Approved: March 11, 2010
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jean Schodorf at 1:30 p.m. on March 9, 2010, in Room 152-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:
Senator Anthony Hensley- excused

Committee staff present:
Theresa Kiernan, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Martha Dorsey, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Sharon Wenger, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Dorothy Gerhardt, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:
Representative Clay Aurand
Tom Krebs, Governmental Relations Specialist, Kansas Association of School Boards
Dale Dennis, Deputy Commissioner, Kansas State Department of Education

Others attending:
See attached list.

Hearing on HB 2601 - Schools; high density at-risk pupil weighting; linear transition computation

Theresa Kiernan, Office of the Revisor of Statutes, provided a brief summary of the proposed legislation. The bill provides once sufficient money is appropriated for general state aid to fund the base state aid per pupil at $4,492, or higher, the high density at-risk pupil weighting would be calculated on a linear transition formula. Districts with an enrollment of at least 50% at-risk pupils and those districts with an enrollment density of at least 35.1 at-risk pupils per 212.1 square miles would receive a weighting of .105. For districts with an enrollment of at-risk pupils between 35% and less than 50%, the state board would subtract 35% from the percentage of the district's at-risk enrollment and multiply the difference by a weighting factor of .007. Districts with an enrollment of less than 35% at-risk pupils would receive no high density at-risk weighting.

The provision relating to the calculation of the medium density at-risk pupil weighting would expire in the school year in which the appropriation for general state aid is sufficient in amount to fund the base state aid per pupil at $4,492, or higher.

Under current law if a district has an enrollment of at least 50% at-risk pupils or an enrollment density of at least 35.1 at-risk pupils per 212.1 square miles, the district is entitled to high-density at-risk pupil weighting of .10 for each at-risk pupil. A district with an enrollment of at least 40% but less than 50% at-risk pupils is entitled to medium-density at risk pupil weighting of .06 for each at-risk pupil. A small change in the number of at-risk pupils in a district could cause a district to lose all of its high density weighting. In 2008, the medium density at-risk pupil weighting was created and a temporary fix to fluctuations in funding was created to allow districts to use the current year enrollment, prior year enrollment or a three-year average enrollment when counting at-risk pupils. That provision expires in 2011.

According to the Department of Education, there would be a fiscal impact of $3.1 million which was calculated using $4,012 as the base state aid per pupil.

Representative Clay Aurand, (Attachment 1), presented testimony regarding provisions of the bill. Tom Krebs, Governmental Relations Specialist, Kansas Association of School Boards (Attachment 2) testified in support of the bill. Dale Dennis, Deputy Commissioner, Kansas State Board of Education, provided a computer print-out (Attachment 3) which showed the effects of a linear transition for high-density at-risk state aid using a base rate of $4,012. Senator Vratil requested a similar spreadsheet using a base state aid per pupil rate of $4,492.

There being no other conferees, the hearing was closed.

Chair Schodorf announced a revised agenda would be filed and **SB 383** would be placed on the agenda for

Minutes of the Senate Education Committee at 1:30 p.m. on March 9, 2010, in Room 152-S of the Capitol.

Wednesday, March 10, 2010.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 10, 2010.

The meeting was adjourned at 02:00 p.m.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: March 9, 2010

NAME	REPRESENTING
Kristi Grimmer	Sen. Derek Schmidt
Tom Krob	KASB
Leeci Henry	Saulstare Grp LLC
Jackson Lindsey	Hein Law
Dodie Wellshear	USA / Kansas
MARK DESETTI	KNEA
Rob Mealy	Kearney & Assoc.
Jen Bruning	OP Chamber
Bernie Rock	KEPC
Diane Gjerstad	Wichita Public Schools
Bill Reardon	USD 500 (KCKS)
Bill Brady	SFF

formula for smaller districts. The cost function estimates that districts with 100 or fewer students should receive an additional weighting of .773—meaning it would cost about 77% more than the base-level cost for students in these districts to have the opportunity to meet the desired education outcomes. This is significantly less than the weighting of 1.014 in the current formula.

For districts with an enrollment level above 1,700, the cost function enrollment weight (.008) is one-third as much as the correlation weight in the current formula (.021).

3. ESTIMATED POVERTY AND BILINGUAL WEIGHTS

The estimated poverty weight is .484 per free-lunch student in most school districts, and .726 per free-lunch student in high-poverty, inner-city school districts. The estimated bilingual weight is .100 per bilingual student. Student poverty and limited English proficiency are two factors that negatively affect student performance. These two factors and their effect on education costs are recognized through the at-risk and bilingual weights in the current funding formula.

The consultants used the cost function to estimate districts' additional costs (above base-level costs) of having poverty and bilingual students reach the same performance levels that other students were achieving (whether or not the other students were meeting standards), and to develop poverty and bilingual weights in each district. We had to take two additional steps to turn their estimated district-level poverty and bilingual weights into estimated Statewide weights:

- **Estimate a separate poverty weight for high-poverty, inner-city school districts.** Urban poverty is associated with a variety of more serious social problems, including drugs and violent crime. Because our consultants cited evidence suggesting inner-city poverty has more of an effect on costs than rural poverty, we included an additional measure of inner-city poverty in our cost model—the percent of students qualifying for free lunch multiplied by the student density of a district. To estimate a Statewide inner-city poverty weight, we averaged the district-level weights estimated by the consultants for large and mid-sized cities (as defined by the U.S. Census) with above-average poverty. There were four of these districts—Kansas City, Kansas City-Turner, Topeka, and Wichita.

- **Remove federal sources of funding.** As was the case with base-level costs, the poverty and bilingual weights estimated by the consultants also included costs that could be paid for with those federal funds. Therefore, we had to reduce these weights to better reflect the costs the State might fund.

Figure 1.2-6 shows our estimated poverty and bilingual weights and the weights in the current funding formula.

Senate Education
3-9-10
Attachment 1

Figure 1.2-6
Comparison of Poverty and Bilingual Weights
COST FUNCTION ESTIMATES vs. CURRENT FUNDING FORMULA

Weight	Weight ESTIMATED WITH COST FUNCTION		Weight CURRENT FUNDING FORMULA	Difference
	Original Estimated Weight	Adjusted by LPA to Remove Federal Funds		
Poverty				
Regular	0.703	0.484	0.193	(0.291)
High-Poverty, Inner City	1.054	0.726	---	(0.726)
Bilingual	0.139	0.100	0.395	---(a)

(a) Whereas the bilingual weight in the current formula uses bilingual FTE (which is based on contact hours), the weight from the cost function is based on bilingual headcount, making these weights uncomparable.

Source: LPA analysis of Duncombe and Yinger cost estimates.

As the figure shows, the estimated poverty weight for most districts is .484. That weight implies that it would cost almost 50% more than the estimated base-level costs for students in poverty to achieve the same performance levels that other students are achieving. This is significantly higher than the at-risk weight in the current formula (.193).

In the four inner-city districts with high poverty (Kansas City, Kansas City-Turner, Topeka, and Wichita), the estimated poverty weight is .726, which recognizes that the cost of educating students in these types of districts is even greater. There is no separate urban-poverty weight in the current funding formula.

***Figure I.2-6* also shows that the estimated bilingual weight is .100.** This is significantly lower than the current bilingual weight of .395, but it's important to note that these two weights aren't really comparable for the following reasons:

- The bilingual weight estimated by the **cost function** is based on bilingual headcount (the number students in a district who have limited English proficiency)
- The bilingual weight used in the **current funding formula** is based on bilingual student FTE, which is calculated on the number of contact hours bilingual students spend with bilingual-endorsed teachers (see Section 2.2 of this report for additional information).

Bilingual FTE, as it is calculated in the current funding formula, is a very poor measure of the number of bilingual students in a district. That's because many bilingual services are being provided to bilingual students in settings or districts where there are no "bilingual-endorsed" teachers (the only contact hours that are counted for funding purposes). In Wichita, for example, only 2,923.5 bilingual FTE students were counted for funding purposes in 2004-05, but Wichita reported serving 5,342 bilingual students that year on a headcount basis.

I-2

The bilingual weight estimated by the cost function may be low for a number of reasons. Among them:

- there's a strong correlation between bilingual and free-lunch students, so the cost function analysis may have assigned part of the additional costs for bilingual students to at-risk students. (In 2003-04, Department data show that 73% of the students who took the Statewide assessment tests were reported as being both bilingual and eligible for free lunches.) Department guidelines for 2006-07 have clarified that students who are bilingual can be served with at-risk moneys.

- the headcount of bilingual students that districts report may not be completely accurate. As explained in Section 2.2, some districts may not be reporting all their bilingual students, and others may not be reporting them uniformly.

Nonetheless, using bilingual headcount data provides the best available measure to use in computing a bilingual weight. If funding were based on bilingual headcounts, those data would be audited and likely would be reported more accurately over time.

4. VARIATIONS IN COSTS

District size, student characteristics, teacher salaries, and district efficiency appear to explain a lot of the variation in district spending per student. On average, school districts spent $6,887 per student in 2003-04. However, there was a tremendous amount of variation. Spending ranged from $4,915 to $12,684. The cost function analysis found that the following contributed to increased per-student spending:

- smaller districts spent more than larger districts
- districts with more students in poverty or more bilingual students spent more
- districts that paid higher teacher salaries spent more

When we controlled for size, student characteristics, salary levels, and student performance in the cost model, there still were large variations in spending. We used the cost model to predict what all districts would have spent per student in 2003-04 to achieve the same outcomes they actually achieved if they all operated at an average level of efficiency. When we compared these estimates to what districts actually spent per student, we found 20 districts that spent at least 20% more than the cost model predicted (controlling for the factors noted above), and another nine districts that spent at least 20% less than predicted.

To get a better understanding of why actual spending in these 29 districts was so different from what the cost model predicted, we examined information on district staffing from the Department of Education. ***Figure 1.2-7*** summarizes what we found.

Figure 1.2-7
Analysis of Staffing Levels in Districts That Spent Significantly More or Less Than Predicted
2003-04 School Year

Staff per 100 Students	How actual district spending in 2003-04 compared to what the cost function predicted:	
	Spent at least 20% more than the cost function predicted *(20 districts)*	Spent at least 20% less than the cost function predicted *(9 districts)*
Certified Staff per 100 Students (Statewide average = 7.2)	19 districts had more staff than average. *RANGE: 7.9 – 22.0*	6 districts had less staff than average. *RANGE: 5.7 – 7.0*
Certified Administrators per 100 Students (Statewide average = 0.5)	19 districts had more staff than average. *RANGE: 0.6 – 2.6*	3 districts had less staff than average. *RANGE: 0.3 – 0.4*
Non-Certified Staff per 100 Students (Statewide average = 4.6)	18 districts had more staff than average. *RANGE: 4.7 – 16.1*	6 districts had less staff than average. *RANGE: 3.2 – 4.4*
Total Staff per 100 Students (Statewide average = 12.3)	19 districts had more staff than average. *RANGE: 13.6 – 35.9*	6 districts had less staff than average. *RANGE: 9.6 – 11.9*

Source: LPA analysis of cost function results and Department of Education data.

With a few exceptions, districts that spent significantly more than the cost model predicted they'd spend were more heavily staffed than the average district in the State. Likewise, districts that spent significantly less than predicted tended to have fewer staff. These results suggest at least some of the variation in spending can be attributed to relatively efficient and inefficient staffing levels.

5. OTHER FINDINGS

We found a strong association between the amounts districts spend and the outcomes they achieve. In the cost function results, a 1.0% increase in district performance outcomes was associated with a 0.83% increase in spending—almost a one-to-one relationship. This means that, all other things being equal, districts that spent more had better student performance. The results were statistically significant beyond the 0.01 level, which means we can be more than 99% confident there is a relationship between spending and outcomes.

1-4

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS

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

Testimony before the
Senate Education Committee
on
HB 2601

by
Tom Krebs, Governmental Relations Specialist
Kansas Association of School Boards

March 9, 2010

Madame Chairman, Members of the Committee:

HB 2601 would create a linear transition for the high density weighting factor. KASB has previously supported the concept of a liner transition as it prevents districts suffering deep cuts in aid with only a slight shift in student demographics but appeared as an opponent of the original language. We were opponents as it would have accomplished this goal by shifting funds among districts so some would end up with additional funding and others would lose funding.

The bill being heard being today, however, was amended in a way that KASB is now a proponent. The new language builds the allocation based on the statutory base of $4,492, substantially higher than the one in place. As a result, although there would be shifts in the allocations among districts receiving it, they would all benefit as a result of the higher base.

Therefore, we encourage the committee to pass the bill out favorably.

Thank you for your consideration.

Senate Education
3-9-10
Attachment 2

Kansas state department of Education

Division of Fiscal & Administrative Services

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February 10, 2010

TO: Sharon Wenger
Legislative Research Department

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Deputy
Commissioner of Education

SUBEJCT: Proposed High-Density At-Risk Plan

Attached is a computer printout (SF0078) which provides the effects of a linear transition for high-density at-risk.

COLUMN EXPLANATION

Column 1 -- September 20, 2009, FTE enrollment

2 -- 2009-10 Amount each school district receives from high and medium density at-risk state aid

3 -- Estimated amount under proposed plan for high-density at-risk that begins at 35 percent and ends at 50 percent or higher. The bill provides a linear transition from 35 percent, zero weighting to 50 percent or more, with a weighting of 10.5 percent

4 -- Difference (Column 3 – 2)

h:leg:Aurand—SF0078—2-10-10

Senate Education
3-9-10
Attachment 3

	2/10/2010		Col 1	Col 1a	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2009-10	At-Risk	Current	Proposed	
			FTE Enroll	Students	High At Risk Aid	High At risk Aid	Difference
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(inc MILT/VIRT)	Hdct	$4,012	$4,012	(Col 3 - Col 2)
256	Allen	Marmaton Valley	338.5	165	39,719	63,791	24,072
257	Allen	Iola	1,303.7	632	152,055	207,822	55,767
258	Allen	Humboldt	528.0	204	0	20,862	20,862
365	Anderson	Garnett	1,100.9	440	0	58,575	58,575
479	Anderson	Crest	224.5	93	22,467	16,850	-5,617
377	Atchison	Atchison County	664.6	259	0	20,862	20,862
409	Atchison	Atchison	1,732.1	890	357,068	375,122	18,054
254	Barber	Barber Co.	455.0	128	0	0	0
255	Barber	South Barber Co.	227.5	84	0	6,419	6,419
354	Barton	Claflin	211.0	33	0	0	0
355	Barton	Ellinwood	407.2	137	0	0	0
428	Barton	Great Bend	3,049.8	1,693	679,232	713,334	34,102
431	Barton	Hoisington	622.5	194	0	0	0
234	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	1,882.3	952	229,085	401,200	172,115
235	Bourbon	Uniontown	438.5	190	45,737	42,928	-2,809
415	Brown	Hiawatha	837.4	339	0	43,330	43,330
430	Brown	Brown County	617.2	332	133,198	140,019	6,821
205	Butler	Bluestem	535.5	162	0	0	0
206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	524.5	132	0	0	0
375	Butler	Circle	1,629.7	329	0	0	0
385	Butler	Andover	4,703.3	501	0	0	0
394	Butler	Rose Hill	1,727.6	310	0	0	0
396	Butler	Douglass	740.3	168	0	0	0
402	Butler	Augusta	2,180.5	598	0	0	0
490	Butler	El Dorado	1,994.6	823	198,193	131,995	-66,198
492	Butler	Flinthills	284.5	71	0	0	0
284	Chase	Chase County	405.1	107	0	0	0
285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	144.0	61	14,844	12,437	-2,407
286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	367.5	162	38,916	39,318	402
404	Cherokee	Riverton	796.0	354	85,054	77,030	-8,024
493	Cherokee	Columbus	1,113.0	487	117,150	99,096	-18,054
499	Cherokee	Galena	756.5	447	179,336	188,163	8,827
508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	927.0	481	192,977	202,606	9,629
103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	136.5	63	15,246	19,258	4,012
297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	286.3	82	0	0	0
219	Clark	Minneola	262.0	81	0	0	0
220	Clark	Ashland	222.0	73	0	0	0
379	Clay	Clay Center	1,354.5	355	0	0	0
333	Cloud	Concordia	1,068.9	452	108,725	92,677	-16,048
334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	256.5	128	30,892	53,761	22,869
243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	526.0	153	0	0	0
244	Coffey	Burlington	823.0	251	0	0	0
245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	246.5	81	0	0	0
300	Comanche	Commanche County	317.0	81	0	0	0
462	Cowley	Central	347.0	128	0	6,820	6,820
463	Cowley	Udall	364.0	100	0	0	0
465	Cowley	Winfield	2,359.9	951	0	111,132	111,132
470	Cowley	Arkansas City	2,639.1	1,493	598,992	629,082	30,090
471	Cowley	Dexter	152.0	47	0	0	0
246	Crawford	Northeast	561.5	334	134,001	140,821	6,820
247	Crawford	Cherokee	657.0	315	75,827	85,054	9,227
248	Crawford	Girard	1,007.0	423	101,905	83,048	-18,857
249	Crawford	Frontenac	850.0	287	0	0	0
250	Crawford	Pittsburg	2,710.1	1,577	632,692	664,387	31,695
294	Decatur	Oberlin	358.0	100	0	0	0
393	Dickinson	Solomon	372.0	113	0	0	0

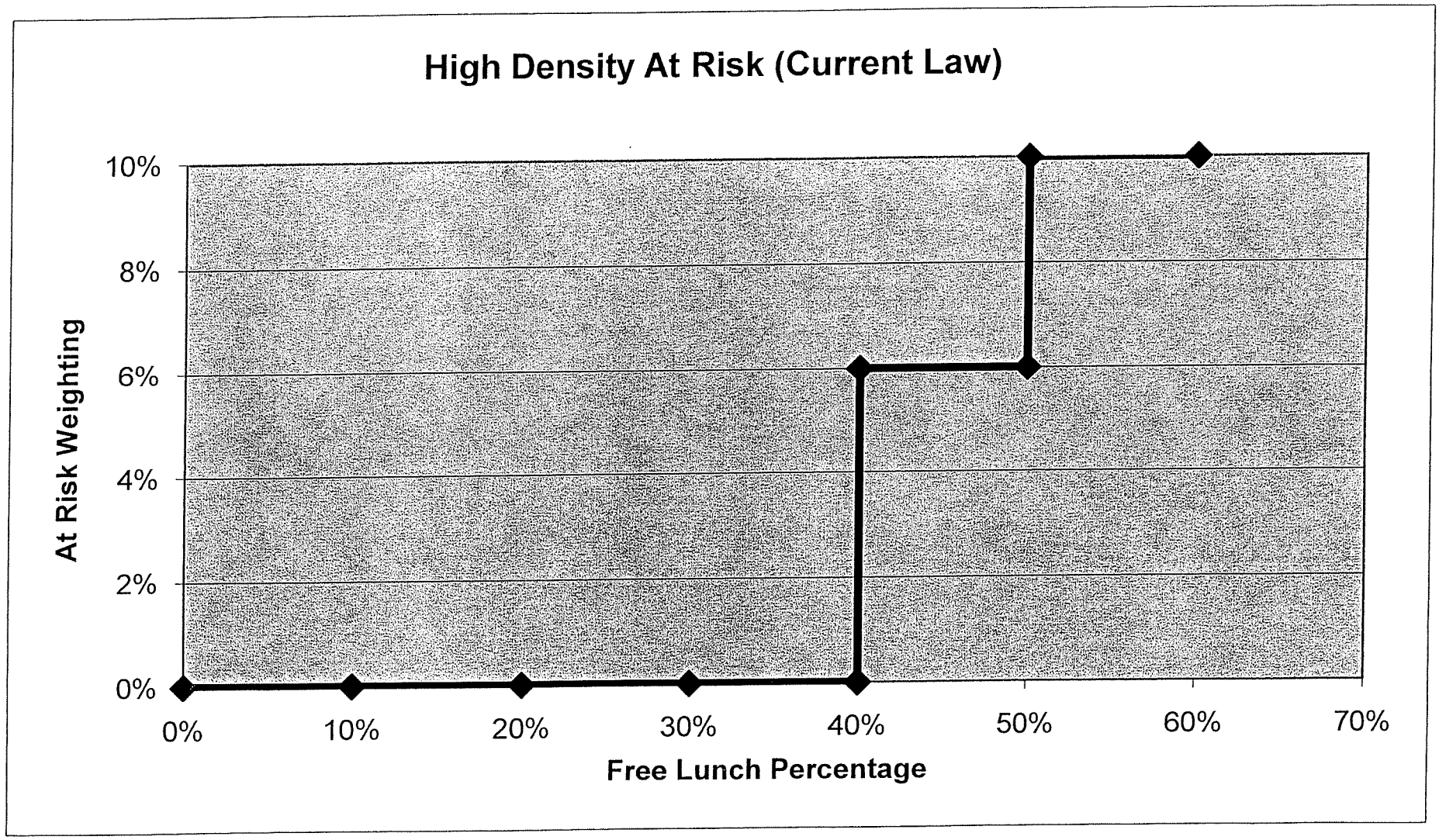
2/10/2010			Col 1	Col 1a	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2009-10	At-Risk	Current	Proposed	
			FTE Enroll	Students	High At Risk Aid	High At risk Aid	Difference
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(inc MILT/VIRT)	Hdct	$4,012	$4,012	(Col 3 - Col
435	Dickinson	Abilene	1,534.6	391	0	0	
473	Dickinson	Chapman	967.2	266	0	0	0
481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	413.0	140	0	0	0
487	Dickinson	Herington	506.1	211	50,952	30,892	-20,060
111	Doniphan	Doniphan West Schools	376.5	95	0	0	0
406	Doniphan	Wathena	411.0	102	0	0	0
429	Doniphan	Troy	348.5	100	0	0	0
486	Doniphan	Elwood	303.3	173	69,408	73,018	3,610
348	Douglas	Baldwin City	1,336.9	242	0	0	0
491	Douglas	Eudora	1,453.7	345	0	0	0
497	Douglas	Lawrence	10,668.9	2,806	0	0	0
347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerle	357.5	160	38,515	43,731	5,216
502	Edwards	Lewis	109.0	46	11,234	9,228	-2,006
282	Elk	West Elk	337.2	152	36,509	32,898	-3,611
283	Elk	Elk Valley	190.6	127	50,952	53,360	2,408
388	Ellis	Ellis	394.1	96	0	0	0
432	Ellis	Victoria	256.0	30	0	0	0
489	Ellis	Hays	2,843.8	959	0	0	0
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	625.0	208	0	0	0
328	Ellsworth	Lorraine	424.6	173	0	19,258	19,258
363	Finney	Holcomb	946.0	380	91,474	54,964	-36,510
457	Finney	Garden City	6,934.3	4,150	1,664,980	1,748,430	83,450
381	Ford	Spearville	358.0	58	0	0	0
443	Ford	Dodge City	5,832.1	4,121	1,653,345	1,735,992	82,647
459	Ford	Bucklin	244.7	95	0	10,030	10,030
287	Franklin	West Franklin	700.5	295	71,012	54,162	-16
288	Franklin	Central Heights	532.0	215	0	23,671	23,
289	Franklin	Wellsville	846.0	177	0	0	0
290	Franklin	Ottawa	2,444.2	1,082	260,379	281,241	20,862
475	Geary	Junction City	7,507.0	2,677	0	49,348	49,348
291	Gove	Grinnell	73.8	14	0	0	0
292	Gove	Wheatland	102.0	26	0	0	0
293	Gove	Quinter	266.5	63	0	0	0
281	Graham	Graham County	372.5	99	0	0	0
214	Grant	Ulysses	1,615.7	814	326,577	343,026	16,449
102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	658.7	221	0	0	0
371	Gray	Montezuma	244.8	74	0	0	0
476	Gray	Copeland	107.0	52	12,437	13,240	803
477	Gray	Ingalls	229.0	90	0	8,425	8,425
200	Greeley	Greeley County	214.0	75	0	0	0
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	230.2	80	0	0	0
389	Greenwood	Eureka	610.0	294	70,611	108,725	38,114
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	93.5	52	20,862	22,066	1,204
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	490.5	243	58,575	99,096	40,521
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	845.1	424	170,109	178,534	8,425
511	Harper	Attica	139.0	51	0	2,808	2,808
369	Harvey	Burrton	237.2	122	29,288	50,150	20,862
373	Harvey	Newton	3,408.2	1,454	349,846	309,726	-40,120
439	Harvey	Sedgwick	554.5	122	0	0	0
440	Harvey	Halstead	783.6	247	0	0	0
460	Harvey	Hesston	812.1	173	0	0	0
374	Haskell	Sublette	479.9	222	53,360	75,426	22,066
507	Haskell	Satanta	339.5	173	41,725	72,617	30,
227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	264.5	80	0	0	
228	Hodgeman	Hanston	74.5	25	0	0	0
335	Jackson	North Jackson	376.5	113	0	0	0

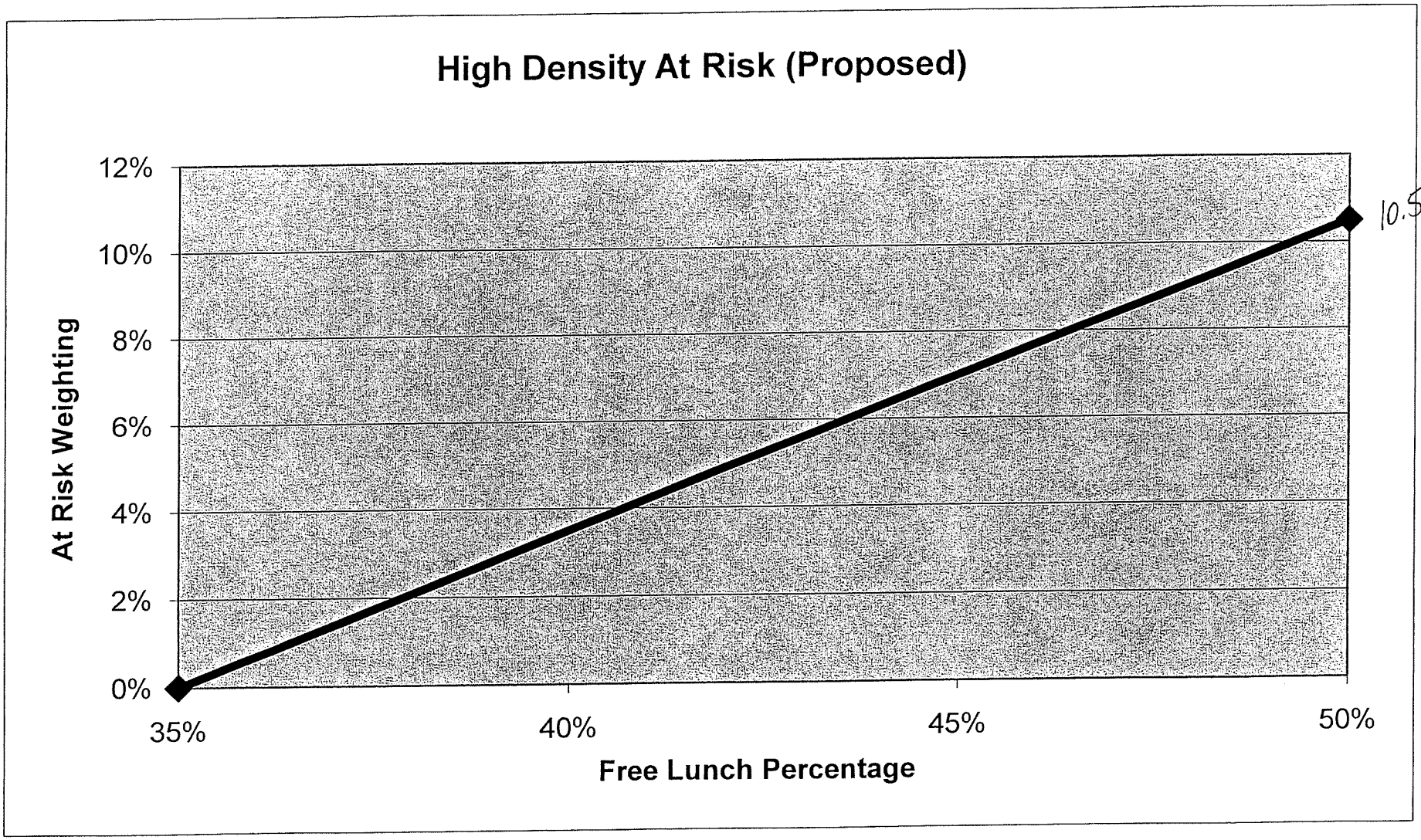
	2/10/2010		Col 1	Col 1a	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2009-10	At-Risk	Current	Proposed	
			FTE Enroll	Students	High At Risk Aid	High At risk Aid	Difference
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(inc MILT/VIRT)	Hdct	$4,012	$4,012	(Col 3 - Col 2)
336	Jackson	Holton	1,057.5	277	0	0	0
337	Jackson	Mayetta	908.2	300	0	0	0
338	Jefferson	Valley Falls	414.3	116	0	0	0
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	482.5	118	0	0	0
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	893.9	150	0	0	0
341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	540.1	273	109,528	115,144	5,616
342	Jefferson	McLouth	493.1	132	0	0	0
343	Jefferson	Perry	956.3	257	0	0	0
107	Jewell	Rock Hills	293.5	88	0	0	0
229	Johnson	Blue Valley	20,320.8	876	0	0	0
230	Johnson	Spring Hill	2,833.5	352	0	0	0
231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	4,567.5	1,102	0	0	0
232	Johnson	DeSoto	6,217.0	621	0	0	0
233	Johnson	Olathe	25,542.1	4,689	0	0	0
512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	26,559.6	6,406	0	0	0
215	Kearny	Lakin	628.5	293	70,611	90,270	19,659
216	Kearny	Deerfield	246.9	161	64,593	67,803	3,210
331	Kingman	Kingman	989.9	331	0	0	0
332	Kingman	Cunningham	178.6	50	0	0	0
422	Kiowa	Greensburg	206.0	52	0	3,611	3,611
424	Kiowa	Mullinville	223.4	28	0	0	0
474	Kiowa	Haviland	141.8	37	0	0	0
503	Labette	Parsons	1,230.7	685	274,822	288,463	13,641
504	Labette	Oswego	465.0	200	48,144	36,108	-12,036
505	Labette	Chetopa - St. Paul	497.6	238	57,372	80,240	22,868
506	Labette	Labette County	1,607.4	611	0	51,755	51,755
468	Lane	Healy	94.5	34	0	1,605	1,605
482	Lane	Dighton	244.5	79	0	0	0
207	Leavenworth	Ft. Leavenworth	2,037.5	97	0	0	0
449	Leavenworth	Easton	699.3	135	0	0	0
453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	3,887.0	1,907	765,088	803,202	38,114
458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	2,131.5	262	0	0	0
464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	1,860.8	452	0	0	0
469	Leavenworth	Lansing	2,502.5	407	0	0	0
298	Lincoln	Lincoln	340.0	145	34,904	31,294	-3,610
299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	139.5	43	0	0	0
344	Linn	Pleasanton	323.0	168	40,521	54,563	14,042
346	Linn	Jayhawk	519.1	223	53,761	48,144	-5,617
362	Linn	Prairie View	944.9	369	0	40,120	40,120
274	Logan	Oakley	413.4	148	0	3,210	3,210
275	Logan	Triplains	82.5	30	7,222	5,216	-2,006
251	Lyon	North Lyon Co.	506.6	163	0	0	0
252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	495.8	125	0	0	0
253	Lyon	Emporia	4,337.9	2,452	983,742	1,033,090	49,348
397	Marion	Centre	241.0	76	0	0	0
398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	325.9	155	37,312	47,342	10,030
408	Marion	Marion	579.3	166	0	0	0
410	Marion	Durham-Hills	587.3	149	0	0	0
411	Marion	Goessel	257.5	54	0	0	0
364	Marshall	Marysville	721.7	218	0	0	0
380	Marshall	Vermillon	527.5	144	0	0	0
488	Marshall	Axtell	295.0	63	0	0	0
498	Marshall	Valley Heights	366.5	157	37,713	34,503	-3,210
400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	997.7	203	0	0	0
418	McPherson	McPherson	2,262.3	616	0	0	0
419	McPherson	Canton-Galva	374.0	110	0	0	0

2/10/2010			Col 1	Col 1a	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
USD#	County Name	USD Name	2009-10 FTE Enroll (inc MILT/VIRT)	At-Risk Students Hdct	Current High At Risk Aid $4,012	Proposed High At risk Aid $4,012	Difference (Col 3 - Col
423	McPherson	Moundridge	418.0	104	0	0	
448	McPherson	Inman	456.0	62	0	0	0
225	Meade	Fowler	162.0	78	18,856	25,677	6,821
226	Meade	Meade	477.4	171	0	4,012	4,012
367	Miami	Osawatomie	1,137.5	581	233,097	244,732	11,635
368	Miami	Paola	2,033.1	510	0	0	0
416	Miami	Louisburg	1,676.0	232	0	0	0
272	Mitchell	Waconda	357.3	139	0	12,036	12,036
273	Mitchell	Beloit	746.9	177	0	0	0
436	Montgomery	Caney	828.6	303	0	26,479	26,479
445	Montgomery	Coffeyville	1,816.0	1,102	442,122	464,188	22,066
446	Montgomery	Independence	1,840.2	895	215,444	339,415	123,971
447	Montgomery	Cherryvale	887.2	395	95,084	155,666	60,582
417	Morris	Morris County	750.9	231	0	0	0
217	Morton	Rolla	199.0	81	19,659	12,437	-7,222
218	Morton	Elkhart	643.1	300	120,360	126,378	6,018
441	Nemaha	Sabetha	926.6	211	0	0	0
442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	436.3	77	0	0	0
451	Nemaha	B & B	186.5	24	0	0	0
101	Neosho	Erie	506.5	212	0	22,066	22,066
413	Neosho	Chanute	1,818.6	867	208,624	308,523	99,899
106	Ness	Western Plains	164.0	84	33,701	35,306	1,605
303	Ness	Ness City	291.0	66	0	0	0
211	Norton	Norton	689.3	211	0	0	0
212	Norton	Northern Valley	196.5	98	23,671	32,898	9,227
213	Norton	West Solomon	38.0	14	0	0	
420	Osage	Osage City	644.2	223	0	0	
421	Osage	Lyndon	427.0	79	0	0	0
434	Osage	Santa Fe	1,061.5	324	0	0	0
454	Osage	Burlingame	317.0	99	0	0	0
456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	263.0	147	58,976	61,785	2,809
392	Osborne	Osborne	331.9	161	38,916	58,976	20,060
239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	620.5	163	0	0	0
240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	607.5	179	0	0	0
495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	886.0	361	87,060	58,174	-28,886
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	150.1	25	0	0	0
110	Phillips	Thunder Ridge	235.5	86	0	0	0
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	629.1	190	0	0	0
326	Phillips	Logan	180.5	79	18,856	18,054	-802
320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	1,305.0	245	0	0	0
321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	1,124.9	379	0	0	0
322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	318.5	90	0	0	0
323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	845.1	162	0	0	0
382	Pratt	Pratt	1,109.4	344	0	0	0
438	Pratt	Skyline	342.5	80	0	0	0
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	312.2	110	0	0	0
308	Reno	Hutchinson	4,661.7	2,443	980,132	1,029,078	48,946
309	Reno	Nickerson	1,147.0	546	131,594	190,169	58,575
310	Reno	Fairfield	305.1	148	35,707	52,557	16,850
311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	258.4	62	0	0	0
312	Reno	Haven	1,001.5	291	0	0	0
313	Reno	Buhler	2,145.5	562	0	0	0
109	Republic	Republic County	473.0	170	0	0	
426	Republic	Pike Valley	248.0	90	0	1,204	1,2
376	Rice	Sterling	530.5	169	0	0	0
401	Rice	Chase	139.5	85	34,102	35,707	1,605

	2/10/2010		Col 1	Col 1a	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2009-10	At-Risk	Current	Proposed	
			FTE Enroll	Students	High At Risk Aid	High At risk Aid	Difference
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(inc MILT/VIRT)	Hdct	$4,012	$4,012	(Col 3 - Col 2)
405	Rice	Lyons	800.7	475	190,570	200,199	9,629
444	Rice	Little River	320.0	87	0	0	0
378	Riley	Riley County	684.5	122	0	0	0
383	Riley	Manhattan	5,958.3	1,483	0	0	0
384	Riley	Blue Valley	217.5	43	0	0	0
269	Rooks	Palco	147.5	57	0	0	0
270	Rooks	Plainville	368.2	103	0	0	0
271	Rooks	Stockton	288.0	85	0	0	0
395	Rush	LaCrosse	294.5	122	29,288	19,659	-9,629
403	Rush	Otis-Bison	177.0	53	0	0	0
399	Russell	Paradise	125.4	29	0	0	0
407	Russell	Russell	945.5	380	91,474	55,366	-36,108
305	Saline	Salina	7,050.5	3,235	778,729	988,958	210,229
306	Saline	Southeast of Saline	690.8	87	0	0	0
307	Saline	Ell-Saline	468.0	85	0	0	0
466	Scott	Scott County	869.7	326	0	32,497	32,497
259	Sedgwick	Wichita	46,444.3	29,876	11,986,251	12,585,644	599,393
260	Sedgwick	Derby	6,330.7	2,057	0	0	0
261	Sedgwick	Haysville	4,780.6	1,903	458,170	276,427	-181,743
262	Sedgwick	Valley Center	2,553.7	581	0	0	0
263	Sedgwick	Mulvane	1,855.0	395	0	0	0
264	Sedgwick	Clearwater	1,275.4	232	0	0	0
265	Sedgwick	Goddard	4,911.2	768	0	0	0
266	Sedgwick	Maize	6,381.7	688	0	0	0
267	Sedgwick	Renwick	1,945.7	175	0	0	0
268	Sedgwick	Cheney	784.9	133	0	0	0
480	Seward	Liberal	4,375.0	2,977	1,194,372	1,254,151	59,779
483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	725.0	460	184,552	193,780	9,228
345	Shawnee	Seaman	3,552.1	803	0	0	0
372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	743.6	114	0	0	0
437	Shawnee	Auburn Washburn	5,412.0	1,159	0	0	0
450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	3,405.3	796	0	0	0
501	Shawnee	Topeka	13,292.0	8,610	3,454,332	3,627,249	172,917
412	Sheridan	Hoxie	288.0	67	0	0	0
352	Sherman	Goodland	900.0	355	0	37,713	37,713
237	Smith	Smith Center	433.0	133	0	0	0
349	Stafford	Stafford	268.9	94	22,467	14,844	-7,623
350	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	328.5	127	0	0	0
351	Stafford	Macksville	265.0	122	29,288	17,252	-12,036
452	Stanton	Stanton County	463.0	217	52,156	72,216	20,060
209	Stevens	Moscow	187.8	102	24,473	38,916	14,443
210	Stevens	Hugoton	983.9	491	118,354	205,414	87,060
353	Sumner	Wellington	1,663.0	701	168,905	140,821	-28,084
356	Sumner	Conway Springs	514.9	139	0	0	0
357	Sumner	Belle Plaine	657.0	227	0	0	0
358	Sumner	Oxford	327.5	92	0	0	0
359	Sumner	Argonia	179.5	47	0	0	0
360	Sumner	Caldwell	234.0	112	26,880	40,521	13,641
509	Sumner	South Haven	222.0	67	0	0	0
314	Thomas	Brewster	98.0	27	0	0	0
315	Thomas	Colby	919.1	275	0	0	0
316	Thomas	Golden Plains	204.5	93	22,467	27,282	4,815
208	Trego	WaKeeney	411.2	95	0	0	0
329	Wabaunsee	Alma	473.7	89	0	0	0
330	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee East	499.5	144	0	0	0
241	Wallace	Wallace	200.0	62	0	0	0

2/10/2010			Col 1	Col 1a	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2009-10	At-Risk	Current	Proposed	
			FTE Enroll	Students	High At Risk Aid	High At risk Aid	Difference
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(inc MILT/VIRT)	Hdct	$4,012	$4,012	(Col 3 - Col
242	Wallace	Weskan	103.0	30	0	0	
108	Washington	Washington Co. Schools	396.5	128	0	0	0
223	Washington	Barnes	329.8	81	0	0	0
224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	280.5	64	0	0	0
467	Wichita	Leoti	426.5	188	45,336	47,743	2,407
387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	183.5	99	39,719	41,725	2,006
461	Wilson	Neodesha	718.2	318	76,629	75,024	-1,605
484	Wilson	Fredonia	732.1	299	0	41,725	41,725
366	Woodson	Woodson	398.5	196	47,342	71,414	24,072
202	Wyandotte	Turner	3,785.7	2,243	899,892	944,826	44,934
203	Wyandotte	Piper	1,635.0	182	0	0	0
204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	2,366.5	868	0	40,922	40,922
500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	18,941.7	15,572	6,247,486	6,560,021	312,535
TOTALS			454,261.8	170,856	40,885,887	44,055,370	3,169,483


High Density At Risk (Current Law)
At Risk Weighting
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
Free Lunch Percentage


High Density At Risk (Proposed)
12%
10%
8%
6%
4%
2%
0%
At Risk Weighting
35%
40%
45%
50%
Free Lunch Percentage
10.5%