

MINUTES OF THE SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jean Schodorf at 1:40 p.m. on February 15, 2007, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

Committee members absent:

Committee staff present: Sharon Wenger, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Ashley Holm, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes
Shirley Higgins, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Senator Chris Steineger
Dr. Kim Kimminau, Kansas Health Institute
Paula Marmet, Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Linda De Coursey, American Heart Association
Dr. Gary George, Olathe School District
Mark Desetti, Kansas National Education Association
Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards
Dale Dennis, Interim Commissioner of Education

SB 281 – School districts; physical education; physical education incentive grant program; powers and duties of State Board of Education and local boards

Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes Office, explained that **SB 281** would establish minimum physical exercise requirements for students in public and nonpublic schools. She noted that the bill stated, "It is the policy of the state of Kansas to promote a healthier school environment and a higher level of physical fitness in Kansas children." The bill directed the State Board of Education to collaborate with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to develop curriculum, materials, and guidelines for local boards of education to use in complying with the act. The bill also would establish a minimum of 200 minutes of physical activity for children in grades K-6 each ten school days. For children in grades 7-12, it would be 400 minutes for every ten schools days. Fitness tests would be required for students in grades 4, 7, 9 and 12. The tests would include a calculation of their body mass index (BMI). The schools would report the testing information to the State Department of Education. The Department of Health and Environment would collaborate with the Department of Education to set up standards for the physical fitness test. Section 2 requires that school districts report the number of teachers employed by the district who are fully endorsed to teach physical education and the number of school minutes or school hours that those teachers teach physical education. Section 3 establishes the Physical Education Incentive Grant Program, which would allow school districts that reimburse teachers for the cost of attaining their endorsement as a physical education teacher to apply for a grant to reimburse for paying those expenses.

Senator Chris Steineger, who requested the introduction of **SB 281**, explained that this bill was one of three bills which he requested after attending a Council of State Governments health conference in California last year. He commented that obesity is on the rise among children and young adults, and the intent of the bill was to promote a healthier school environment and a higher level of physical fitness in Kansas children by requiring students to participate in physical activity for a minimum amount of time during the school day with the hope that lifelong patterns of activity will be established. He explained that the bill had a fiscal note because the physical activity would have to be led by a trained physical education teacher. (Attachment 1)

At the request of Senator Steineger, Dr. Kim Kimminau, Kansas Health Institute, presented an overview of the results of a survey on Kansas school nutrition and physical activity she conducted in 2006 in collaboration with the Kansas Department of Education. The survey focused on school staff opinions, nutrition, physical education, and physical activity. Questions in the survey concerned breakfast programs, a la cart offerings, vending machines, vending revenue uses, recess, and weekly participation in physical education. The survey showed that recess is offered in 84 percent of elementary schools, and 25 percent of the schools have decreased time for recess over the past three years. The survey showed that 98 percent of elementary schools offer weekly participation in physical education, 70 percent of middle schools offer weekly participation, but less

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Education Committee at 1:40 p.m. on February 15, 2007, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

than 10 percent of high schools offer weekly participation. The survey also indicated that 17 percent of schools have decreased the amount of time for physical education during the past three years.

(Attachment 2)

Paula Marmet, Director, Office of Health Promotion, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, testified in support of **SB 281**. She noted that obesity is currently the second leading cause of preventable death in the United States; but, unfortunately, this epidemic remains unchecked, and obesity may become the top spot in causes of preventable death within the next decade. She noted that Kansans already pay over \$657 million per year for obesity related medical costs. In her opinion, the school setting, within the context of the community at large, perhaps offers the best chance to influence and instill positive health behaviors in early life. She commented further that focusing on fitness within the schools also contributes to their primary educational mission since researchers have concluded that schools seeking to improve student academic performance cannot ignore the role that health, nutrition, and exercise play in their overall efforts. She contended that monitoring the status of BMI among children on a population basis is critical to effective public health intervention, and collection of BMI as provided in the bill would allow KDHE to identify and target school children at highest risk for obesity and develop cost-effective pilot programs to address obesity throughout the state. (Attachment 3)

Linda De Coursey, American Heart Association, testified in support of **SB 281**. She noted that more than 9.2 million children and adolescents are considered to be overweight or obese, and overweight children have a 70 percent chance of becoming overweight adults. Trends in American society, such as time spent watching television and decreased reliance on being physically active, indicate that schools quite possibly could be the leaders in addressing this enormous public health challenge. She noted that, although current Kansas statutes regarding physical education address elementary schools and high schools, the American Heart Association is very concerned that there are no statutory requirements for physical education in middle schools. (Attachment 4)

Dr. Gary George, Assistant Superintendent in the Olathe School District, testified in opposition to **SB 281**. He informed the Committee that the Olathe School District provides 60 minutes of physical education a week at the elementary level, which is short of the amount called for in the bill. He pointed out that increasing the amount of physical education time would cut into academic instruction, and additional staff and additional space would be needed. The Olathe School District currently requires physical education for grade 10 students. With the passage of the bill, the district would also be required to have physical education for grades 9, 11, and 12. This requirement would have a major impact on elective classes for students. Furthermore, the district would need to hire 27 additional physical education teachers at an estimated cost of \$1,080,000 to \$1,280,286. In addition, more locker rooms and gyms would be needed. The bill would take effect upon publication in the statute book, which would leave the district little time to address the facility needs necessary to implement the bill. In conclusion, he noted that the bill runs counter to the Olathe School Board's position on local control and unfunded mandates. (Attachment 5)

Mark Desetti, Kansas National Education Association, testified in opposition to **SB 281**. He observed that, although the bill was a well-intentioned proposal, it was an inappropriate and unfunded mandate. He pointed out that the bill did not address who would conduct the physical fitness test, who would calculate the BMI of each student, who would prepare and submit the findings to the state, or who would pay the ongoing costs of the program. In addition, he contended that Kansas has the appropriate system in place for determining the number of minutes of any given subject. He argued that there are more reasons for the obesity epidemic than the number of minutes spent in physical education in schools and that there is only so much that you can ask the schools to accomplish. (Attachment 6)

Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards, testified in opposition to **SB 281**. He indicated that KASB could not support **SB 281** because the requirement for specific program mandates without any provision for the additional costs goes far beyond the development of state goals and outcomes. (Attachment 7)

There being no others wishing to testify, the hearing on **SB 281** was closed.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Education Committee at 1:40 p.m. on February 15, 2007, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

Continued discussion on previously heard bill – **SB 93 – School districts; high density at-risk pupil weighting; linear transition calculation**

Senator Schodorf reminded the Committee that additional information was requested concerning the appropriation for high density at-risk pupil weighting and the calculation being revenue neutral. Dale Dennis, Interim Commissioner of Education, responded to questions from the Committee and distributed copies of a computer printout which implemented the linear transition in **SB 93**. The memorandum attached to the printout stated that the bill provides that the high density at-risk be amended to provide a linear transition from 35 up to 50 percent for all school districts and that it also deletes a provision applicable to three school districts related to high density school districts. (Attachment 8) For the Committee's information, Ms. Kiernan distributed copies of a balloon of the bill showing a technical correction and the deletion of section (d) to remove three high density school districts. (Attachment 9) Following Committee discussion, Mr. Dennis distributed copies of another computer printout. The memorandum attached to the printout indicated that the amount determined under the linear transition was prorated at 92.4 percent. (Attachment 10) Committee discussion followed concerning how linear transition calculation would effect school districts.

Senator Teichman moved to amend **SB 93** on lines 30 and 31 as shown in the balloon subject to revised figures to be provided by the Department of Education, seconded by Senator Vratil. The motion carried.

Senator Vratil distributed copies of a proposed amendment. (Attachment 11)

Senator Vratil moved to amend **SB 93** on page 2, following line 2, by inserting "New Sec. 2. If the amount of appropriations for the payment of moneys attributable to the assignment of apupil weighting to enrollment of school districts under the school district finance and quality performance act is insufficient to pay in full the amount each school district is entitled to receive for the school year, the state board shall pro rate the amount appropriated among all districts which are eligible for the assignment of such weighting in proportion to the amount each school district is eligible to receive", seconded by Senator Teichman. The motion failed.

A committee member indicated that more time was need to fully consider the effect of the bill. Senator Schodorf announced that she planned to call for a vote on **SB 93** at the February 19 meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:35 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 19, 2007.

**SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST**

DATE: February 15, 2007

NAME	REPRESENTING
Linda DeCoursey	Am. Heart Assn.
Kim Kimminau	Kansas Health Institute
Carlene Ayers	Kansas Health Institute
Paula Y Marmat	KDHE
Mary R. George	Olathe School District
Mark DeBetti	KNEA
Mark Tallman	KASB
Jennifer Church	KDHE
Ken Seiber	Henlow Firm
Stuart Little	Shawnee Mission SIZ
Benjamin Little	
Christy Campbell	Little Govt Relations
BILL REARDON	USD 500
Scott Frank	LPA

CHRIS STEINEGER
SENATOR, SIXTH DISTRICT
51 S. 64TH ST.
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66111
(913) 287-7636
senatorchris@kc.rr.com



TOPEKA

SENATE CHAMBER

STATE CAPITOL BLDG., ROOM 181-E
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1504
(785) 296-7375
steineger@senate.state.ks.us

SB 281 Talking Points for Physical Education Program

- Obesity and type 2 diabetes are on the rise among children and young adults. Regular physical activity, as well as a balanced diet, is important for overall health and well-being.
- School-based physical activity programs can fulfill this component because they reach 95% of children aged five to 17 years; they cut across socioeconomic, racial, and cultural lines; and students have repeated exposure to activities in physical education classes.
- SB 281 promotes a healthier school environment and a higher level of physical fitness in Kansas children by requiring students in grades K-12 to participate in physical activity for a minimum amount of time during the school day. This will fulfill an objective to establish lifelong patterns of regular activity.
- Success of school-based physical activity programs appears to be associated with trained physical education teachers. SB 281 provides an incentive grant program to reimburse teachers for direct costs incurred while attaining full endorsement as a physical education teacher.

*Senate Education Committee
2-15-07
Attachment 1*



Kansas School Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey

Senate Education Committee
February 15, 2007

Kim S. Kimminau, Ph.D.
Kansas Health Institute



Policies and Practices

- Project supported by the Sunflower Foundation
- Survey focus areas of interest:
 1. School staff opinions
 2. Nutrition (school meals, a la carte, vending)
 3. Physical education
 4. Physical activity



Who Responded?

- Three tailored surveys:
1. School-level nutrition
 2. District-level nutrition
 3. Physical education and physical activity
- **96%** of school districts represented in at least one of the three surveys
 - **1,390** respondents

Senate Education Committee¹
2-15-07
Attachment 2



Who Responded?

- District-level food service administrators
- School-level food service managers
- Authorized representatives
- Health and physical education teachers
- School administrators and others
ex. Principals, superintendents, nurses



Opinions

(Agree or Strongly agree)	Food Service Professionals	Administrators	PE/Health Teachers
Overweight and obesity is of concern to me	77	70	90
Availability of junk food is a concern to me	55	36	61
Significant cutbacks if no vending	33	16	N/A
Schools have responsibility to promote healthy choices	85	74	93
Students are customers	35	12	N/A



Breakfast

■ +90% KS schools offer breakfast

Breakfast option	Elementary schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Total
SBP	99.5	98.3	96.7	98.3
A la carte	11.5	22.1	28.7	19.6
Vending	3.2	5.8	6.7	5.0
Upon request	1.4	2.9	2.0	2.0
School store	1.4	1.7	2.7	1.8



A la Carte Offerings

■ Available in:

- 33% elementary schools
- 46% middle/ junior high schools
- 49% high schools



A la Carte Offerings

■ Routinely available:

Milk	81%
Juice	75%
Water	72%
Chips and snack foods	71%
Ice cream	68%
An additional entrée from the school lunch	56%



Vending Machines

Beverage only	15%
Beverage and snack	59%
Urban schools ~3 snack machines ~5 beverage machines	55%
Rural schools ~1 snack machine ~3 beverage machines	78%



Vending Machines

■ **Top five most commonly available items:**

Carbonated beverages	89%
Water	89%
Juice	77%
Chips and snack foods	74%
Candy	71%



Vending Revenue Uses

Sports/clubs (uniforms, travel)	57%
Student incentives	46%
Teacher/staff incentives	15%
Facility improvements	11%
Supplemental budget or general fund	7%
Food service program	5%
Supplies (paper, pens, PE equipment)	3%



Recess

- Offered in 84% of elementary schools
- 25% have *decreased* time for recess over past 3 years
 - Most common reason given is time needed for standardized/required testing preparation

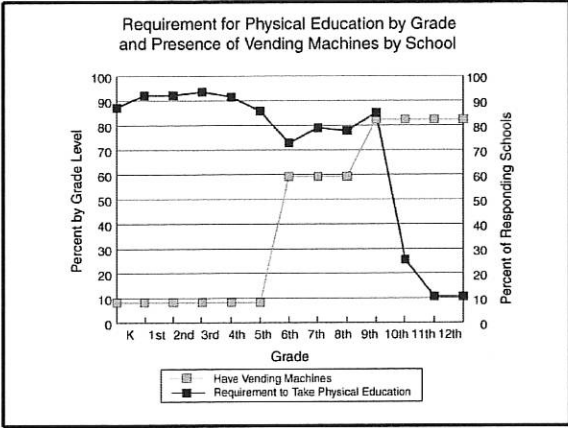



Physical Education

- Offer weekly participation
 - About 98% elementary schools
 - 70% middle schools
 - Less than 10% high schools
 - More days/week, on average in rural schools
 - Concentration of PE teachers in urban schools
- PE class duration
 - 49% report 20-30 minutes; 41% report over 40 minutes
 - 17% of schools have *decreased* amount of time for PE during last 3 years




Intersection of Statewide Nutrition Policies and Physical Education Policy





PE Required by Grade

Grade 4	91.5%
Grade 7	79.0%
Grade 9	85.1%
Grade 12	10.6%



Influences decisions about student wellness, nutrition and PA

Laws & regulations	67%*
No Child Left Behind	60%
Superintendent / principal	59%
Testing	55%
Local board	47%
Students	41%
Community	38%
Budget	17%

*strongly agree/agree among Administrators



KHI Recommendations

1. Comprehensive, statewide strategy
2. Progress and improvement using the school wellness policy guidelines should be required
3. Per IOM, all food and beverages sold or served to students in school should be healthful and meet an accepted nutritional content standard
4. An in-depth review should be conducted of how the school lunch program is financed at the local level
5. State policymakers should institute more comprehensive physical education requirements
6. Kansas lacks basic information— collect height and weight data to calculate BMI and measure fitness



Kansas Health Institute

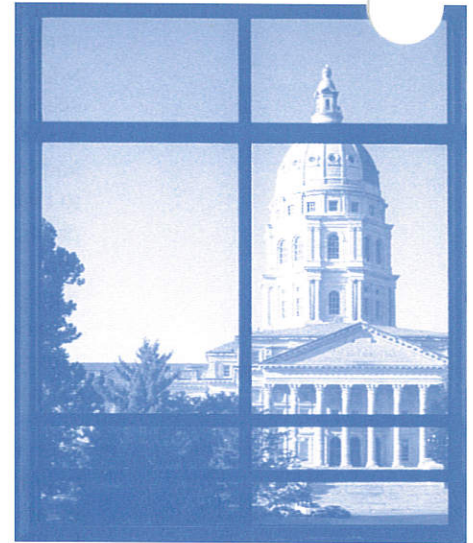


Healthier Kansans through informed decisions

Issue Brief



KANSAS
HEALTH
INSTITUTE



One Piece of the Childhood Obesity Puzzle: Kansas Public Schools

Kim S. Kimminau, Ph.D.

More Information

Funding for this project was provided by the Sunflower Foundation: Health Care for Kansans, a Topeka-based philanthropic organization with the mission to serve as a catalyst for improving the health of Kansans.

For more information on this topic, visit www.khi.org.

Results in Brief

- A drop-off in physical education requirements during middle and high school corresponds with a dramatic increase in student exposure to vending machine items and a la carte foods for Kansas public school students.
- Approximately 58 percent of Kansas K-12 public school students have access to vending machines during the school day. Once public school students reach high school, more than 90 percent are reported to have access to vended foods and beverages.
- More than 80 percent of public school and school-district staffs favor collecting body mass index (BMI) data and sending it to parents to alert them to overweight and underweight children.
- Approximately one-quarter of responding public elementary schools have reduced recess time within the past three years to devote more time to preparing students for required state tests.
- Most Kansas K-12 public school officials recognize they should play a role in combating childhood obesity, but they believe any successful strategy must also involve parents, government and the media.
- Public school physical education professionals and administrators say lack of class time, staff cutbacks and inadequate facilities are hindering their ability to address the problem of overweight and obesity.

Background

The United States is in the midst of an obesity crisis. According to the Institute of Medicine, the rate of childhood obesity has more than tripled over the last 30 years for children 6 to 11 years of age and doubled for adolescents aged 12 to 19. Though the alarm has sounded, effective policies and practices to reverse this trend have been slow in developing.

This study examined nutrition, physical education and physical activity policies and practices in Kansas K-12 public schools to determine what they are and are not doing to address the obesity crisis and to gauge their capacity to do more. The results indicate that while school-level and school-district staffs believe they have a role to play in responding to the crisis, they are conflicted about their level of responsibility and what steps to take.

There were two main reasons for focusing this study on schools. First, most Kansas public school students eat at least one meal during the school day and about one in four eats two meals at school. Second, school physical education and health education provide opportunities to teach students about the health benefits of physical activity and a healthy diet. Research shows that habits developed early in life are likely to persist into adulthood, suggesting that if children are encouraged to be active they are more likely to maintain a healthy level of physical activity as they age.

Still, if changes are to be made in public school policies and practices to address the childhood obesity crisis, barriers to success must be understood. This study does that in part by surveying school staffs about expanding and competing demands for time and resources

among school nutrition, physical activity, physical education programs and academic curricula and programs aimed at preparing students for state standardized tests.

The Study

KHI worked with the Kansas State Department of Education to design a set of three complementary and comprehensive surveys. Three topic areas were included in the study: 1) nutrition, including school meals, a la carte foods and vending machines; 2) physical education and 3) physical activity. KSDE sent the surveys early in 2006 to K-12 school food service administrators and managers, health and physical education teachers, and others with direct knowledge of their school or district policies and practices. Ninety-six percent of the 304 public school districts participated by completing at least one of the three surveys. The respondents are representative of the state by grade level, student body size, various levels of student eligibility for the free and reduced price lunch program and urban or rural location of their districts or schools.

Survey Respondents Report of Current Public School Nutrition and Physical Activity Policies

Policy (Grades K-12 unless otherwise noted)	Percent of responding schools/districts
School has a policy that requires a minimum amount of time for eating breakfast and/or lunch once they are seated	45.2
District has an "open campus" where secondary students are able to leave the school premises during their lunch period	11.6
School food service program offers a la carte items	44.8
School has vending machines available for use by students	58.8
School allows advertising for vended beverages or foods on school grounds	15.0
School offers a physical education class that provides students with at least 25 percent of the class time for physical activity	93.4
School permits recess to be considered equivalent to a physical education class (K-5 only)	6.4
Students enrolled in physical education receive age-appropriate fitness testing at least once a year	85.7
Physical education program has a written, sequential curriculum that has been updated in the last five years	88.5
Physical education curriculum is based on national and/or state education standards	96.8
School provides students with regularly scheduled recess (K-5 only)	96.0
Students are provided with supervised, structured physical activities during recess (K-5 only)	14.7
School offers structured physical activities during the before-school or after-school program (among schools that have before- or after-school programs)	58.5
School provides an after-school intramural athletic program	24.0

Findings: Current Policies

● Respondents were asked to provide information concerning 14 different nutrition, physical education and physical activity policies currently in place in their schools and districts. The results presented in the table to the left offer a baseline from which to view public school health environments and a way for Kansas to review and monitor change going forward.

Findings: Vending Machines and a la Carte Foods

- Physical education requirements decrease in middle and high school at the same time that students' access to vending machine snacks and a la carte foods increases. The confluence of these trends, as illustrated in the graph on the next page, occurs between grades 6 to 9.
- The five most common items available to students from vending machines are carbonated beverages (89 percent), water (89 percent), juice (77 percent), chips and snack foods (74 percent) and candy (71 percent).
- A la carte foods are most commonly available to students during lunch periods. In addition to milk, juice and water, the most frequently offered items include chips and snack foods (71 percent), ice cream (68 percent) and an additional entrée (56 percent) from the school lunch.

- Approximately 58 percent of Kansas K-12 public school students — about 269,000 children and adolescents — are reported to have access to vending machines during the school day. Once public school students reach high school, more than 90 percent of them are reported to have access to vended foods and beverages.

- Vending machines are more common in rural (78 percent) than urban (55 percent) schools. A la carte foods are more common in urban schools (65 percent) than rural schools (30 percent).

- Among schools that have vending machines, each school has an average of about 5 machines — 3.7 provide beverages and 1.6 provide food and snacks.

- Money collected from vending machines is most often used for sports teams or clubs to pay for things such as travel and uniforms (57 percent). Vending machine revenue also is used for student incentives that may include proms, parties or special events (46 percent). Urban schools more commonly report using these funds for teacher/staff incentives (21 percent) and facility improvements (16 percent) than do rural schools.

Findings: Physical Education and Physical Activity

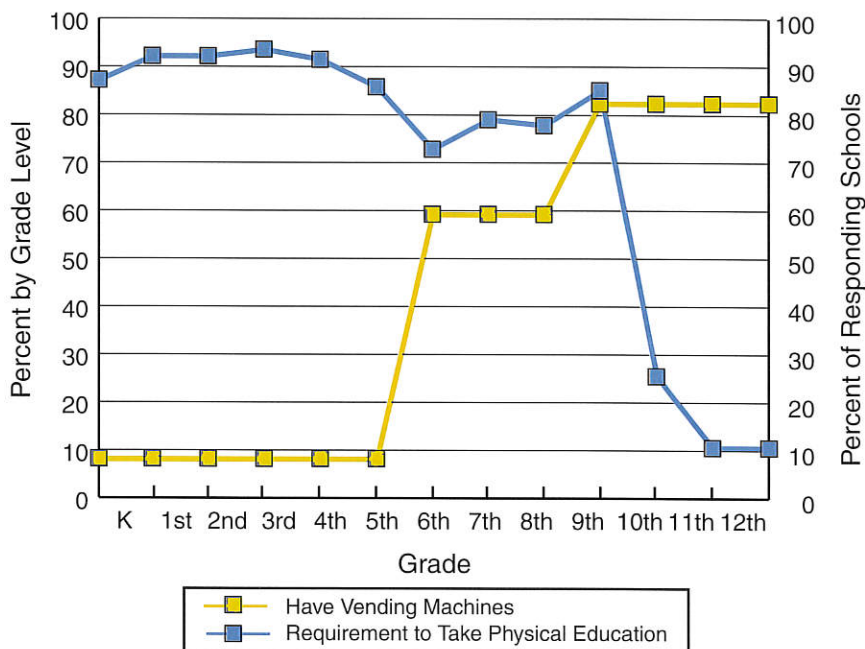
- Though physical education is offered at 93 percent of responding Kansas public K-12 schools, some middle and even fewer high schools in our sample require students to participate (see the graph on this page).

- Approximately one-quarter of Kansas public elementary schools have reduced recess in the past three years to devote more time to preparing students for required state tests, according to survey respondents.

- Fewer than one in four respondents report that their schools or districts have implemented nationally recommended strategies to increase the physical activity of students. Recommendations include encouraging students to walk or bike to school, increasing physical education class time or increasing the frequency or duration of recess.

- Almost all Kansas public K-5 schools in this study (98 percent) start their elementary grade students with weekly physical education (PE). By grades 7 – 9, less than one in four students are reported by those surveyed to participate in weekly PE. By sophomore year, fewer than 12 percent of Kansas public

Requirement for Physical Education by Grade and Presence of Vending Machines by School



high school students are reported by those surveyed to participate in weekly PE.

Findings: Attitudes of School Staff

- Most school staffs (ranging from 83 percent of responding administrators to 93 percent of responding physical education teachers) support collecting body mass index (BMI) data on students and sending it to their parents.

- Food service professionals are conflicted about providing students the foods they want and dealing with the financial pressures placed on their programs by competition from vending machine sales, school stores and open campus policies, which allow students to leave school for lunch. Thirty-five percent of food service professionals agree or strongly agree that students should be considered customers and given the food choices they want. By contrast, 12 percent of school administrators agree or strongly agree with this statement.

- Physical education professionals (92 percent) who responded to the survey say the lack of a state requirement for a minimum number of physical education minutes per week is hindering their ability to teach healthy patterns of physical activity. School administrators add that staff cutbacks and inadequate facilities are also barriers to dealing with providing physical education to students.

2-10

DEFINITIONS

a la carte:

food and beverage items sold by the school food service program in addition to the school breakfast and lunch meals

body mass index (BMI):

a number, calculated from a person's weight and height, that provides a reliable indicator of body fatness for most people and is used to screen for weight categories that may lead to health problems



KANSAS
HEALTH
INSTITUTE

The Kansas Health Institute is an independent, nonprofit health policy and research organization based in Topeka, Kansas. Established in 1995 with a multi-year grant from the Kansas Health Foundation, the Kansas Health Institute conducts research and policy analysis on issues that affect the health of Kansans.

KANSAS HEALTH INSTITUTE
212 SW Eighth Avenue, Suite 300
Topeka, Kansas 66603-3936
Telephone (785) 233-5443
Fax (785) 233-1168
www.khi.org

Copyright© Kansas Health Institute
2006. Materials may be reprinted with
written permission.

NUMBER 20 • NOVEMBER 2006

Recommendations

● **Kansas needs to develop a comprehensive, statewide strategy for addressing student health, including childhood and adolescent overweight.**

State policymakers should develop a comprehensive, statewide strategy for addressing childhood obesity. The best research available says only a comprehensive effort — one that involves schools, government at all levels, public health, the business community, providers and families — can be successful. Evidence-based interventions that are evaluated for their effectiveness coupled with partnerships that stretch across the entire community must be encouraged if Kansas is going to address the current crisis and help its children lead healthier lives.

● **Progress and improvement using the school wellness policy guidelines should be required in all Kansas public K-12 schools.**

The school wellness policy model guidelines were established by KSDE and were used by local wellness committees in all of the state's 304 school districts to comply by July 2006 with federal requirements. The model guidelines were developed for nutrition, nutrition education and physical activity, and each includes specific goals, from "basic" (minimum requirements) to "advanced" and "exemplary" levels.

Currently, schools are only required to review their wellness guidelines annually. Schools and school districts should be required to demonstrate improvement using the school wellness policy model guidelines, and state resources should be committed to ensure that progress is tracked at the state level.

● **As recommended by the Institute of Medicine, all food and beverages sold or served to students in school should be healthful and meet an accepted nutritional content standard.**

Vending machine items and other foods available to students in public school should be reviewed for nutritional content. Wherever appropriate, an explicit effort consistent with the school wellness policy guidelines should be made to increase healthy food and beverage options.

● **This study suggests that an in-depth review be conducted of how the school lunch program is financed at the local level.**

The results of this study indicate that in some Kansas public K-12 schools, the school lunch program is in direct competition for student purchase with vended products and/or a la carte offerings. This puts the nutritionally balanced school lunch at odds with foods that don't contain the recommended amounts of protein, vitamins and other essential nutrients for children. Food and beverage items that are sold primarily to support student activities need to be reviewed in terms of their financial impact on schools and, specifically, the lunch program.

● **State policymakers should institute more comprehensive physical education requirements in Kansas public middle and high schools.**

Currently, there is an emphasis on physical activity in Kansas public schools from kindergarten through grade 5. To encourage a lifelong pursuit of physical activity and health, this emphasis should be extended through grade 12.

● **Kansas lacks basic information on the level of overweight and obesity among children. A place to begin to address this problem is to collect height and weight data to calculate the body mass index (BMI) of public school students.**

Prevention and intervention efforts to improve student health by reducing the risks associated with overweight and obesity depend on knowing the prevalence of these conditions in the population. Currently, there is no reliable, routinely available source of information concerning the levels of overweight among school-age children. To know if interventions we introduce are improving the health of children, we need to be able to monitor BMI as an indicator over time. A logical place to collect that information and to share it with respect for privacy is through the public school system.



Kathleen Sebelius, Governor
Roderick L. Bremby, Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND ENVIRONMENT

www.kdheks.gov

Division of Health

Testimony on SB 281

Presented to
Senate Committee on Education
February 15, 2007

Paula Marmet
Director, Office of Health Promotion
Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Chairman Schodorf and Members of the Committee, I am Paula Marmet, Director of the Office of Health Promotion at the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss Senate Bill 281. KDHE supports this bill, which will require collection of height and weight data, development of standards for physical fitness tests and physical education programs, and prescribes a minimum number of minutes that students engage in physical education. Passage of this bill will promote a healthier school environment and a higher level of physical fitness in Kansas children.

Since 1980 the prevalence of obesity among U.S. children has tripled. Kansas survey results are strikingly similar to national statistics. While Kansas does not provide for an ongoing system to *continuously* monitor weight among children of all ages, the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) and KDHE have collectively conducted studies that give us reliable point in time estimates of the status. For example, in 2004-2005, KDHE coordinated the Kansas Child Health Assessment and Monitoring Project (KCHAMP), in which actual physical measures of height and weight were conducted of students K-12. This is the only state wide data available to describe the risk of overweight that includes school aged students younger than 6th grade. Of the 1,009 students measured, 31.6% in grades K-5 were at risk of becoming overweight or were overweight and 28.4% in grades 6-12 were at risk of becoming overweight or were overweight. ("At risk" of overweight is defined as at or above the 85th percentile, but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex. Overweight is defined as at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex.).

Nationally, a decline in physical activity among school aged children has been correlated with the rise in overweight among youth. Similarly, student participation in school sponsored physical education appears to be declining overall, with the rate of activity varying greatly by gender and generally declining with age. According to the CDC, 42% of high school students had physical education every day for at least one semester in 1991. By 1999, that figure had

OFFICE OF HEALTH PROMOTION
CURTIS STATE OFFICE BUILDING, 1000 SW JACKSON ST., STE. 230, TOPEKA, KS 66612-1368

Voice 785-296-8916 Fax 785-296-8059

Senate Education Committee
2-15-07 Attachment 3

dropped to 29 % and has remained steady through the last published CDC report in 2003. This declining pattern holds true in Kansas as well. Fifty-five percent of all high school students (grades 9-12) report attending physical education classes on one or more days per week. (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005). Participation falls from about 82% in 9th grade to 45% in 12th grade.

Obesity is currently the second leading cause of preventable death in the United States. Being overweight or obese leads to diabetes, heart attacks, strokes, and vascular disease, all of which result in disability and premature death. Unfortunately, this epidemic as yet remains unchecked, and obesity may assume the top spot in causes of preventable death within the next decade. Kansans pay over \$657 million per year for obesity related medical costs and by the year 2020, it is projected that 1 of every 4 health care dollars will be spent on obesity related disease. The provisions of SB 281 serve as a “call to action” to quantify the current extent of overweight among Kansas children and position the state to reverse this trend. The school setting, within the context of the community at large, offers perhaps the best chance to influence and instill positive health behaviors early in life.

Focusing on fitness within the schools also contributes to their primary educational mission. Multiple studies have linked being overweight and poor physical activity to academic performance. For example, in 2004, researchers related physical fitness scores to Academic Performance Index research files and school-level standardized test scores with physical fitness levels of 800,000 California students in grades 7, 9, and 11. They found that higher achievement was associated with higher levels of fitness at each of the three grade levels measured. This was especially true at higher fitness levels. Students who met minimum fitness levels in three or more physical fitness areas showed the greatest gains in academic achievement at all three grade levels. The researchers concluded, “Schools seeking to improve student academic performance cannot ignore the role that health, nutrition, and exercise play in their overall efforts”. Their report underscores the importance of health behaviors and risk and youth development factors to academic achievement. Policies and practices that focus exclusively on raising test scores, while ignoring the comprehensive health needs of student, are likely to leave many children behind.

Monitoring the status of BMI among children on a population basis is critical to effective public health intervention. BMI has become the gold standard for monitoring the prevalence of obesity in a population and evaluating effectiveness of a broad set of interventions. It is the primary measure used to track obesity in the CDC’s “Healthy People 2010: Health Objectives for the Nation,” and serves as a foundation for our own Healthy Kansas 2010 goals. Collection of BMI data under this bill will allow us to identify and target school children at highest risk, and permit the development and evaluation of focused, efficacious, and cost-effective pilot programs to address obesity throughout the state. These programs may then serve as a model for statewide policy and programming. No coordinated attack on the problems of nutrition and physical activity in our children can occur without this data in hand. As public health officials and as policymakers, we all depend on the measurement of height and weight to know whether efforts to increase physical activity and improve eating practices are making an impact.

The current collaboration between KDHE and KSDE puts us in a favorable position to effectively implement the requirements set out in SB 281. The two agencies were successful in competing for federal funds to support a jointly administered Coordinated School Health Program (CSHP), a collaborative effort that has been functioning in our state via federal funds

for nearly 4 years. The Departments will capitalize on the experience of implementing the CSHP to accomplish the actions outlined in SB 281.

The way we envision the collection of height and weight data for the BMI calculation in the field is through the KCHAMP model. Through the KCHAMP study, we have already developed and field tested protocols for conducting physical measures of heights and weights. The Chronic Disease Health Promotion Outreach program can be easily expanded to serve as a resource to school level staff to assure standardized methods of conducting measures and to assist with identifying appropriate personnel to conduct the measures.

Data would be entered into the pre-existing Kansas Individual Data on Students (KIDS) reporting system. The KIDS reporting system is a student level record system that has been developed and is operated by KSDE to meet the reporting requirements of the Federal *No Child Left Behind* legislation. The KIDS system maintains student confidentiality while allowing for more accurate data available in multiple formats. The KIDS System assigns a unique randomly generated state identification number for every student attending accredited public or private schools in the state. This ID number will follow the student throughout his/her pre K-12 education in Kansas public schools. The KIDS program includes an Assignment System used to collect a set of core data elements for every student in Kansas and to assign a unique randomly generated state number to each of these students; and a Collection System to acquire additional data elements used for district funding, student assessments, school accountability, and state and federal reporting requirements such as enrollment, graduation, attendance, and truancy information.

Utilizing the KIDS Collection System, for collecting the height and weight data required in SB 281 would minimize the time of school personnel and assure that standardized methods for calculating BMI is in place. After schools submit their KIDS data to KSDE, identifiers would be stripped from each record prior to transferring to KDHE for analysis of BMI, thereby assuring confidentiality. It is important to reiterate that the purpose of conducting height and weight measurement is not to assess overweight status of an individual child. The data collected will be used only in aggregate form for the purpose of monitoring trends of overweight among the population of children at large. Therefore, no individual BMI calculations will be shared with students, parents or school staff.

SB 281 also calls for the state Board of Education and KDHE to develop a curriculum, materials and guidelines for use by school authorities in promoting physical fitness and a healthy school environment. We believe this can be accomplished by utilizing members of the Governor's Council on Fitness and the CSHP state Advisory Committee to identify existing materials and develop a recommendation that meets the needs of our state. Through our CSHP partnership, KDHE and KSDE are in a position to develop such recommendations for curriculum, materials and guidelines, while taking into consideration the current policies and practices of local school districts.

SB 281 also calls for KDHE and KSDE to work together to develop standards and objectives for physical fitness tests and physical education programs for all grade levels and details a goal for all Kansas schools to provide programs and opportunities for all students to meet the developed standards and objectives. Results of a school health survey conducted by the Kansas Health Institute (KHI) in 2006 indicated a sharp decline in physical education participation as children

move from grade school to high school. Almost all Kansas public K-5 schools in this study (98%) start their elementary grade students with weekly physical education. By grades 7-9, less than one in four students are reported by those surveyed to participate in weekly physical education. By sophomore year, fewer than 12% of Kansas public high school students are reported by those surveyed to participate in weekly physical education.

Again, through the experience gained in administering the CSHP, the two state agencies will use existing mechanisms for accomplishing these steps. Part of this work has already been accomplished. CSHP staff facilitated development of Physical Education Standards using KSDE's standard process for developing state standards. These were approved by the State Board of Education in Spring of 2006, however, there is currently no state law or board policy requiring they are used in schools, thus schools are not assessed for compliance to the standards. A similar process can be used to develop objectives for physical fitness tests and physical education programs. The Governor's Council on Fitness and CSHP Advisory Committee will be engaged to provide expertise in developing the recommendations.

Thank you for your attention to improving the health of Kansas children by considering the provisions of SB 281. I will be pleased to stand for questions.

Heartland Affiliate
5375 SW 7th St.
Topeka, KS 66606
(785) 228-3409
(800) 326-3383
fax (785) 272-2425
www.americanheart.org

February 15, 2007

TO: The Honorable Jean Schodorf and
Members of the Senate Committee on Education

FROM: Linda J. De Coursey
Advocacy Director – Kansas

RE: SB 281 – relating to physical education, establishing a physical education
incentive grant program.

Senator Schodorf and members of the committee:

I am writing on behalf of the American Heart Association. We have been drawing attention to obesity prevention legislation at both the national and state level stating that.... Kansas Congressional delegation.... Kansas Legislators we have a problem!

More than 9.2 million children and adolescents (ages 6-19) are considered overweight or obese. Overweight adolescents have a 70% chance of being overweight adults. Factors that are linked to an increased risk of being overweight or obese include physical inactivity, poor nutrition and time spent watching television. Each of these behaviors can be addressed with specific measures that acknowledge the obstacles to good health and work to overcome them.

Disquieting trends in American society, such as increased “screen time” and decreased reliance on being physically active indicate that schools quite possibly would be the societal leaders in address this enormous public health challenge. A number of studies have demonstrated that increased physical activity is linked to better school performance. We realize that good health and nutrition habits start at home, but because of the amount of time in a school environment, it is imperative those messages be reinforced.

Currently Kansas has statutes on the books regarding physical education (PE). Kansas elementary schools are required to have an organized PE program and high school students are required to have one unit of PE or health for graduation, but there are no requirements for PE in middle schools. We find this to be a glaring hole.

A recent Harvard study found the “energy gap” between the amount of calories consumed by children and teens to be more than required each day resulting in weight gain. As the gap becomes larger, it is harder to close and kids accumulate more excess weight.

Senate Education Committee
2-15-07
Attachment 4

Chairman of the Board
Sam H. Turner, Sr.
Shawnee Mission, Kansas

President
Anthony M. Fletcher, M.D.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Treasurer
Donna M. Katen-Bahensky
Iowa City, Iowa

National Board Representative
Janet M. Spradlin, Ph.D.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Directors
David B. Atkinson
St. Louis, Missouri

Mary Ann Bauman, M.D.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Irene M. Cumming
Kansas City, Kansas

William P. Fay, M.D.
Columbia, Missouri

Pierre Fayad, M.D.
Omaha, Nebraska

Herren C. Hickingbotham
Little Rock, Arkansas

C. Bruce Lawrence
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Willie Lawrence, M.D.
Kansas City, Missouri

Bill G. Lynch
Heber springs, Arkansas

Edward T. Martin, M. D.
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Barbara Miller
Omaha, Nebraska

Peter S. Strassner
St. Louis, Missouri

Jill Sumfest, M.D.
Wichita, Kansas

Marcia Wanamaker
Des Moines, Iowa

Executive Vice President
Kevin D. Harker
Overland Park, Kansas

Chairwoman Schodorf and
Members of the House Committee on Education
February 15, 2007
Page Two

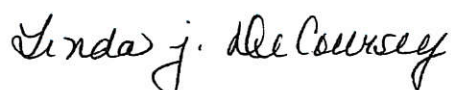
In a perfect world the American Heart Association would like to see the following points adopted to support a healthier school environment for all students in grades K-12.

- ♥ Ensure 30 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity a day (K-12)
- ♥ Specific amount of time required for physical education (150/225 min)
- ♥ Deliver evidence-based health-related physical education program meeting national standards to student that teach motor and behavioral skills needed to engage in life-long physical activity
- ♥ Assessment requirements
- ♥ Fitness testing
- ♥ Details regarding high school participation during student tenure
- ♥ Include physical education on report card since it is included in GPA
- ♥ Provide for quality physical education/activity programs before, during and after school
- ♥ Ensure that physical education is taught by certified and highly qualified physical education teachers at all school levels
- ♥ Funding for physical education teachers
- ♥ Establish teacher-to-student ration in K-12
- ♥ Include nutrition and obesity education in curriculum
- ♥ Support physical activity before, after and during school
- ♥ Support school health councils and coordinated school health programs.

We do agree that SB 281 does support some of our goals, and that through the development of a physical education curriculum, materials and guidelines to assist local boards of education, collecting data, requiring a physical fitness test, establishing an incentive grant program for physical education teachers, and the development of standards and objectives to provide physical education programs and opportunities for physical activity for all grade levels will lead to a higher level of physical fitness in Kansas children. It is important to create environments that support healthy eating and increased physical activity in schools and communities, and at home.

We urge the committee to recommend SB 281 favorably for passage.

Sincerely,



Linda J. De Coursey
Advocacy Director – Kansas



Olathe School District
Testimony provided by Dr. Gary George
February 15, 2007

Testimony in regard to Senate Bill 281

My name is Gary George and I am an assistant superintendent in the Olathe School District. Thank you for allowing me to testify in opposition to Senate Bill 281. This bill would mandate physical education 200 minutes in each 10 day period for grades K-6 and 400 minutes in each 10 day period in grades 7-12 and a BMI calculation on all students in grades 4, 7, 9, and 12

The Olathe School District provides 60 minutes of physical education a week for its students. This is well short of the amount called for in Senate Bill 281. Increasing the amount of physical education time would cut into other academic instruction and/or reduce instructional time for art or music. Beyond the issue of finding time in the current elementary instructional day, would be the need for additional staff and additional space for physical education.

At the secondary level the challenges are even greater. The Olathe School District currently requires physical education for grade 10 students. However, if Senate Bill 281 were passed, we would have to require physical education in grades 9, 11, and 12. This would have a major impact on elective classes for students. Further, in our district we estimate we would need to hire 27 additional physical education teachers with an estimated cost of between \$1,080,000 and \$1,280,286. However, this is only part of the picture. We would need additional locker rooms and gyms in order to accommodate this significant shift in graduation requirements. In the limited time I have had to prepare this testimony, I am not sure how many millions would be needed for this part of the requirements under Senate Bill 281.

Also, the last sentence of the bill indicates these changes would take effect and be in force after its publication in the statute book. This would leave us little time to address the facility needs that are necessary to implement this bill. Further, there is no reference to where the money for the additional staff and facility needs will come from. Staffing funds would be an ongoing cost for all districts.

Senate Bill 281 is a huge unfunded mandate. Our board has adopted positions on local control and unfunded mandates. This bill runs counter to both of those positions. We believe school districts can determine how many units of physical education students should be required to take. High school students in our district do have the option to take additional physical education classes if they desire.

We do not believe Senate Bill 281 bill should go forward. There are significant unfunded mandates associated with it with little time for districts to prepare for implementation, and it infringes on the ability of the local board to address curriculum issues.

*Senate Education Committee
2-15-07
Attachment 5*



**Mark Desetti, Testimony
Senate Education Committee
February 15, 2007**

Senate Bill 281

Madame Chair, members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to come before you today to discuss Senate Bill 281.

This bill, though well-intentioned, is an inappropriate and unfunded mandate. We all can appreciate the seriousness of the obesity issue in American society. We have also heard much about how test anxiety and the so-called No Child Left Behind Act have sometimes caused reductions in the amount of physical activity children get at school.

Arkansas led the way with parental notification on body mass index calculations via the public schools in 2004. Since then they have seen a slight drop in childhood obesity. Today, Arkansas is considering abandoning the requirement.

Here in Kansas are looking at a bill which requires children at several grade levels in public schools to have their BMI calculated and reported to the state. (Arkansas reports to parents as a sort of "wake up call.") What we don't know in this bill is the **who**.

Who is going to conduct a physical fitness test of all the students in grades 4, 7, 9, and 12?

Who is going to weigh, measure, and calculate the BMI of each of these students?

Who is going to prepare and submit the findings to the state?

Who is going to pay the ongoing costs of this program?

The second part of this bill is a requirement of a specific number of minutes of physical education every 10 days – 200 minutes for elementary students and 400 minutes for secondary students.

Again, we view this as a well-intentioned proposal but it is contrary to other aspects of our public education system. For example, we don't tell schools how many minutes of reading or math instruction are needed at the elementary level. At the secondary level, the number of minutes one gets of physical education is tied to the number of credits required for graduation and the personal wishes of the students.

We believe that Kansas has the appropriate system in place for determining the number of minutes of any given subject. That system is based on the needs of the students.

Finally, there are a lot more reasons for the obesity epidemic than the number of minutes spent on PE in schools. There is a fast food outlet on every corner; there are hundreds of television stations. There are video games; there are internet cafes.

There is only so much you can ask the schools to accomplish. We have PE taught by licensed professionals today. We have controlled school meal programs. You have recently required our schools to develop wellness programs.

What we don't need is yet another unfunded mandate.

*Senate Education Committee
2-15-07
Attachment C*

KANSAS
ASSOCIATION



OF
SCHOOL
BOARDS

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

Testimony on
SB 281 – Special Needs Scholarships

Before the
Senate Committee on Education

By Mark Tallman, Assistant Executive Director/Advocacy

February 15, 2007

Madam Chair, Members of the Committee:

KASB supports the goal of improving student health and wellness, in part because it impacts other student academic issues. However, we cannot support **SB 281** for the following reasons:

Section 1 does the following: (a) States a goal of promoting a healthier school environment and children, including an “appropriate amount of physical education.” (b) Directs the Kansas State Board of Education to collaborate with Kansas State Department of Health and Environment to develop curriculum, materials and guidelines that schools may use to reach the goals of the bill. (c) Requires specific times for physical activity to be provided at each grade, and that physical education teachers be fully endorsed teachers. (e) Requires the State Board and KDHE to develop standards and objectives for physical education programs for all grade levels.

KASB supports state goals and allowing local districts to determine how to meet those goals. We oppose specific curriculum requirements, such as minimum hours for physical education or activities. Furthermore, we believe the bill should require assessment of the financial impact of the proposed standards, objectives and guidelines, such as the impact on and availability of staff, and the impact of more physical education requirements on other academic requirements. If the school day and year remain the same and we do more PE, what should we do less of? How will the state ensure “suitable funding” is provided for this additional outcome?

Sec. 1(d) requires a physical fitness test for every student in grades four, seven, nine, and 12. Who must conduct the test? If the school, who is responsible, since many schools do not have nurses? If other health providers, who pays and how is this enforced? In any case, this creates a new mandate on either schools, families or local health providers, with no provision for funding.

The bill creates an incentive grant program to promote teachers gaining endorsement in physical education; however, it is subject to appropriations.

In conclusion, KASB opposes **SB 281** because it goes far beyond the development of state goals and outcomes to require specific program mandates without any provision for the additional costs. As an alternative, we would provide additional professional development funding, identification of best practices, and state incentives to adopt those practices.

Thank you for your consideration.

*Senate Education Committee
2-15-07
Attachment 7*



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

February 7, 2007

TO: Senate Education Committee

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Interim
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 93

Attached is a computer printout (SF7021) which implements the linear transition in Senate Bill 93.

Senate Bill 93 provides that the high-density at-risk be amended to provide a linear transition from 35 up to 50 percent for all school districts. It also ~~deletes~~ a provision applicable to three school districts related to high density school districts.

An effort has been made to compare the current and proposed law for 2007-08.

Please review the column explanation carefully.

Senate Education Committee
2-15-07
Attachment 8

COLUMN EXPLANATION

- Column
- 1 -- 2006-07 Adjusted FTE enrollment
 - 2 -- 2006-07 Estimated at-risk students
 - 3 -- 2006-07 Estimated percentage of free lunch compared to adjusted enrollment (Column 2 \div 1)
 - 4 -- 2007-08 Estimated percentage of weighting a school district would receive from linear transition formula
 - 5 -- 2007-08 Estimated under linear transition
 - 6 -- 2006-07 Estimated percentage of weighting a school district received under current law
 - 7 -- 2006-07 Estimated under current law
 - 8 -- Difference (Column 5 $-$ 7)

	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
	2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007		
			Pct of Free Lunch						
	FTE		Based on		Est Amt				
USD	Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference	
No.	9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)	
256 Allen	Marmaton Valley	360.0	103	28.61%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
257 Allen	Iola	1,424.7	534	37.48%	1.49%	34,778	0.00%	0	34,778
258 Allen	Humboldt	510.5	175	34.28%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
365 Anderson	Garnett	1,132.2	378	33.39%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
479 Anderson	Crest	252.0	81	32.14%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
377 Atchison	Atchison County	734.8	153	20.82%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
409 Atchison	Atchison	1,584.3	760	47.97%	7.78%	258,707	4.00%	131,206	127,500
254 Barber	Barber Co.	591.5	116	19.61%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
255 Barber	South Barber Co.	253.0	58	22.92%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
354 Barton	Claffin	289.5	29	10.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
355 Barton	Ellinwood	482.6	127	26.32%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
428 Barton	Great Bend	3,023.5	1,434	47.43%	7.46%	467,732	4.00%	247,566	220,166
431 Barton	Hoisington	630.8	174	27.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
234 Bourbon	Ft. Scott	1,911.7	778	40.70%	3.42%	116,316	4.00%	134,314	-17,998
235 Bourbon	Uniontown	468.5	176	37.57%	1.54%	11,855	0.00%	0	11,855
415 Brown	Hiawatha	897.5	263	29.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
430 Brown	Brown County	661.5	269	40.67%	3.40%	39,994	4.00%	46,440	-6,446
205 Butler	Bluestem	711.5	144	20.24%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
206 Butler	Remington-Whitewate	538.0	85	15.80%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
375 Butler	Circle	1,555.3	242	15.56%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
385 Butler	Andover	4,050.6	323	7.97%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
394 Butler	Rose Hill	1,694.9	212	12.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
396 Butler	Douglass	826.0	159	19.25%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
402 Butler	Augusta	2,157.9	562	26.04%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
490 Butler	El Dorado	2,079.3	722	34.72%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
492 Butler	Flinthills	316.3	83	26.24%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
284 Chase	Chase County	462.0	124	26.84%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
285 Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	157.5	51	32.38%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
286 Chautauqua	Chautauqua	417.0	116	27.82%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
404 Cherokee	Riverton	883.5	326	36.90%	1.14%	16,244	0.00%	0	16,244
493 Cherokee	Columbus	1,173.2	434	36.99%	1.20%	22,698	0.00%	0	22,698
499 Cherokee	Galena	748.1	412	55.07%	9.00%	162,188	8.00%	142,255	19,933
508 Cherokee	Baxter Springs	876.0	353	40.30%	3.18%	49,070	4.00%	60,942	-11,872
103 Cheyenne	Cheylin	149.0	52	34.90%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
297 Cheyenne	St. Francis	317.2	87	27.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
219 Clark	Minneola	274.9	72	26.19%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
220 Clark	Ashland	222.5	73	32.81%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
379 Clay	Clay Center	1,343.0	275	20.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
333 Cloud	Concordia	1,059.6	347	32.75%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
334 Cloud	Southern Cloud	226.5	100	44.15%	5.49%	24,014	4.00%	17,264	6,750
243 Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	577.1	133	23.05%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
244 Coffey	Burlington	838.2	223	26.60%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
245 Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	272.5	75	27.52%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
300 Comanche	Commanche County	316.1	78	24.68%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
462 Cowley	Central	349.0	87	24.93%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
463 Cowley	Udall	383.0	61	15.93%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
465 Cowley	Winfield	2,429.9	790	32.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007		
				Pct of Free Lunch						
		FTE		Based on		Est Amt				
USD		Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference	
No.		9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)	
470	Cowley	Arkansas City	2,786.9	1,434	51.46%	9.00%	564,508	8.00%	495,132	69,377
471	Cowley	Dexter	234.5	67	28.57%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
246	Crawford	Northeast	589.0	295	50.08%	9.00%	116,130	8.00%	101,858	14,272
247	Crawford	Cherokee	804.5	279	34.68%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
248	Crawford	Girard	1,052.0	298	28.33%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
249	Crawford	Frontenac	792.0	188	23.74%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
250	Crawford	Pittsburg	2,544.5	1,277	50.19%	9.00%	502,704	8.00%	440,923	61,781
294	Decatur	Oberlin	429.0	95	22.14%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
393	Dickinson	Solomon	416.5	96	23.05%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
435	Dickinson	Abilene	1,518.5	328	21.60%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
473	Dickinson	Chapman	979.7	187	19.09%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	428.2	122	28.49%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
487	Dickinson	Herington	527.0	141	26.76%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
406	Doniphan	Wathena	410.0	78	19.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
425	Doniphan	Highland	241.2	42	17.41%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
429	Doniphan	Troy	379.5	96	25.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
433	Doniphan	Midway	195.7	49	25.04%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
486	Doniphan	Elwood	306.7	156	50.86%	9.00%	61,411	8.00%	53,864	7,547
348	Douglas	Baldwin City	1,353.0	142	10.50%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
491	Douglas	Eudora	1,308.5	255	19.49%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
497	Douglas	Lawrence	10,122.5	2,177	21.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerle	306.8	114	37.16%	1.29%	6,456	0.00%	0	6,456
502	Edwards	Lewis	125.5	46	36.65%	0.99%	1,996	0.00%	0	1,996
282	Elk	West Elk	407.0	161	39.56%	2.73%	19,258	0.00%	0	19,258
283	Elk	Elk Valley	202.5	96	47.41%	7.44%	31,260	4.00%	16,573	14,686
388	Ellis	Ellis	378.6	62	16.38%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
432	Ellis	Victoria	262.5	15	5.71%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
489	Ellis	Hays	2,846.8	707	24.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	594.3	127	21.37%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
328	Ellsworth	Lorraine	474.9	146	30.74%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
363	Finney	Holcomb	875.4	279	31.87%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
457	Finney	Garden City	6,878.3	3,610	52.48%	9.00%	1,421,113	8.00%	1,246,461	174,652
381	Ford	Spearville	345.5	32	9.26%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
443	Ford	Dodge City	5,609.2	3,391	60.45%	9.00%	1,334,901	8.00%	1,170,844	164,057
459	Ford	Bucklin	248.0	78	31.45%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
287	Franklin	West Franklin	874.7	232	26.52%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
288	Franklin	Central Heights	600.1	142	23.66%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
289	Franklin	Wellsville	801.0	121	15.11%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
290	Franklin	Ottawa	2,360.6	696	29.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
475	Geary	Junction City	6,712.5	2,255	33.59%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
291	Gove	Grinnell	116.5	17	14.59%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
292	Gove	Grainfield	165.0	23	13.94%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
293	Gove	Quinter	322.4	59	18.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
281	Graham	Hill City	398.6	85	21.32%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
214	Grant	Ulysses	1,657.6	691	41.69%	4.01%	121,262	4.00%	119,294	1,968
102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	636.1	187	29.40%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
371	Gray	Montezuma	253.4	63	24.86%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007		
				Pct of Free Lunch						
USD		FTE		Based on		Est Amt				
No.		Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference	
		9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)	
476	Gray	Copeland	127.0	53	41.73%	4.04%	9,364	4.00%	9,150	214
477	Gray	Ingalls	244.4	67	27.41%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
200	Greeley	Greeley County	253.8	77	30.34%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	246.5	48	19.47%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
389	Greenwood	Eureka	652.3	194	29.74%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	104.5	33	31.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	467.0	229	49.04%	8.42%	84,357	4.00%	39,535	44,822
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	867.6	306	35.27%	0.16%	2,166	0.00%	0	2,166
511	Harper	Attica	123.8	39	31.50%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
369	Harvey	Burrton	276.5	95	34.36%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
373	Harvey	Newton	3,444.2	1,268	36.82%	1.09%	60,416	0.00%	0	60,416
439	Harvey	Sedgwick	528.5	64	12.11%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
440	Harvey	Halstead	769.7	169	21.96%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
460	Harvey	Hesston	795.4	118	14.84%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
374	Haskell	Sublette	484.0	202	41.74%	4.04%	35,707	4.00%	34,873	834
507	Haskell	Satanta	377.0	148	39.26%	2.55%	16,536	0.00%	0	16,536
227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	299.5	60	20.03%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
228	Hodgeman	Hanston	78.5	20	25.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
335	Jackson	North Jackson	409.2	86	21.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
336	Jackson	Holton	1,112.0	246	22.12%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
337	Jackson	Mayetta	926.7	282	30.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
338	Jefferson	Valley Halls	436.2	65	14.90%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	493.5	64	12.97%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	936.5	118	12.60%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	591.6	171	28.90%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
342	Jefferson	McLouth	550.4	107	19.44%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
343	Jefferson	Perry	955.1	176	18.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
107	Jewell	Rock Hills	317.9	95	29.88%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
279	Jewell	Jewell	145.5	37	25.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
229	Johnson	Blue Valley	19,390.8	502	2.59%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
230	Johnson	Spring Hill	1,705.5	188	11.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	3,911.0	583	14.91%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
232	Johnson	DeSoto	5,348.6	446	8.34%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
233	Johnson	Olathe	24,153.4	3,036	12.57%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	27,581.4	3,912	14.18%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
215	Kearny	Lakin	634.2	212	33.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
216	Kearny	Deerfield	336.5	161	47.85%	7.71%	54,276	4.00%	27,795	26,481
331	Kingman	Kingman	1,077.5	278	25.80%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
332	Kingman	Cunningham	212.5	47	22.12%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
422	Kiowa	Greensburg	285.1	60	21.05%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
424	Kiowa	Mullinville	149.7	69	46.09%	6.66%	20,086	4.00%	11,912	8,174
474	Kiowa	Haviland	172.2	45	26.13%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
503	Labette	Parsons	1,448.5	661	45.63%	6.38%	184,461	4.00%	114,115	70,346
504	Labette	Oswego	488.5	182	37.26%	1.35%	10,780	0.00%	0	10,780
505	Labette	Chetopa - St. Paul	564.0	233	41.31%	3.79%	38,597	4.00%	40,225	-1,628
506	Labette	Labette County	1,637.7	494	30.16%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
468	Lane	Healy	104.7	25	23.88%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	
		2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007	
		Pct of Free Lunch							
USD		FTE		Based on		Est Amt			
No.		Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference
		9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)
482	Lane Dighton	251.0	80	31.87%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
207	Leavenworth Ft. Leavenworth	1,636.0	69	4.22%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
449	Leavenworth Easton	692.7	88	12.70%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
453	Leavenworth Leavenworth	3,963.9	1,619	40.84%	3.51%	248,290	8.00%	559,008	-310,719
458	Leavenworth Basehor-Linwood	2,111.5	146	6.91%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
464	Leavenworth Tonganoxie	1,723.7	224	13.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
469	Leavenworth Lansing	2,217.6	207	9.33%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
298	Lincoln Lincoln	362.2	107	29.54%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
299	Lincoln Sylvan Grove	154.0	63	40.91%	3.55%	9,770	4.00%	10,876	-1,106
344	Linn Pleasanton	408.5	145	35.50%	0.30%	1,886	0.00%	0	1,886
346	Linn Jayhawk	557.8	194	34.78%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
362	Linn Prairie View	997.6	219	21.95%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
274	Logan Oakley	410.0	91	22.20%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
275	Logan Triplains	101.0	42	41.58%	3.95%	7,257	4.00%	7,251	6
251	Lyon North Lyon Co.	569.7	114	20.01%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
252	Lyon Southern Lyon Co.	574.9	114	19.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
253	Lyon Emporia	4,665.0	2,212	47.42%	7.45%	720,825	4.00%	381,880	338,945
397	Marion Centre	284.0	78	27.46%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
398	Marion Peabody-Burns	393.2	113	28.74%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
408	Marion Marion	632.2	170	26.89%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
410	Marion Durham-Hills	670.4	134	19.99%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
411	Marion Goessel	271.9	28	10.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
364	Marshall Marysville	769.2	186	24.18%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
380	Marshall Vermillion	537.8	112	20.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
488	Marshall Axtell	315.0	57	18.10%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
498	Marshall Valley Heights	386.5	111	28.72%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
400	McPherson Smoky Valley	1,006.6	182	18.08%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
418	McPherson McPherson	2,398.5	487	20.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
419	McPherson Canton-Galva	422.0	89	21.09%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
423	McPherson Moundridge	432.0	66	15.28%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
448	McPherson Inman	430.0	60	13.95%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
225	Meade Fowler	184.0	62	33.70%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
226	Meade Meade	478.2	110	23.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
367	Miami Osawatomie	1,185.0	486	41.01%	3.61%	76,689	4.00%	83,903	-7,214
368	Miami Paola	2,037.1	394	19.34%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
416	Miami Louisburg	1,559.9	120	7.69%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
272	Mitchell Waconda	372.8	110	29.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
273	Mitchell Beloit	746.2	154	20.64%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
436	Montgomery Caney	818.1	211	25.79%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
445	Montgomery Coffeyville	1,831.9	928	50.66%	9.00%	365,316	8.00%	320,420	44,897
446	Montgomery Independence	1,902.3	719	37.80%	1.68%	52,766	0.00%	0	52,766
447	Montgomery Cherryvale	700.2	208	29.71%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
417	Morris Morris County	838.1	236	28.16%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
217	Morton Rolla	204.0	74	36.27%	0.76%	2,475	0.00%	0	2,475
218	Morton Elkhart	670.2	236	35.21%	0.13%	1,322	0.00%	0	1,322
441	Nemaha Sabetha	915.9	165	18.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
442	Nemaha Nemaha Valley	498.2	73	14.65%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
		2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007		
				Pct of Free Lunch						
USD		FTE		Based on		Est Amt				
No.		Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference	
		9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)	
451	Nemaha	B & B	215.2	29	13.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
101	Neosho	Erie	827.5	263	31.78%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
413	Neosho	Chanute	1,839.5	629	34.19%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
106	Ness	Western Plains	190.0	60	31.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
303	Ness	Ness City	276.7	63	22.77%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
211	Norton	Norton	673.6	158	23.46%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
212	Norton	Northern Valley	204.0	83	40.69%	3.41%	12,386	4.00%	14,329	-1,943
213	Norton	West Solomon	58.0	18	31.03%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
420	Osage	Osage City	727.5	185	25.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
421	Osage	Lyndon	462.5	83	17.95%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
434	Osage	Santa Fe	1,208.4	297	24.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
454	Osage	Burlingame	332.5	83	24.96%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	279.5	125	44.72%	5.83%	31,895	4.00%	21,580	10,315
392	Osborne	Osborne	359.7	106	29.47%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	575.3	131	22.77%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	636.2	103	16.19%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	913.5	273	29.89%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	176.2	34	19.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
324	Phillips	Eastern Heights	150.0	31	20.67%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	634.0	156	24.61%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
326	Phillips	Logan	185.0	39	21.08%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	1,310.7	212	16.17%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	1,116.5	256	22.93%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	361.5	79	21.85%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	802.4	172	21.44%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
382	Pratt	Pratt	1,177.7	331	28.11%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
438	Pratt	Skyline	380.4	63	16.56%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	341.5	86	25.18%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
308	Reno	Hutchinson	4,536.7	2,047	45.12%	6.07%	543,710	8.00%	706,788	-163,078
309	Reno	Nickerson	1,128.6	456	40.40%	3.24%	64,672	4.00%	78,724	-14,052
310	Reno	Fairfield	373.6	146	39.08%	2.45%	15,630	0.00%	0	15,630
311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	290.7	46	15.82%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
312	Reno	Haven	1,075.5	262	24.36%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
313	Reno	Buhler	2,146.2	413	19.24%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
109	Republic	Republic County	537.2	148	27.55%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
426	Republic	Pike Valley	257.5	100	38.83%	2.30%	10,064	0.00%	0	10,064
376	Rice	Sterling	518.0	182	35.14%	0.08%	645	0.00%	0	645
401	Rice	Chase	163.3	74	45.32%	6.19%	20,033	4.00%	12,775	7,258
405	Rice	Lyons	832.5	484	58.14%	9.00%	190,531	8.00%	167,116	23,416
444	Rice	Little River	295.5	50	16.92%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
378	Riley	Riley County	643.0	101	15.71%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
383	Riley	Manhattan	5,195.0	1,128	21.71%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
384	Riley	Blue Valley	222.1	33	14.86%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
269	Rooks	Palco	151.5	50	33.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
270	Rooks	Plainville	390.1	75	19.23%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
271	Rooks	Stockton	345.0	103	29.86%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
395	Rush	LaCrosse	316.1	98	31.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	
		2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007	
				Pct of Free Lunch					
		FTE		Based on		Est Amt			
USD		Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference
No.		9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)
403	Rush	218.3	47	21.53%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
399	Russell	155.0	45	29.03%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
407	Russell	991.0	326	32.90%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
305	Saline	7,126.6	2,635	36.97%	1.18%	136,518	0.00%	0	136,518
306	Saline	704.1	93	13.21%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
307	Saline	458.2	84	18.33%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
466	Scott	897.1	260	28.98%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
259	Sedgwick	45,422.6	26,490	58.32%	9.00%	10,428,053	8.00%	9,146,467	1,281,586
260	Sedgwick	6,434.2	1,561	24.26%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
261	Sedgwick	4,503.5	1,236	27.45%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
262	Sedgwick	2,479.4	408	16.46%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
263	Sedgwick	1,870.3	265	14.17%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
264	Sedgwick	1,272.5	165	12.97%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
265	Sedgwick	4,518.7	444	9.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
266	Sedgwick	6,064.2	450	7.42%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
267	Sedgwick	1,941.2	119	6.13%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
268	Sedgwick	747.5	86	11.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
480	Seward	4,322.4	2,584	59.78%	9.00%	1,017,217	8.00%	892,204	125,014
483	Seward	689.5	370	53.66%	9.00%	145,654	8.00%	127,754	17,901
345	Shawnee	3,380.7	571	16.89%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
372	Shawnee	728.8	63	8.64%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
437	Shawnee	5,169.9	902	17.45%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
450	Shawnee	3,371.1	560	16.61%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
501	Shawnee	12,701.5	7,225	56.88%	9.00%	2,844,194	8.00%	2,494,648	349,546
412	Sheridan	324.5	31	9.55%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
352	Sherman	944.0	303	32.10%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
237	Smith	436.8	119	27.24%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
238	Smith	179.0	57	31.84%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
349	Stafford	305.5	122	39.93%	2.96%	15,799	0.00%	0	15,799
350	Stafford	403.5	126	31.23%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
351	Stafford	307.5	116	37.72%	1.63%	8,291	0.00%	0	8,291
452	Stanton	454.3	175	38.52%	2.11%	16,170	0.00%	0	16,170
209	Stevens	215.2	94	43.68%	5.21%	21,414	4.00%	16,228	5,186
210	Stevens	1,001.4	337	33.65%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
353	Sumner	1,637.1	550	33.60%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
356	Sumner	567.7	95	16.73%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
357	Sumner	758.5	249	32.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
358	Sumner	391.3	77	19.68%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
359	Sumner	204.9	33	16.11%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
360	Sumner	274.3	94	34.27%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
509	Sumner	247.5	64	25.86%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
314	Thomas	125.8	19	15.10%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
315	Thomas	993.5	245	24.66%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
316	Thomas	188.6	77	40.83%	3.50%	11,775	4.00%	13,293	-1,518
208	Trego	398.0	79	19.85%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
329	Wabaunsee	468.2	67	14.31%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
330	Wabaunsee	522.0	132	25.29%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7		
	2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007		
			Pct of Free Lunch						
	FTE		Based on		Est Amt				
USD	Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference	
No.	9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)	
241 Wallace	Wallace	210.4	67	31.84%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
242 Wallace	Weskan	123.5	42	34.01%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
108 Washington	Washington Co. School	465.0	115	24.73%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
223 Washington	Barnes	386.6	69	17.85%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
224 Washington	Clifton-Clyde	315.8	93	29.45%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
467 Wichita	Leoti	464.7	179	38.52%	2.11%	16,533	0.00%	0	16,533
387 Wilson	Altoona-Midway	267.0	87	32.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
461 Wilson	Neodesha	773.8	245	31.66%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
484 Wilson	Fredonia	760.5	247	32.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
366 Woodson	Woodson	455.5	159	34.91%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
202 Wyandotte	Turner	3,706.9	1,602	43.22%	4.93%	345,454	8.00%	553,139	-207,685
203 Wyandotte	Piper	1,480.5	91	6.15%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
204 Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	2,309.0	586	25.38%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
500 Wyandotte	Kansas City	18,728.8	12,581	67.17%	9.00%	4,952,636	8.00%	4,343,968	608,669
TOTALS		449,791.5	137,867			28,237,212		24,654,891	3,582,321

SENATE BILL No. 93

By Committee on Education

1-16

9 AN ACT concerning school districts; relating to school finance; amend-
10 ing K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 72-6455 and repealing the existing section.

11 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

12 Section 1. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 72-6455 is hereby amended to read as
13 follows: 72-6455. The high density at-risk pupil weighting of each school
14 district shall be determined by the state board as follows:

15 (a) Except as provided by subsection (d), if the district has an en-
16 rollment of less than ~~40%~~ 35% at-risk pupils, the state board shall multiply
17 the number of at-risk pupils *enrolled in the district* by 0. The product is
18 the high density at-risk pupil weighting of the district.

19 (b) ~~Except as provided by subsection (d), if the district has an en-~~
20 ~~rollment of at least 40% but less than 50% at-risk pupils, the state board~~
21 ~~shall multiply the number of at-risk pupils by .04 in school year 2006-~~
22 ~~2007, by .05 in school year 2007-2008 and by .06 in school year 2008-~~
23 ~~2009 and each school year thereafter. The product is the high density at-~~
24 ~~risk pupil weighting of the district.~~

25 (b) *If the district has an enrollment of at least 35% but less than 50%*
26 *at-risk pupils, the state board shall:*

27 (1) *Subtract 35% from the percentage of at-risk enrollment in the*
28 *district;*

29 (2) *multiply the amount determined under paragraph (1) ~~by .0066 in~~*
30 *~~school year 2007-2008 and by .066 in school year 2008-2009, and~~*

31 (3) *multiply the number of at-risk pupils enrolled in the district by*
32 *the product determined under paragraph (2). The product is the high*
33 *density at-risk pupil weighting of the district.*

34 (c) If the district has an enrollment of 50% or more at-risk pupils,
35 the state board shall multiply the number of at-risk pupils ~~by .08 in school~~
36 ~~year 2006-2007, enrolled in the district~~ by .09 in school year 2007-2008
37 and by .10 in school year 2008-2009 and each school year thereafter. The
38 product is the high density at-risk pupil weighting of the district.

39 (d) ~~If the district has an enrollment of at least 35.1% at-risk pupils~~
40 ~~and an enrollment density of at least 212.1 pupils per square mile, the~~
41 ~~state board shall multiply the number of at-risk pupils by .08 in school~~
42 ~~year 2006-2007, by .09 in school year 2007-2008 and by .10 in school year~~
43

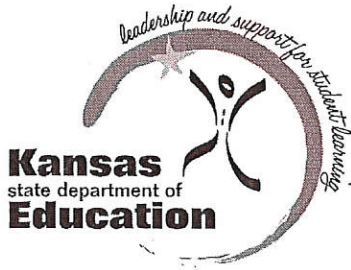
by .006 in school year 2007-2008 and by .0066 in school year
2008-2009 and each school year thereafter;

Senate Education Committee
2-15-07
Attachment 9

Revisor of
Statutes

- 1 ~~2008-2009 and each school year thereafter. The product is the high den-~~
- 2 ~~sity at-risk pupil weighting of the district.~~
- 3 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 72-6455 is hereby repealed.
- 4 Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its
- 5 publication in the statute book.

4-2



Division of Fiscal & Administrative Services

785-296-3871

785-296-0459 (fax)

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

February 13, 2007

TO: Sharon Wenger
Legislative Research Department

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Interim
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 93

Attached is a computer printout (SF7026) which implements the linear transition in Senate Bill 93.

Senate Bill 93 provides that the high-density at-risk be amended to provide a linear transition from 35 up to 50 percent for all school districts. The amount determined under the linear transition is prorated at 92.4 percent. It also deletes a provision applicable to three school districts related to high density school districts.

An effort has been made to compare the current and proposed law for 2007-08.

Please review the column explanation carefully.

*Senate Education Committee
2-15-07
Attachment 10*

COLUMN EXPLANATION

- Column
- 1 -- 2006-07 Adjusted FTE enrollment
 - 2 -- 2006-07 Estimated at-risk students
 - 3 -- 2006-07 Estimated percentage of free lunch compared to adjusted enrollment (Column 2 ÷ 1)
 - 4 -- 2007-08 Estimated percentage of weighting a school district would receive from linear transition formula
 - 5 -- 2007-08 Estimated under linear transition prorated at 92.4 percent
 - 6 -- 2006-07 Estimated percentage of weighting a school district received under current law
 - 7 -- 2006-07 Estimated under current law
 - 8 -- Difference (Column 5 - 7)

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	3
			2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007	
					Pct of Free Lunch					
			FTE		Based on		Est Amt			
USD			Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference
No.			9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)
101	Neosho	Erie	827.5	263	31.78%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	636.1	187	29.40%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	149.0	52	34.90%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	341.5	86	25.18%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
106	Ness	Western Plains	190.0	60	31.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
107	Jewell	Rock Hills	317.9	95	29.88%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
108	Washington	Washington Co. School	465.0	115	24.73%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
109	Republic	Republic County	537.2	148	27.55%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
200	Greeley	Greeley County	253.8	77	30.34%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
202	Wyandotte	Turner	3,706.9	1,602	43.22%	4.93%	319,199	8.00%	553,139	-233,939
203	Wyandotte	Piper	1,480.5	91	6.15%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	2,309.0	586	25.38%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
205	Butler	Bluestem	711.5	144	20.24%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	538.0	85	15.80%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
207	Leavenworth	Ft. Leavenworth	1,636.0	69	4.22%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
208	Trego	WaKeeney	398.0	79	19.85%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
209	Stevens	Moscow	215.2	94	43.68%	5.21%	19,786	4.00%	16,228	3,558
210	Stevens	Hugoton	1,001.4	337	33.65%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
211	Norton	Norton	673.6	158	23.46%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
212	Norton	Northern Valley	204.0	83	40.69%	3.41%	11,445	4.00%	14,329	-2,884
213	Norton	West Solomon	58.0	18	31.03%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
214	Grant	Ulysses	1,657.6	691	41.69%	4.01%	112,046	4.00%	119,294	-7,248
215	Kearny	Lakin	634.2	212	33.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
216	Kearny	Deerfield	336.5	161	47.85%	7.71%	50,151	4.00%	27,795	22,356
217	Morton	Rolla	204.0	74	36.27%	0.76%	2,287	0.00%	0	2,287
218	Morton	Elkhart	670.2	236	35.21%	0.13%	1,221	0.00%	0	1,221
219	Clark	Minneola	274.9	72	26.19%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
220	Clark	Ashland	222.5	73	32.81%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
223	Washington	Barnes	386.6	69	17.85%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	315.8	93	29.45%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
225	Meade	Fowler	184.0	62	33.70%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
226	Meade	Meade	478.2	110	23.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	299.5	60	20.03%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
228	Hodgeman	Hanston	78.5	20	25.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
229	Johnson	Blue Valley	19,390.8	502	2.59%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
230	Johnson	Spring Hill	1,705.5	188	11.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	3,911.0	583	14.91%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
232	Johnson	DeSoto	5,348.6	446	8.34%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
233	Johnson	Olathe	24,153.4	3,036	12.57%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
234	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	1,911.7	778	40.70%	3.42%	107,476	4.00%	134,314	-26,838
235	Bourbon	Uniontown	468.5	176	37.57%	1.54%	10,954	0.00%	0	10,954
237	Smith	Smith Center	436.8	119	27.24%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
238	Smith	West Smith Co.	179.0	57	31.84%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	575.3	131	22.77%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	636.2	103	16.19%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
241	Wallace	Wallace	210.4	67	31.84%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
			2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007	
					Pct of Free Lunch					
			FTE		Based on		Est Amt			
USD			Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference
No.			9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)
242	Wallace	Weskan	123.5	42	34.01%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	577.1	133	23.05%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
244	Coffey	Burlington	838.2	223	26.60%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	272.5	75	27.52%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
246	Crawford	Northeast	589.0	295	50.08%	9.00%	107,304	8.00%	101,858	5,446
247	Crawford	Cherokee	804.5	279	34.68%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
248	Crawford	Girard	1,052.0	298	28.33%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
249	Crawford	Frontenac	792.0	188	23.74%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
250	Crawford	Pittsburg	2,544.5	1,277	50.19%	9.00%	464,498	8.00%	440,923	23,576
251	Lyon	North Lyon Co.	569.7	114	20.01%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	574.9	114	19.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
253	Lyon	Emporia	4,665.0	2,212	47.42%	7.45%	666,042	4.00%	381,880	284,162
254	Barber	Barber Co.	591.5	116	19.61%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
255	Barber	South Barber Co.	253.0	58	22.92%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
256	Allen	Marmaton Valley	360.0	103	28.61%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
257	Allen	Iola	1,424.7	534	37.48%	1.49%	32,134	0.00%	0	32,134
258	Allen	Humboldt	510.5	175	34.28%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
259	Sedgwick	Wichita	45,422.6	26,490	58.32%	9.00%	9,635,521	8.00%	9,146,467	489,054
260	Sedgwick	Derby	6,434.2	1,561	24.26%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
261	Sedgwick	Haysville	4,503.5	1,236	27.45%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
262	Sedgwick	Valley Center	2,479.4	408	16.46%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
263	Sedgwick	Mulvane	1,870.3	265	14.17%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
264	Sedgwick	Clearwater	1,272.5	165	12.97%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
265	Sedgwick	Goddard	4,518.7	444	9.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
266	Sedgwick	Maize	6,064.2	450	7.42%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
267	Sedgwick	Renwick	1,941.2	119	6.13%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
268	Sedgwick	Cheney	747.5	86	11.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
269	Rooks	Palco	151.5	50	33.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
270	Rooks	Plainville	390.1	75	19.23%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
271	Rooks	Stockton	345.0	103	29.86%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
272	Mitchell	Waconda	372.8	110	29.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
273	Mitchell	Beloit	746.2	154	20.64%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
274	Logan	Oakley	410.0	91	22.20%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
275	Logan	Triplains	101.0	42	41.58%	3.95%	6,706	4.00%	7,251	-545
279	Jewell	Jewell	145.5	37	25.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
281	Graham	Hill City	398.6	85	21.32%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
282	Elk	West Elk	407.0	161	39.56%	2.73%	17,794	0.00%	0	17,794
283	Elk	Elk Valley	202.5	96	47.41%	7.44%	28,884	4.00%	16,573	12,310
284	Chase	Chase County	462.0	124	26.84%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	157.5	51	32.38%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	417.0	116	27.82%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
287	Franklin	West Franklin	874.7	232	26.52%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
288	Franklin	Central Heights	600.1	142	23.66%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
289	Franklin	Wellsville	801.0	121	15.11%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
290	Franklin	Ottawa	2,360.6	696	29.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
291	Gove	Grinnell	116.5	17	14.59%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
			2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007	
					Pct of Free Lunch					
			FTE		Based on		Est Amt			
USD			Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference
No.			9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)
292	Gove	Grainfield	165.0	23	13.94%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
293	Gove	Quinter	322.4	59	18.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
294	Decatur	Oberlin	429.0	95	22.14%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	317.2	87	27.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
298	Lincoln	Lincoln	362.2	107	29.54%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	154.0	63	40.91%	3.55%	9,027	4.00%	10,876	-1,849
300	Comanche	Comanche County	316.1	78	24.68%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
303	Ness	Ness City	276.7	63	22.77%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
305	Saline	Salina	7,126.6	2,635	36.97%	1.18%	126,143	0.00%	0	126,143
306	Saline	Southeast of Saline	704.1	93	13.21%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
307	Saline	Ell-Saline	458.2	84	18.33%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
308	Reno	Hutchinson	4,536.7	2,047	45.12%	6.07%	502,388	8.00%	706,788	-204,400
309	Reno	Nickerson	1,128.6	456	40.40%	3.24%	59,757	4.00%	78,724	-18,967
310	Reno	Fairfield	373.6	146	39.08%	2.45%	14,442	0.00%	0	14,442
311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	290.7	46	15.82%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
312	Reno	Haven	1,075.5	262	24.36%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
313	Reno	Buhler	2,146.2	413	19.24%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
314	Thomas	Brewster	125.8	19	15.10%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
315	Thomas	Colby	993.5	245	24.66%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
316	Thomas	Golden Plains	188.6	77	40.83%	3.50%	10,880	4.00%	13,293	-2,413
320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	1,310.7	212	16.17%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	1,116.5	256	22.93%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	361.5	79	21.85%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	802.4	172	21.44%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
324	Phillips	Eastern Heights	150.0	31	20.67%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	634.0	156	24.61%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
326	Phillips	Logan	185.0	39	21.08%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	594.3	127	21.37%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
328	Ellsworth	Lorraine	474.9	146	30.74%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
329	Wabaunsee	Alma	468.2	67	14.31%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
330	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee East	522.0	132	25.29%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
331	Kingman	Kingman	1,077.5	278	25.80%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
332	Kingman	Cunningham	212.5	47	22.12%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
333	Cloud	Concordia	1,059.6	347	32.75%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	226.5	100	44.15%	5.49%	22,189	4.00%	17,264	4,925
335	Jackson	North Jackson	409.2	86	21.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
336	Jackson	Holton	1,112.0	246	22.12%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
337	Jackson	Mayetta	926.7	282	30.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
338	Jefferson	Valley Halls	436.2	65	14.90%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	493.5	64	12.97%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	936.5	118	12.60%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	591.6	171	28.90%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
342	Jefferson	McLouth	550.4	107	19.44%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
343	Jefferson	Perry	955.1	176	18.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
344	Linn	Pleasanton	408.5	145	35.50%	0.30%	1,743	0.00%	0	1,743
345	Shawnee	Seaman	3,380.7	571	16.89%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
			2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007	
					Pct of Free Lunch					
			FTE		Based on		Est Amt			
USD			Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference
No.			9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)
346	Linn	Jayhawk	557.8	194	34.78%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerte	306.8	114	37.16%	1.29%	5,965	0.00%	0	5,965
348	Douglas	Baldwin City	1,353.0	142	10.50%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
349	Stafford	Stafford	305.5	122	39.93%	2.96%	14,598	0.00%	0	14,598
350	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	403.5	126	31.23%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
351	Stafford	Macksville	307.5	116	37.72%	1.63%	7,661	0.00%	0	7,661
352	Sherman	Goodland	944.0	303	32.10%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
353	Sumner	Wellington	1,637.1	550	33.60%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
354	Barton	Clafin	289.5	29	10.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
355	Barton	Ellinwood	482.6	127	26.32%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
356	Sumner	Conway Springs	567.7	95	16.73%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
357	Sumner	Belle Plaine	758.5	249	32.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
358	Sumner	Oxford	391.3	77	19.68%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
359	Sumner	Argonia	204.9	33	16.11%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
360	Sumner	Caldwell	274.3	94	34.27%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	867.6	306	35.27%	0.16%	2,001	0.00%	0	2,001
362	Linn	Prairie View	997.6	219	21.95%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
363	Finney	Holcomb	875.4	279	31.87%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
364	Marshall	Marysville	769.2	186	24.18%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
365	Anderson	Garnett	1,132.2	378	33.39%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
366	Woodson	Woodson	455.5	159	34.91%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
367	Miami	Osawatomie	1,185.0	486	41.01%	3.61%	70,861	4.00%	83,903	-13,042
368	Miami	Paola	2,037.1	394	19.34%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
369	Harvey	Burrton	276.5	95	34.36%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
371	Gray	Montezuma	253.4	63	24.86%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	728.8	63	8.64%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
373	Harvey	Newton	3,444.2	1,268	36.82%	1.09%	55,824	0.00%	0	55,824
374	Haskell	Sublette	484.0	202	41.74%	4.04%	32,993	4.00%	34,873	-1,880
375	Butler	Circle	1,555.3	242	15.56%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
376	Rice	Sterling	518.0	182	35.14%	0.08%	596	0.00%	0	596
377	Atchison	Atchison County	734.8	153	20.82%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
378	Riley	Riley County	643.0	101	15.71%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
379	Clay	Clay Center	1,343.0	275	20.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
380	Marshall	Vermillion	537.8	112	20.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
381	Ford	Spearville	345.5	32	9.26%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
382	Pratt	Pratt	1,177.7	331	28.11%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
383	Riley	Manhattan	5,195.0	1,128	21.71%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
384	Riley	Blue Valley	222.1	33	14.86%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
385	Butler	Andover	4,050.6	323	7.97%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	246.5	48	19.47%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	267.0	87	32.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
388	Ellis	Ellis	378.6	62	16.38%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
389	Greenwood	Eureka	652.3	194	29.74%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	104.5	33	31.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
392	Osborne	Osborne	359.7	106	29.47%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
393	Dickinson	Solomon	416.5	96	23.05%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

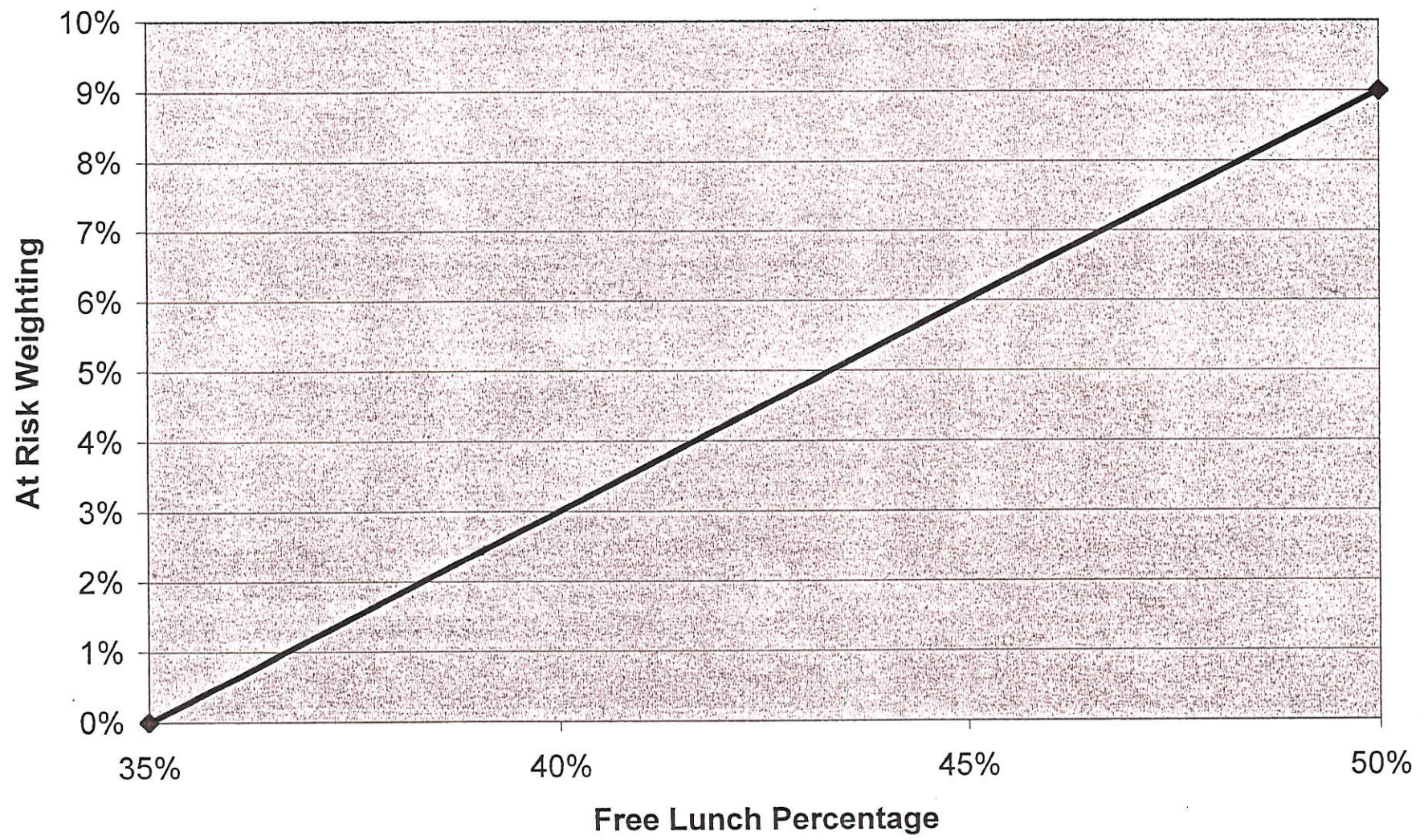
			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	8
			2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007	
					Pct of Free Lunch					
			FTE		Based on		Est Amt			
USD			Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference
No.			9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)
394	Butler	Rose Hill	1,694.9	212	12.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
395	Rush	LaCrosse	316.1	98	31.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
396	Butler	Douglass	826.0	159	19.25%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
397	Marion	Centre	284.0	78	27.46%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	393.2	113	28.74%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
399	Russell	Paradise	155.0	45	29.03%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	1,006.6	182	18.08%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
401	Rice	Chase	163.3	74	45.32%	6.19%	18,511	4.00%	12,775	5,735
402	Butler	Augusta	2,157.9	562	26.04%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
403	Rush	Otis-Bison	218.3	47	21.53%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
404	Cherokee	Riverton	883.5	326	36.90%	1.14%	15,010	0.00%	0	15,010
405	Rice	Lyons	832.5	484	58.14%	9.00%	176,051	8.00%	167,116	8,936
406	Doniphan	Wathena	410.0	78	19.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
407	Russell	Russell	991.0	326	32.90%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
408	Marion	Marion	632.2	170	26.89%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
409	Atchison	Atchison	1,584.3	760	47.97%	7.78%	239,045	4.00%	131,206	107,838
410	Marion	Durham-Hills	670.4	134	19.99%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
411	Marion	Goessel	271.9	28	10.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
412	Sheridan	Hoxie	324.5	31	9.55%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
413	Neosho	Chanute	1,839.5	629	34.19%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
415	Brown	Hiawatha	897.5	263	29.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
416	Miami	Louisburg	1,559.9	120	7.69%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
417	Morris	Morris County	838.1	236	28.16%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
418	McPherson	McPherson	2,398.5	487	20.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
419	McPherson	Canton-Galva	422.0	89	21.09%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
420	Osage	Osage City	727.5	185	25.43%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
421	Osage	Lyndon	462.5	83	17.95%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
422	Kiowa	Greensburg	285.1	60	21.05%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
423	McPherson	Moundridge	432.0	66	15.28%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
424	Kiowa	Mullinville	149.7	69	46.09%	6.66%	18,560	4.00%	11,912	6,647
425	Doniphan	Highland	241.2	42	17.41%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
426	Republic	Pike Valley	257.5	100	38.83%	2.30%	9,300	0.00%	0	9,300
428	Barton	Great Bend	3,023.5	1,434	47.43%	7.46%	432,184	4.00%	247,566	184,619
429	Doniphan	Troy	379.5	96	25.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
430	Brown	Brown County	661.5	269	40.67%	3.40%	36,954	4.00%	46,440	-9,486
431	Barton	Hoisington	630.8	174	27.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
432	Ellis	Victoria	262.5	15	5.71%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
433	Doniphan	Midway	195.7	49	25.04%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
434	Osage	Santa Fe	1,208.4	297	24.58%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
435	Dickinson	Abilene	1,518.5	328	21.60%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
436	Montgomery	Caney	818.1	211	25.79%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
437	Shawnee	Auburn Washburn	5,169.9	902	17.45%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
438	Pratt	Skyline	380.4	63	16.56%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
439	Harvey	Sedgwick	528.5	64	12.11%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
440	Harvey	Halstead	769.7	169	21.96%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
441	Nemaha	Sabetha	915.9	165	18.02%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
			2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007	
					Pct of Free Lunch					
			FTE		Based on		Est Amt			
USD			Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference
No.			9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)
442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	498.2	73	14.65%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
443	Ford	Dodge City	5,609.2	3,391	60.45%	9.00%	1,233,449	8.00%	1,170,844	62,604
444	Rice	Little River	295.5	50	16.92%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
445	Montgomery	Coffeyville	1,831.9	928	50.66%	9.00%	337,552	8.00%	320,420	17,133
446	Montgomery	Independence	1,902.3	719	37.80%	1.68%	48,755	0.00%	0	48,755
447	Montgomery	Cherryvale	700.2	208	29.71%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
448	McPherson	Inman	430.0	60	13.95%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
449	Leavenworth	Easton	692.7	88	12.70%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	3,371.1	560	16.61%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
451	Nemaha	B & B	215.2	29	13.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
452	Stanton	Stanton County	454.3	175	38.52%	2.11%	14,941	0.00%	0	14,941
453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	3,963.9	1,619	40.84%	3.51%	229,420	8.00%	559,008	-329,589
454	Osage	Burlingame	332.5	83	24.96%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	279.5	125	44.72%	5.83%	29,471	4.00%	21,580	7,891
457	Finney	Garden City	6,878.3	3,610	52.48%	9.00%	1,313,108	8.00%	1,246,461	66,647
458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	2,111.5	146	6.91%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
459	Ford	Bucklin	248.0	78	31.45%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
460	Harvey	Hesston	795.4	118	14.84%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
461	Wilson	Neodesha	773.8	245	31.66%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
462	Cowley	Central	349.0	87	24.93%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
463	Cowley	Udall	383.0	61	15.93%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	1,723.7	224	13.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
465	Cowley	Winfield	2,429.9	790	32.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
466	Scott	Scott County	897.1	260	28.98%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
467	Wichita	Leoti	464.7	179	38.52%	2.11%	15,277	0.00%	0	15,277
468	Lane	Healy	104.7	25	23.88%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
469	Leavenworth	Lansing	2,217.6	207	9.33%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
470	Cowley	Arkansas City	2,786.9	1,434	51.46%	9.00%	521,606	8.00%	495,132	26,474
471	Cowley	Dexter	234.5	67	28.57%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
473	Dickinson	Chapman	979.7	187	19.09%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
474	Kiowa	Haviland	172.2	45	26.13%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
475	Geary	Junction City	6,712.5	2,255	33.59%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
476	Gray	Copeland	127.0	53	41.73%	4.04%	8,652	4.00%	9,150	-497
477	Gray	Ingalls	244.4	67	27.41%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
479	Anderson	Crest	252.0	81	32.14%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
480	Seward	Liberal	4,322.4	2,584	59.78%	9.00%	939,909	8.00%	892,204	47,705
481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	428.2	122	28.49%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
482	Lane	Dighton	251.0	80	31.87%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	689.5	370	53.66%	9.00%	134,584	8.00%	127,754	6,831
484	Wilson	Fredonia	760.5	247	32.48%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
486	Doniphan	Elwood	306.7	156	50.86%	9.00%	56,744	8.00%	53,864	2,880
487	Dickinson	Herington	527.0	141	26.76%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
488	Marshall	Axtell	315.0	57	18.10%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
489	Ellis	Hays	2,846.8	707	24.83%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
490	Butler	El Dorado	2,079.3	722	34.72%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
491	Douglas	Eudora	1,308.5	255	19.49%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0

			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	8
			2006-2007	2006-2007	2006-2007	Est 2007-08	Est 2007-08	2006-2007	2006-2007	
					Pct of Free Lunch					
			FTE		Based on		Est Amt			
USD			Enrollment	At-Risk	Total 9/20/06	Pct Under	Under Linear	Pct Under	Est Amt	Difference
No.			9/20/2006	Students	Enrollment	Linear Transition	Transition	Current Law	Current Law	(col 5 - col 7)
492	Butler	Flinthills	316.3	83	26.24%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
493	Cherokee	Columbus	1,173.2	434	36.99%	1.20%	20,973	0.00%	0	20,973
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	467.0	229	49.04%	8.42%	77,946	4.00%	39,535	38,411
495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	913.5	273	29.89%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	176.2	34	19.30%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
497	Douglas	Lawrence	10,122.5	2,177	21.51%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
498	Marshall	Valley Heights	386.5	111	28.72%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
499	Cherokee	Galena	748.1	412	55.07%	9.00%	149,862	8.00%	142,255	7,606
500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	18,728.8	12,581	67.17%	9.00%	4,576,236	8.00%	4,343,968	232,268
501	Shawnee	Topeka	12,701.5	7,225	56.88%	9.00%	2,628,035	8.00%	2,494,648	133,387
502	Edwards	Lewis	125.5	46	36.65%	0.99%	1,844	0.00%	0	1,844
503	Labelle	Parsons	1,448.5	661	45.63%	6.38%	170,442	4.00%	114,115	56,327
504	Labelle	Oswego	488.5	182	37.26%	1.35%	9,961	0.00%	0	9,961
505	Labelle	Chetopa - St. Paul	564.0	233	41.31%	3.79%	35,664	4.00%	40,225	-4,561
506	Labelle	Labelle County	1,637.7	494	30.16%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
507	Haskell	Satanta	377.0	148	39.26%	2.55%	15,279	0.00%	0	15,279
508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	876.0	353	40.30%	3.18%	45,341	4.00%	60,942	-15,601
509	Sumner	South Haven	247.5	64	25.86%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
511	Harper	Attica	123.8	39	31.50%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	27,581.4	3,912	14.18%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0
	TOTALS		449,791.5	137,867			26,091,184		24,654,891	1,436,293

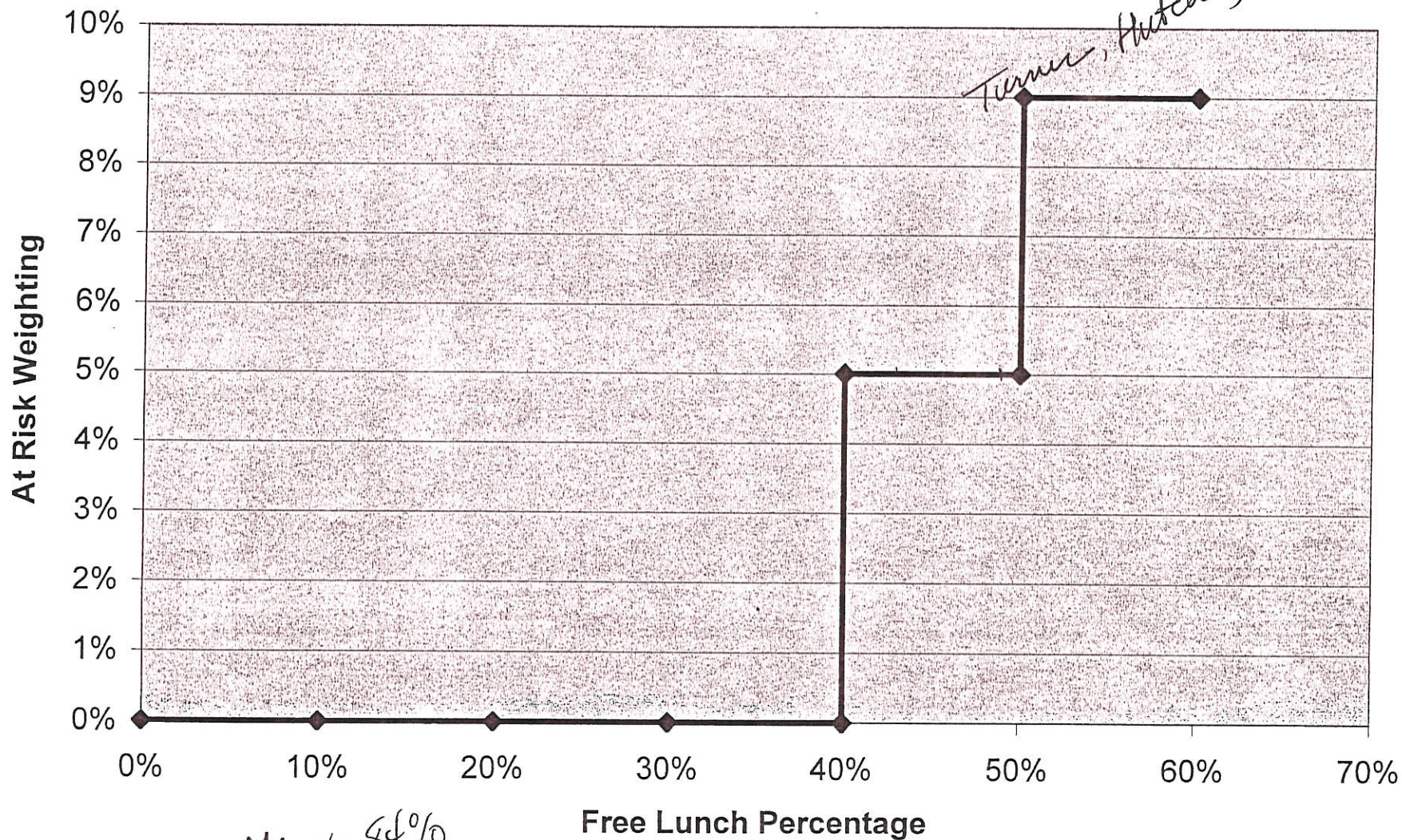
10-01

High Density At Risk (Proposed)



10-11

High Density At Risk (Current Law)



Turner, Hatch, lead

Lawrence 40.84%
Hatch 45.12%

Turner - 43.77%

Proposed Amendment Senate Bill No. 93

On page 2, following line 2, by inserting the following:

“New Sec.2. If the amount of appropriations for the payment of moneys attributable to the assignment of a pupil weighting to enrollment of school districts under the school district finance and quality performance act is insufficient to pay in full the amount each school district is entitled to receive for the school year, the state board shall prorate the amount appropriated among all school districts which are eligible for the assignment of such weighting in proportion to the amount each school district is eligible to receive.”

Renumber

Title changes, if necessary

SEN.
VRATIL

Senate Education Committee
2-15-07
Attachment 11