified. However, if the long term result of continuing funding for non-proficiency decreases the support to At Risk students, then we are trading funding to prevent failure (At Risk) with funding which incents failure (Non-proficiency). A study would guide the legislature to make the best decision for the students and tax payers of Kansas.

House Education Committee  
Date: 3-20-07  
Attachment # 9

**TESTIMONY REGARDING SB 68**  
**HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**  
**March 20, 2007**  
**SCHOOLS FOR FAIR FUNDING**  
**Bill Brady**

Thank you for the opportunity to express our concern with SB 68. SB 68 removes the sunset provision for the non-proficient weighting provision initiated for the first time last year as part of SB 549. It was an historic three year plan designed to meet the directions outlined by the Supreme Court in the Montoy case.

As I am sure you are aware, the Legislature commissioned two separate studies over the last seven years to help determine the resources necessary to assist school districts address the wide divide among student achievement in Kansas. If we had to summarize the results of both studies as succinctly as possible, one might say that the studies validate the notion that certain types of students cost more to educate. Districts deserve more resources if they have more at-risk, ESL and special education students. A district student profile is the primary reason for the amount of per pupil aid any given district receives. We believe basing state funding on actual costs is a good thing and should be the primary focus of future improvement efforts.

The legislative response to the A&M and the LPA Studies, SB 549 falls well short of the needed resources documented in both studies. SFFF believes if additional resources are allocated this session for K-12 funding students would be better served in applying those resources as outlined in your study.

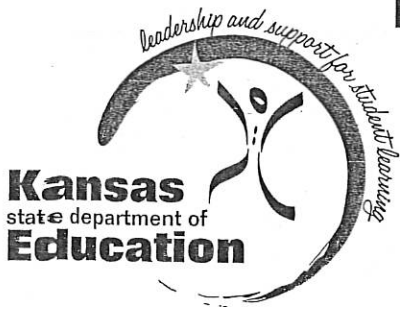
Fortunately, since the funding in SB 549 falls short of the outcomes desired in the LPA Study, the Legislature had the foresight to provide more flexibility to schools districts in the use of at risk dollars. The districts I represent know the types of programs that work; lower student/teacher ratios, extended learning opportunities, additional support services for students and teachers and early childhood interventions have all proven effective with Kansas school children. Given the resources and the time to make these strategies work, significant progress in reducing the achievement gap will be made.

SFFF believes poverty remains the best indicator for funding at risk programs. Is poverty an absolute indicator, of course not. SFFF believes a major problem with the non-proficient weighting is that it deals with the testing issue after the action has occurred. In contrast, at risk funding attempts to deal with issues in a proactive manner.



We expressed many of these same concerns last year when the subject of non-proficiency arose. We were told by many legislators who voted for SB 549, that the non-proficiency weighting was just a one year deal and before it was extended the Legislature would have information on its effectiveness. To my knowledge I have seen no report to the Legislature on how districts are utilizing non-proficient dollars. Even without specific information on its effectiveness we understand how difficult it is to ask legislators to redirect the programs resources. Such an action would mean some districts would have less resources to deal with the non-proficient issue. We would suggest if SB 68 was amended to extend the sunset for two more years, then the non-proficient weighting would run for the full time period of SB 549 and would give the legislature through the 2010 Commission, time to thoroughly evaluate whether it makes sense to continue the program.

We ask that if you cannot vote against SB 68 and redirect its funding to the at risk program, please consider amending SB 68 to extend the sunset two more years and provide the opportunity to better understand its effectiveness.



**Division of Fiscal and Administrative Services**

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

January 17, 2007

68

TO:

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Interim  
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: Non-Proficient State aid

Attached is a computer printout (SF7005) which provides the estimated non-proficient state aid to school districts for the 2007-08 school year.

The number of non-proficient students is based upon the 2005-06 state assessments as provided in 2007 Senate Bill 68.

As you will note, the total state aid remains at approximately \$10,000,000.

USD #	County Name	USD Name	2005-06 NonProficient	Estimated	Estimated
			Unduplicated (self paid & reduced)	2007-08 Non Proficient FTE	2007-08 Non Proficient Aid
256	Allen	Marmaton Valley	51	2.4	10,235
257	Allen	Iola	156	7.3	31,308
258	Allen	Humboldt	40	1.9	8,028
365	Anderson	Garnett	204	9.5	40,942
479	Anderson	Crest	33	1.5	6,623
377	Atchison	Atchison County	122	5.7	24,485
409	Atchison	Atchison	150	7.0	30,104
254	Barber	Barber Co.	92	4.3	18,464
255	Barber	South Barber Co.	36	1.7	7,225
354	Barton	Claffin	16	0.7	3,211
355	Barton	Ellinwood	33	1.5	6,623
428	Barton	Great Bend	179	8.3	35,924
431	Barton	Hoisington	54	2.5	10,837
234	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	194	9.0	38,935
235	Bourbon	Uniontown	56	2.6	11,239
415	Brown	Hiawatha	65	3.0	13,045
430	Brown	Brown County	72	3.3	14,450
205	Butler	Bluestem	81	3.8	16,256
206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	54	2.5	10,837
375	Butler	Circle	152	7.1	30,505
385	Butler	Andover	507	23.6	101,752
394	Butler	Rose Hill	281	13.1	56,395
396	Butler	Douglass	132	6.1	26,492
402	Butler	Augusta	231	10.7	46,360
490	Butler	El Dorado	322	15.0	64,623
492	Butler	Flinthills	35	1.6	7,024
284	Chase	Chase County	58	2.7	11,640
285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	9	0.4	1,806
286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	66	3.1	13,246
404	Cherokee	Riverton	130	6.0	26,090
493	Cherokee	Columbus	140	6.5	28,097
499	Cherokee	Galena	84	3.9	16,858
508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	83	3.9	16,658
103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	18	0.8	3,612
297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	28	1.3	5,619
219	Clark	Minneola	10	0.5	2,007
220	Clark	Ashland	10	0.5	2,007
379	Clay	Clay Center	116	5.4	23,281
333	Cloud	Concordia	106	4.9	21,274
334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	28	1.3	5,619
243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	91	4.2	18,263
244	Coffey	Burlington	100	4.7	20,069
245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	48	2.2	9,633
300	Comanche	Comanche County	40	1.9	8,028
462	Cowley	Central	57	2.7	11,440
463	Cowley	Udall	41	1.9	8,228
465	Cowley	Winfield	341	15.9	68,437
470	Cowley	Arkansas City	190	8.8	38,132
471	Cowley	Dexter	12	0.6	2,408
246	Crawford	Northeast	34	1.6	6,824
247	Crawford	Cherokee	79	3.7	15,855

			2005-06 NonProficient	Estimated	Estimated
			Unduplicated	2007-08	2007-08
249	Crawford	Frontenac	76	3.5	15,253
250	Crawford	Pittsburg	186	8.6	37,329
294	Decatur	Oberlin	45	2.1	9,031
295	Decatur	Prairie Heights	1	0.0	201
393	Dickinson	Solomon	52	2.4	10,436
435	Dickinson	Abilene	194	9.0	38,935
473	Dickinson	Chapman	117	5.4	23,481
481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	76	3.5	15,253
487	Dickinson	Herington	53	2.5	10,637
406	Doniphan	Wathena	67	3.1	13,446
425	Doniphan	Highland	17	0.8	3,412
429	Doniphan	Troy	48	2.2	9,633
433	Doniphan	Midway	42	2.0	8,429
486	Doniphan	Elwood	46	2.1	9,232
348	Douglas	Baldwin City	110	5.1	22,076
491	Douglas	Eudora	121	5.6	24,284
497	Douglas	Lawrence	1,009	46.9	202,500
347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerte	36	1.7	7,225
502	Edwards	Lewis	5	0.2	1,003
282	Elk	West Elk	13	0.6	2,609
283	Elk	Elk Valley	24	1.1	4,817
388	Ellis	Ellis	36	1.7	7,225
432	Ellis	Victoria	21	1.0	4,215
489	Ellis	Hays	178	8.3	35,724
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	66	3.1	13,246
328	Ellsworth	Lorraine	28	1.3	5,619
363	Finney	Holcomb	80	3.7	16,056
457	Finney	Garden City	637	29.6	127,842
381	Ford	Spearville	28	1.3	5,619
443	Ford	Dodge City	470	21.9	94,326
459	Ford	Bucklin	27	1.3	5,419
287	Franklin	West Franklin	109	5.1	21,876
288	Franklin	Central Heights	81	3.8	16,256
289	Franklin	Wellsville	101	4.7	20,270
290	Franklin	Ottawa	349	16.2	70,042
475	Geary	Junction City	526	24.5	105,565
291	Gove	Grinnell	11	0.5	2,208
292	Gove	Grainfield	27	1.3	5,419
293	Gove	Quinter	51	2.4	10,235
281	Graham	Hill City	39	1.8	7,827
214	Grant	Ulysses	149	6.9	29,903
102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	44	2.0	8,831
371	Gray	Montezuma	36	1.7	7,225
476	Gray	Copeland	18	0.8	3,612
477	Gray	Ingalls	40	1.9	8,028
200	Greeley	Greeley County	27	1.3	5,419
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	27	1.3	5,419
389	Greenwood	Eureka	82	3.8	16,457
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	12	0.6	2,408
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	44	2.0	8,831

USD #	County Name	USD Name	2005-06 NonProficient	Estimated	Estimated
			Unduplicated (self paid & reduced)	2007-08 Non Proficient FTE	2007-08 Non Proficient Aid
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	76	3.5	15,253
511	Harper	Attica	15	0.7	3,010
369	Harvey	Burrton	19	0.9	3,813
373	Harvey	Newton	297	13.8	59,606
439	Harvey	Sedgwick	51	2.4	10,235
440	Harvey	Halstead	53	2.5	10,637
460	Harvey	Hesston	68	3.2	13,647
374	Haskell	Sublette	38	1.8	7,626
507	Haskell	Satanta	51	2.4	10,235
227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	44	2.0	8,831
228	Hodgeman	Hanston	5	0.2	1,003
335	Jackson	North Jackson	36	1.7	7,225
336	Jackson	Holton	125	5.8	25,087
337	Jackson	Mayetta	146	6.8	29,301
338	Jefferson	Valley Halls	49	2.3	9,834
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	65	3.0	13,045
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	77	3.6	15,453
341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	71	3.3	14,249
342	Jefferson	McLouth	87	4.0	17,460
343	Jefferson	Perry	110	5.1	22,076
104	Jewell	White Rock	7	0.3	1,405
278	Jewell	Mankato	19	0.9	3,813
279	Jewell	Jewell	8	0.4	1,606
229	Johnson	Blue Valley	1,379	64.1	276,757
230	Johnson	Spring Hill	219	10.2	43,952
231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	197	9.2	39,537
232	Johnson	DeSoto	579	26.9	116,202
233	Johnson	Olathe	2,081	96.8	417,644
512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	2,579	119.9	517,590
215	Kearny	Lakin	46	2.1	9,232
216	Kearny	Deerfield	24	1.1	4,817
331	Kingman	Kingman	150	7.0	30,104
332	Kingman	Cunningham	22	1.0	4,415
422	Kiowa	Greensburg	27	1.3	5,419
424	Kiowa	Mullinville	13	0.6	2,609
474	Kiowa	Haviland	20	0.9	4,014
503	Labette	Parsons	178	8.3	35,724
504	Labette	Oswego	60	2.8	12,042
505	Labette	Chetopa - St. Paul	59	2.7	11,841
506	Labette	Labette County	176	8.2	35,322
468	Lane	Healy	13	0.6	2,609
482	Lane	Dighton	19	0.9	3,813
207	Leavenworth	Ft. Leavenworth	215	10.0	43,149
449	Leavenworth	Easton	103	4.8	20,671
453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	501	23.3	100,548
458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	262	12.2	52,582
464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	378	17.6	75,862
469	Leavenworth	Lansing	224	10.4	44,955
298	Lincoln	Lincoln	20	0.9	4,014
299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	6	0.3	1,204
344	Linn	Pleasanton	59	2.7	11,841

			2005-06 NonProficient	Estimated	Estimated
			Unduplicated	2007-08	2007-08

340	Linn	Jaytown	90	4.2	18,062
362	Linn	Prairie View	90	4.2	18,062
274	Logan	Oakley	22	1.0	4,415
275	Logan	Triplains	4	0.2	803
251	Lyon	North Lyon Co.	71	3.3	14,249
252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	33	1.5	6,623
253	Lyon	Emporia	388	18.0	77,869
397	Marion	Centre	27	1.3	5,419
398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	42	2.0	8,429
408	Marion	Marion	66	3.1	13,246
410	Marion	Durham-Hills	46	2.1	9,232
411	Marion	Goessel	25	1.2	5,017
364	Marshall	Marysville	59	2.7	11,841
380	Marshall	Vermillion	17	0.8	3,412
488	Marshall	Axtell	38	1.8	7,626
498	Marshall	Valley Heights	31	1.4	6,222
400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	118	5.5	23,682
418	McPherson	McPherson	226	10.5	45,357
419	McPherson	Canton-Galva	28	1.3	5,619
423	McPherson	Moundridge	60	2.8	12,042
448	McPherson	Inman	58	2.7	11,640
225	Meade	Fowler	15	0.7	3,010
226	Meade	Meade	38	1.8	7,626
367	Miami	Osawatomie	136	6.3	27,294
368	Miami	Paola	269	12.5	53,987
416	Miami	Louisburg	129	6.0	25,890
272	Mitchell	Waconda	2	0.1	401
273	Mitchell	Beloit	74	3.4	14,851
436	Montgomery	Caney	126	5.9	25,287
445	Montgomery	Coffeyville	149	6.9	29,903
446	Montgomery	Independence	141	6.6	28,298
447	Montgomery	Cherryvale	72	3.3	14,450
417	Morris	Morris County	68	3.2	13,647
217	Morton	Rolla	19	0.9	3,813
218	Morton	Elkhart	99	4.6	19,869
441	Nemaha	Sabetha	67	3.1	13,446
442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	52	2.4	10,436
451	Nemaha	B & B	6	0.3	1,204
101	Neosho	Erie	75	3.5	15,052
413	Neosho	Chanute	206	9.6	41,343
106	Ness	Western Plains	24	1.1	4,817
303	Ness	Ness City	37	1.7	7,426
211	Norton	Norton	72	3.3	14,450
212	Norton	Northern Valley	31	1.4	6,222
213	Norton	West Solomon	1	0.0	201
420	Osage	Osage City	114	5.3	22,879
421	Osage	Lyndon	73	3.4	14,651
434	Osage	Santa Fe	135	6.3	27,094
454	Osage	Burlingame	21	1.0	4,215
456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	31	1.4	6,222
392	Osborne	Osborne	27	1.3	5,419

USD #	County Name	USD Name	2005-06 NonProficient	Estimated	Estimated
			Unduplicated (self paid & reduced)	2007-08 Non Proficient FTE	2007-08 Non Proficient Aid
239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	51	2.4	10,235
240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	86	4.0	17,260
495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	85	4.0	17,059
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	17	0.8	3,412
324	Phillips	Eastern Heights	25	1.2	5,017
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	61	2.8	12,242
326	Phillips	Logan	17	0.8	3,412
320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	87	4.0	17,460
321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	111	5.2	22,277
322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	28	1.3	5,619
323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	43	2.0	8,630
382	Pratt	Pratt	119	5.5	23,883
438	Pratt	Skyline	30	1.4	6,021
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	33	1.5	6,623
308	Reno	Hutchinson	385	17.9	77,267
309	Reno	Nickerson	88	4.1	17,661
310	Reno	Fairfield	56	2.6	11,239
311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	43	2.0	8,630
312	Reno	Haven	103	4.8	20,671
313	Reno	Buhler	209	9.7	41,945
426	Republic	Pike Valley	22	1.0	4,415
427	Republic	Belleville	36	1.7	7,225
455	Republic	Hillcrest	11	0.5	2,208
376	Rice	Sterling	43	2.0	8,630
401	Rice	Chase	14	0.7	2,810
405	Rice	Lyons	51	2.4	10,235
444	Rice	Little River	36	1.7	7,225
378	Riley	Riley County	55	2.6	11,038
383	Riley	Manhattan	430	20.0	86,298
384	Riley	Blue Valley	26	1.2	5,218
269	Rooks	Palco	20	0.9	4,014
270	Rooks	Plainville	67	3.1	13,446
271	Rooks	Stockton	57	2.7	11,440
395	Rush	LaCrosse	36	1.7	7,225
403	Rush	Otis-Bison	21	1.0	4,215
399	Russell	Paradise	16	0.7	3,211
407	Russell	Russell	89	4.1	17,862
305	Saline	Salina	661	30.7	132,659
306	Saline	Southeast of Saline	61	2.8	12,242
307	Saline	Ell-Saline	96	4.5	19,267
466	Scott	Scott County	68	3.2	13,647
259	Sedgwick	Wichita	3,708	172.4	744,173
260	Sedgwick	Derby	890	41.4	178,618
261	Sedgwick	Haysville	710	33.0	142,493
262	Sedgwick	Valley Center	380	17.7	76,264
263	Sedgwick	Mulvane	368	17.1	73,855
264	Sedgwick	Clearwater	209	9.7	41,945
265	Sedgwick	Goddard	519	24.1	104,160
266	Sedgwick	Maize	793	36.9	159,150
267	Sedgwick	Renwick	221	10.3	44,353
268	Sedgwick	Cheney	68	3.2	13,647

			2005-06 NonProficient	Estimated	Estimated
			Unduplicated	2007-08	2007-08

2005-06 NonProficient	Estimated	Estimated			
Unduplicated	2007-08	2007-08			
483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	89	4.1	17,862
345	Shawnee	Seaman	381	17.7	76,464
372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	36	1.7	7,225
437	Shawnee	Auburn Washburn	400	18.6	80,278
450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	402	18.7	80,679
501	Shawnee	Topeka	1,156	53.8	232,002
412	Sheridan	Hoxie	39	1.8	7,827
352	Sherman	Goodland	110	5.1	22,076
237	Smith	Smith Center	54	2.5	10,837
238	Smith	West Smith Co.	16	0.7	3,211
349	Stafford	Stafford	28	1.3	5,619
350	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	61	2.8	12,242
351	Stafford	Macksville	26	1.2	5,218
452	Stanton	Stanton County	51	2.4	10,235
209	Stevens	Moscow	17	0.8	3,412
210	Stevens	Hugoton	96	4.5	19,267
353	Sumner	Wellington	231	10.7	46,360
356	Sumner	Conway Springs	67	3.1	13,446
357	Sumner	Belle Plaine	56	2.6	11,239
358	Sumner	Oxford	59	2.7	11,841
359	Sumner	Argonia	22	1.0	4,415
360	Sumner	Caldwell	22	1.0	4,415
509	Sumner	South Haven	30	1.4	6,021
314	Thomas	Brewster	21	1.0	4,215
315	Thomas	Colby	114	5.3	22,879
316	Thomas	Golden Plains	17	0.8	3,412
208	Trego	WaKeeney	36	1.7	7,225
329	Wabaunsee	Alma	59	2.7	11,841
330	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee East	74	3.4	14,851
241	Wallace	Wallace	17	0.8	3,412
242	Wallace	Weskan	16	0.7	3,211
221	Washington	North Central	12	0.6	2,408
222	Washington	Washington	22	1.0	4,415
223	Washington	Barnes	13	0.6	2,609
224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	15	0.7	3,010
467	Wichita	Leoti	24	1.1	4,817
387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	64	3.0	12,844
461	Wilson	Neodesha	107	5.0	21,474
484	Wilson	Fredonia	104	4.8	20,872
366	Woodson	Woodson	28	1.3	5,619
202	Wyandotte	Turner	536	24.9	107,572
203	Wyandotte	Piper	211	9.8	42,346
204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	386	17.9	77,468
500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	5,901	274.4	1,184,295
			49,141	2,285.1	9,862,304