

MINUTES OF THE SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jay Emler at 10:30 a.m. on February 2, 2010, in Room 548-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Alan Conroy, Kansas Legislative Research Department
J. G. Scott, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Michael Steiner, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Dylan Dear, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Reagan Cussimano, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Jill Wolters, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Daniel Yoza, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Theresa Kiernan, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Melinda Gaul, Chief of Staff
Shirley Jepson, Committee Assistant
James Fisher, Intern

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Lindsay Holwick, Director Special Projects, Kansas Bioscience Authority (KBA)
Dale Dennis, Deputy Commissioner of Education, Department of Education
Robert Van Crum, Government Affairs Specialist, Blue Valley USD 229
Jennifer Crow, Topeka USD 501
Bill Reardon, Lobbyist, Kansas City USD 500
Mark Tallman, Assistant Executive Director/Advocacy, Kansas Association of School Boards
Diane Gjerstad, Wichita Public Schools

Others attending:

See attached list.

Introduction of proposed legislation

Senator McGinn moved to introduce legislation concerning construction contracts relating to hospitals (9rs1693). The motion was seconded by Senator Kelly. Motion carried on a voice vote.

Senator McGinn moved to introduce legislation concerning "clean up" of construction contracts legislation relating to school districts (9rs1648). The motion was seconded by Senator Teichman. Motion carried on a voice vote.

Senator Schodorf moved to introduce legislation relating to school districts and medicaid replacement (9rs1648). The motion was seconded by Senator Teichman. Motion carried on a voice vote.

Hearing on SCR 1625 - Urging the federal government to act aggressively in addressing the threats of bioterrorism and to move quickly to advance the sale of Plum Island.

Jill Wolters, Office of Revisor of Statutes, explained that **SCR 1625**, relating to the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF), states that NBAF offers the only long-term solution to secure the nation's food supply and agricultural economy through integrated biosafety research, testing and evaluation of agricultural and public health threats. The resolution urges Congress to advance the sale of Plum Island Animal Disease Center and fund NBAF (Attachment 1).

Lindsay Holwick, Director Special Projects, Kansas Bioscience Authority, presented testimony in support of **SCR 1625** (Attachment 2). Ms. Holwick's testimony included a report from the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism which concluded that risks are increasing in a number of areas for the United States: (1) the crossroads of terrorism and proliferation in the poorly governed regions of Pakistan; (2) the proliferation of biological and nuclear materials, and (3) the potential erosion of international nuclear security, treaties, and norms as we enter a nuclear energy

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renaissance. Ms. Holwick requested the Committee's support of **SCR 1625**.

There were no other proponents, opponents or neutrals to appear before the Committee.

The hearing on SCR 1625 was closed.

Senator Vratil moved to recommend SCR 1625 favorably for passage. The motion was seconded by Senator Teichman. Motion carried on a voice vote.

Hearing on SB 21 - School districts; special capital outlay levy for insurance and utility services.

Chairman Emler noted that the Committee had a first hearing on **SB 21** on March 5, 2009; however, took no action at that time. Requests for a second hearing have been received from several school districts.

Theresa Kiernan, Office of Revisor of Statutes, explained that **SB 21** would authority school districts to impose a special capital outlay 2 mill levy to be used for utilities and certain insurances. The levy would not be equalized and would be in effect up to 2 years. The school district would need to publish a resolution and the action would be subject to a protest petition.

Responding to a question from the Committee, Ms. Kiernan stated that the current capitol outlay mill levy was originally set at 4 mills and extended to 8 mills by the Legislature.

Dale Dennis, Deputy Commissioner of Education, Department of Education, stated that the mill levy associated with **SB 21** would be in addition to the current capital outlay mill levy. Additionally, a protest petition against the 2 mill levy in **SB 21** would have no affect on the current capital outlay mill levy. To avoid confusion, Mr. Dennis suggested that the legislation be amended to name a different fund to receive the funding for utilities and insurance rather than the current capital outlay fund.

Senator Vratil presented testimony in support of **SB 21**, stating that the statute provides for additional funding for school districts during the economic crisis (Attachment 3). The Senator agreed that the bill should be amended to rename the account to receive the funds to avoid confusion.

The Committee expressed concern that the legislation does not provide equalization for the school districts, noting that smaller school districts would not receive sufficient funding to cover costs.

A copy of information relating to school district enrollment, assessed valuation, revenue raised from 2 mills and revenue raised per pupil, prepared by the Division of Fiscal and Administrative Services, Department of Education, was distributed to the Committee (Attachment 4).

Robert Vancrum, Government Affairs Specialist, Blue Valley USD 229, presented testimony in support of **SB 21** (Attachment 5). Mr. Vancrum indicated that the bill should be amended to allow school district to continue levying the special capital outlay 2 mill levy "until the Base State Aid Per Pupil (BSAPP) is again set at \$4,433".

Jennifer Crow, representing Topeka USD 501, presented testimony in support of **SB 21** (Attachment 6). Ms. Crow indicated that it would take a full 5 mills to cover the District's major insurance and utility costs.

Bill Reardon, Lobbyist, Kansas City USD 500, presented testimony in opposition to **SB 21** (Attachment 7). Mr. Reardon disagreed with the legislation because it was not equalized and could result in future litigation, as well as broadens the acceptable list of capital outlay expenditures to include insurance and utility costs. Mr. Reardon suggested that a more equal approach would be to increase the statewide mill levy for education.

The Committee expressed concern that this legislation would put an extra burden on property owners.

Mark Tallman, Assistant Executive Director/Advocacy, Kansas Association of School Boards (KASB), presented testimony in opposition to **SB 21** (Attachment 8). Mr. Tallman noted the disparity between what

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district could raise without equalization and voiced a concern with the 2-year limitation, noting the difficulty of removing the funding once it is in place.

The Committee suggested it might be appropriate to allow school districts flexibility in use of existing capital outlay funds.

Diane Gjerstad, Wichita Public Schools, presented testimony in opposition to **SB 21** (Attachment 9). Ms. Gjerstad stated that the first priority of Capital Outlay should be to restore equalization state aid.

There were no other proponents, opponents or neutrals to appear before the Committee.

The hearing on SB 21 was closed.

Subcommittee Guidelines

Additional guidelines for Subcommittees to use as they address agency budgets for FY 2011 were distributed to the Committee (Attachment 10).

Adjournment

The next meeting is scheduled for February 3, 2010.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

SENATE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

DATE: February 2, 2010

NAME	REPRESENTING
Bob Vancrum	Blue Valley USD 229
Lindsay Hawick	CTPA
Sean Milroy	CAPITOL STRATEGIES
Julia Thomas	JOB
Ron Seiber	KARA
Travis Lowe	Little Govt Relations
Jennifer Crow	USD 501
Bice Reardon	USD 500
Mark Tallman	KASB
Taylor Concanan	
Erik Wisner	KOA
Jim Reckets	Western Energy
Rodney Robinson	Western Energy
Greg Hayer	Western Energy
Dale M. Davis	KSDP
TERRY FORSYTH	KNEA
Bruce Burns	Western Energy
Missy Taylor	KFE
Tracy Russell	SQE
Bill Brady	SFFF
Mick Urban	ONEOK, Inc.
KOB MEELY	KENNEDY & ASSOC.
M. K. Kuttles	KGL, Inc.

Office of Revisor of Statutes
300 S.W. 10th Avenue
Suite 010-E, Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1592
Telephone (785) 296-2321 FAX (785) 296-6668

MEMORANDUM

To: Chairman Emler and members of the Senate Ways and Means Committee
From: Jill Ann Wolters, Senior Assistant Revisor
Date: February 2, 2010
Subject: SCR 1625

Senate Concurrent Resolution 1625 urges Congress to fund the construction of the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF) and urges the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to advance the sale of Plum Island Animal Disease Center.

The whereas clauses state that NBAF offers the only long-term solution to secure the nation's food supply and agricultural economy through integrated biosafety research, testing, and evaluation of agricultural and public health threats; in 2006, DHS implemented an exhaustive three-year selection process that chose Kansas as the best home on the merits for a new research facility to protect the American food supply and agriculture economy; throughout the review, Kansas was noted for its internationally recognized animal health research expertise, state-of-the-art research and industry infrastructure, and deep agricultural heritage—all of which will significantly accelerate research efforts; in January 2009, DHS sited the NBAF in Manhattan on the campus of KSU based upon the unanimous recommendation of a panel of biocontainment experts; the State recognizes this threat and has committed to partner with the DHS and the United States Department of Agriculture to initiate NBAF related research during the construction of the NBAF in order to accelerate its critical mission of protecting our nation's agriculture economy; once construction is completed, the NBAF will serve as the nation's premier research facility for developing vaccines and countermeasures for diseases that threaten livestock and other animals, which agricultural and bioterrorism experts consider an urgent national priority; the State recognizes the vital role NBAF will play in the future to securing our country from natural and deliberate threats to our food supply, agricultural economy and public health posed by dangerous foreign animal diseases; and urges the federal government to act aggressively in addressing the threats of bioterrorism.

The resolve clauses state that the construction and operations of the NBAF must be accelerated to eliminate the capability gap, and provide the research, testing, and evaluation necessary to secure the nation's food supply and agricultural economy; urges Congress provide for funding to ensure the timely construction and operations of the NBAF and that the DHS and the General Services Administration to move quickly to sell Plum Island; and copies of this resolution be provided to the President, Vice President, Secretary of DHS, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate homeland security appropriations subcommittees, the Kansas congressional delegation and Governor Mark Parkinson.

Senate Ways & Means Cmte
Date 2-02-2010
Attachment 1



Funding Moves the NBAF Forward with Mission of Protecting the American Food Supply and Agriculture Economy

OLATHE, Kan. — With the mission of protecting the American food supply and agriculture economy, the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) is an urgent national priority, and fiscal year 2011 funding from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will ensure the project stays on track.

The department announced today it will work with Congress to dedicate \$40 million from previously unobligated funds to move forward with construction of the NBAF in Manhattan, Kan., pushing cumulative funding for the project to more than \$150 million.

U.S. Sen. Sam Brownback underscored the importance of the DHS action.

“Even in this very tough economic climate, the NBAF is mission critical to keep our food supply safe,” Brownback said. “I appreciate the administration acknowledging the importance of the NBAF and DHS for re-purposing \$40 million for NBAF funding this year. This will keep the project on schedule in a fiscally responsible way.”

Other Kansas leaders also commented on the DHS action.

U.S. Sen. Pat Roberts: “Secretary Napolitano and Under Secretary O’Toole have assured us from day one they are committed to this important project. Given critical security challenges and scarce federal dollars, this significant \$40 million investment reflects that continued commitment.”

U.S. Rep. Jerry Moran: “Just last week, a bipartisan commission gave the federal government an ‘F’ for failing to prepare for the threat of biological terrorism. When it comes to the security of America’s food supply and our agriculture economy, failure is not an option. The NBAF is a must if we are to secure our country from biological attacks. I am pleased DHS has budgeted dollars to keep NBAF in Manhattan on track.”

U.S. Rep. Lynn Jenkins: “It is critical to our nation’s security that the NBAF continues to move forward. I am pleased that DHS remains committed to bringing the NBAF to Kansas and has budgeted \$40 million to ensure NBAF construction moves forward. I will continue working with my colleagues in Kansas and with DHS to ensure we do not lose any speed on this project.”

U.S. Rep. Dennis Moore: “I, along with the rest of the Kansas congressional delegation, have worked hard to bring the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility to Kansas, which will create much-needed jobs in Kansas and make our food supply less vulnerable to terrorism. I commend President Obama’s commitment to fiscal responsibility and am pleased that he has found already existing funds that can be reprogrammed to fully fund the development of the NBAF in the coming year. The NBAF is a crucial component in our country’s national security, and it should be funded as such.”

U.S. Rep. Todd Tiahrt: “As the NBAF project in Manhattan continues to take shape, we will be working closely with DHS on its commitment to re-program \$40 million for the facility at K-State. The Kansas facility will play a central role in protecting our nation’s food supply and providing security for our agriculture economy. We remain committed to seeing this project through to completion.”

Kansas Bioscience Authority president **Tom Thornton:** “There is a critical gap in our nation’s biosecurity. The NBAF plugs that gap, and Kansas is uniquely positioned to accelerate its work with our tremendous research assets, infrastructure, and expertise.”

A national coalition of public- and private-sector NBAF proponents and subject-matter experts, including key agriculture groups and veterinary experts, have urged the federal government to move forward without delay on the state-of-the-art research facility.

The NBAF, which will be built at Kansas State University, will serve as the nation’s premier research center for combating agriculture’s vulnerability to naturally occurring diseases or agro-terrorism.

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Prevention of WMD Proliferation and Terrorism Report Card

An Assessment of the U.S. Government's Progress
in Protecting the United States from Weapons of
Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism

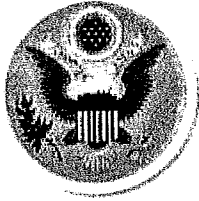
January 2010

Bob Graham, Chairman • Jim Talent, Vice Chairman



U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM
SUBCOMMITTEE ON WMD PROLIFERATION AND TERRORISM

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COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PROLIFERATION AND TERRORISM

January 26, 2010

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi

United States House of Representatives
235 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable John A. Boehner

United States House of Representatives
1011 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Harry Reid

United States Senate
528 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Mitch McConnell

United States Senate
361-A Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Speaker Pelosi, Majority Leader Reid, Minority Leader Boehner, and Minority Leader McConnell:

In December 2008 in accordance with the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-53), the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism submitted its report, *World at Risk*.

That report assessed the nation's activities, initiatives, and programs to prevent weapons of mass destruction proliferation and terrorism and provided concrete recommendations to address these threats.

The Commission found several areas where the risks to the United States are increasing: the crossroads of terrorism and proliferation in the poorly governed regions of Pakistan, the proliferation of biological and nuclear materials, and technology, and the potential erosion of international nuclear security, treaties, and norms as we enter a nuclear energy renaissance.

In 2009, the Commission was authorized for an additional year of work, to assist Congress and the Administration to improve understanding of its findings and turn its concrete recommendations into actions.

In accordance with that authorization, the Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission, based upon close consultation with Commissioners, hereby submit a report card assessing the U.S. Government's progress in protecting the United States from weapons of mass destruction proliferation and terrorism.

This report card provides an assessment of the progress that the U.S. government has made in implementing the recommendations of the Commission. It is our hope that by identifying areas of progress, as well as those in need of further attention, appropriate action will be taken to mitigate the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction to the United States.

We thank you for the opportunity to extend the work of the Commission and for the honor of allowing us to serve our country.

Respectfully submitted,

Senator Bob Graham
Chairman

Senator Jim Talent
Vice Chairman

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COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PROLIFERATION AND TERRORISM

January 26, 2010

The Honorable Barack Obama

President of the United States

The White House

Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

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Respectfully submitted,

Senator Bob Graham
Chairman

Senator Jim Talent
Vice Chairman

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Overview

In December 2008, the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism released a unanimous threat assessment: Unless the world community acts decisively and with great urgency, it is more likely than not that a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) will be used in a terrorist attack somewhere in the world by the end of 2013. That weapon is more likely to be biological than nuclear.

Less than a month after this assessment, then Director of National Intelligence Mike McConnell publicly endorsed it.

The assessment was based on four factors.

- First, there is direct evidence that terrorists are trying to acquire weapons of mass destruction.
- Second, acquiring WMD fits the tactical profile of terrorists. They understand the unique vulnerability of first-world countries to asymmetric weapons—weapons that have a far greater destructive impact than the power it takes to acquire and deploy them. The airplanes that al Qaeda flew into the World Trade Center were asymmetric weapons.
- Third, terrorists have demonstrated global reach and the organizational sophistication to obtain and use WMD. As recent actions by al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula demonstrate, the al Qaeda network is expanding through international partnerships. In particular, it is well within their present capabilities to develop and use bioweapons. As the Commission's report, *World at Risk*, found, if al Qaeda recruits skilled bioscientists, it will acquire the capability to develop and use biological weapons.
- Fourth, the opportunity to acquire and use such weapons is growing exponentially because of the global proliferation of nuclear material and biological technologies.

Almost fourteen months have passed since the Commission issued its *World at Risk*. That means nearly a quarter of the five-year margin of shrinking safety has passed.

During that time, the risk has continued to grow.

This is not meant to question the good faith or deny the dedication of anyone in the government. The fact is that first-world democracies are particularly vulnerable to asymmetric attack, especially from organizations that have no national base and therefore, are undeterred by the threat of retaliation. So although everyone wants to prevent such attacks, and the government made progress toward that end in certain areas, the forces and factors that imperil the country have been outracing defensive efforts and overwhelming good intentions.

It is possible that fortuitous circumstances may reduce the anticipated risk. Outside forces may change and render more benign the groups that are working against us, or as in the case of the Detroit-bound flight on Christmas Day, an attack may occur but fail in execution to the point that the destructive impact is minimal.

But the United States cannot count on such good fortune. Plans must be based on the assumption that what is likely to occur, given the current trajectory of risk, WILL occur, unless the trajectory is reversed. And on the

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current course, what is likely to occur within a very few years is an attack using weapons of mass destruction—probably a bioweapon—that will fundamentally change the character of life for the world's democracies.

In reaction to the Christmas Day attack, President Barack Obama stated that he would do everything in his power to support the men and women in intelligence, law enforcement and homeland security to ensure they have the tools and resources to keep America safe. He promised to “leave no stone unturned in seeking better ways to protect the American people.” It is in this spirit of protecting America that the Commission made its recommendations, and it is in this spirit that the report card was developed.

The assessment is not a good one, particularly in the area of biological threats. While the government has made progress on preventing such attacks, it is simply not paying consistent and urgent attention to the means of responding quickly and effectively so that they no longer constitute a threat of mass destruction. The failures did not begin with the current group of leaders. Each of the last three Administrations has been slow to recognize and respond to the biothreat. The difference is that the danger has grown to the point that we no longer have the luxury of a slow learning curve. The clock is ticking, and time is running out.

Failure to Understand Nature of Biothreat

The evolution of the nature of the threat is nowhere more pronounced than in the area of biological weapons. A revolution in biotechnology continues, expanding potentially dangerous dual-use capabilities across the globe. As the delayed response to H1N1 has demonstrated, the United States is woefully behind in its capability to rapidly produce vaccines and therapeutics, essential steps for adequately responding to a biological threat, whether natural or man-made.

H1N1 came with months of warning. But even with time to prepare, the epidemic peaked before most Americans had access to vaccine. A bioattack will come with no such warning. Response is a complex series of links in a chain of resilience necessary to protect the United States from biological attacks. Rapid detection and diagnosis capabilities are the first links, followed by providing actionable information to federal, state, and local leaders and the general public; having adequate supplies of appropriate medical countermeasures; quickly distributing those countermeasures; treating and isolating the sick in medical facilities; protecting the well through vaccines and prophylactic medications; and in certain cases, such as anthrax, environmental cleanup. We conclude that virtually all links are weak, and require the highest priority of attention from the Administration and Congress.

The Chair and Vice Chair believe that this lack of preparedness and a consistent lack of action, even on fundamental issues like provision of adequate high-level expertise and investment in medical countermeasures, is a symptom of a failure of the U.S. government to grasp the threat of biological weapons.

Whereas the Administration has demonstrated a keen understanding of the nuclear threat and has set in motion a series of policies that all hope will bear fruit, there has been no equal sense of urgency displayed towards the threat of a large-scale biological weapons attack.

Positive Strides to Address Nuclear Threat

President Obama has undertaken substantial effort to bolster the nonproliferation regime. From his April 2009 speech in Prague to his chairmanship of a United Nations Security Council meeting on the subject and plans for a Global Summit on Nuclear Security, he is attempting to bend current trend lines.

We have some concerns in the nuclear arena, particularly regarding the Administration's failure to prevent the lapse of verification mechanisms established under the START treaty. Ensuring their continuation was very important and insufficient attention was paid to it.

The U.S. government has placed priority on Iran and North Korea, and much attention and resources have been spent on Pakistan, but progress has been slow. The Chair and Vice Chair are gravely concerned about these regions. Recognizing the limited leverage the United States has in addressing them and the time-consuming nature of diplomacy, as the Administration works to deepen global resolve to act, we underscore the unacceptable consequences of failure.

The U.S. government must strengthen the nonproliferation regime, develop more effective policies to eliminate terrorist havens in Pakistan, and galvanize allies to stop the Iranian and North Korean nuclear weapons programs.

Iran and North Korea

No grade is provided for Iran and North Korea in recognition of the broad nature and ambition of the Commission's recommendation to "stop the Iranian and North Korean nuclear weapons programs." In *World at Risk*, the Commission stated that because of the dynamic international environment, it would not address the precise tactics that should be employed by the next administration to achieve this strategic objective. However, the nuclear aspirations of Iran and North Korea pose immediate and urgent threats to their respective regions and to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which could trigger a dangerous cascade of proliferation.

The actions of both countries in the past year have only increased these threats. Iran has rebuffed negotiating efforts, been exposed in its pursuit of a covert uranium enrichment site, and stated its intention to build additional facilities in defiance of UN Security Council mandates. It has also violently crushed its own domestic political opposition. North Korea has conducted both nuclear and missile tests. With Iran, the Administration has reacted with extreme patience but now appears poised to push for strengthened sanctions (a step supported by the House of Representatives in a sanctions bill passed in December 2009). Regarding North Korea, the Administration succeeded in tightening multilateral sanctions on the country with Security Council Resolution 1874, but direct diplomatic engagement has failed to bring North Korea back into the six-nation talks. The Commission is deeply concerned with these events and the time that has been lost in 2009. Failure to stop Iran and North Korea could result in a cascade of proliferation, which would dramatically increase the likelihood of the use of weapons of mass destruction.

Failure on Government Reform and Building a National Security Workforce

As former members of the U.S. Senate, the Chair and Vice Chair are enormously frustrated at the inability of Congress to reform its own oversight of the nation's homeland security agency.

The Chair and Vice Chair recognize the immense domestic challenges faced by Congress and the new Administration over the past year, including the financial crisis and health care reform, but believes that there should have been room for the structural procedures necessary to face the critical national security issue of protecting Americans from WMD threats.

As an independent branch of the U.S. government, Congress has an essential role to play in ensuring our national security—through authorization, appropriation, and oversight. It is essential to the safety of the American citizen that these functions are carried out competently.

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For instance, the authorization, appropriation, and oversight for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) are spread across more than 80 committees and subcommittees. This ensures that Congress will continue to lack a deep understanding of the important and interrelated security and intelligence policy issues that face the nation. This fragmentation guarantees that much of what Congress does will be duplicative and disjointed.

Oversight of DHS should be removed from legacy committees and focused within the House and Senate Homeland Security Committees.

The refusal of Congress, as the nation's elected representatives, to pull congressional authority together into one coherent oversight body is both self-serving and conspicuous, suggesting that individual concerns for "turf" supersede the legislature's willingness to assume responsibility to ensure national security.

Although the executive branch has made improvements in integrating the efforts of various departments and agencies, much work remains, as demonstrated by the Detroit-bound flight on Christmas Day. That thwarted attack exposed not only the inability of various intelligence agencies to provide protection, but also the inability of Congress to provide oversight.

In addition, both the Administration and Congress are well aware of the need to substantially improve how our federal departments, agencies, and the national laboratories hire and retain highly skilled personnel. The aging of our national security workforce has been a growing problem for over a decade, and yet little has been done by either branch of government.

If these long-standing deficiencies in executive agency operations and congressional oversight of homeland security, intelligence, and other crosscutting 21st century issues are not corrected, the United States will remain woefully underprepared to respond to the growing WMD threat.

The Commission emphasized in *World at Risk* that there is a vital connection between the process of making decisions and decisions made, or not made. In other words, if the process is balkanized; if there are no "integrators" to make sure agencies or committees work together; if experienced, senior officials are not put into the crucial positions, then the people can expect that little or nothing will be done—despite the good will of top authorities.

Progress on Citizen and Community Preparedness

A well-informed, organized, and engaged citizenry remains the country's greatest resource. The federal government has made some progress in supporting the development of preparedness and resilience of state and local governments, business and non-profit communities, and individual citizens. Efforts, such as development of a checklist that citizens can use to ensure the readiness of their local governments, need to be expanded to ensure that all communities and citizens are prepared in the event of a WMD attack.

Grading System

This report card uses letter grades to assess the U.S. government's progress in implementing the Commission's recommendations. The grades are based on close consultation with Commissioners, but the final assessments are those of the Chair and Vice Chair.

The letter grades take into consideration the scope of the recommendations and assess the level of attention paid, commitment demonstrated, and actual steps taken. The grades reflect the level of progress based upon what is both realistic and essential, given the urgency and complexity of the threats the country faces. Each grade is accompanied by text that discusses key details, considers the long-term nature of some goals, and offers recommended actions that can lead to significant improvement.

Some of our recommendations can be implemented by the President making a decision or the President and Congress passing a law or appropriating money. Others require working with foreign governments to persuade them to change their attitudes and behavior. Our grades reflect an appreciation of this difference.

Grades are not provided for every one of the 13 recommendations and 49 actions outlined in *World at Risk*. Rather, 17 grades are given, highlighting the issues of highest priority for protecting the American people from WMD threats. They are grouped into four main areas: Biological Risk, Nuclear Risk, Government Reform, and Citizen Engagement. Within each area the recommendations are listed in order of weighted importance, with those of the highest priority appearing first. The full 13 recommendations from *World at Risk* are provided starting on page 15.

Grade

- A** Recommendations fully adopted or significant steps taken towards implementation of longer term goals
- B** Serious action taken/commitment demonstrated, not yet complete
- C** Initial steps taken, but significant follow-up action required
- D** Limited initial steps (e.g, action limited to one committee or chamber of Congress)
- F** No attention or action taken
- I** Incomplete—not realistic to assess in the timeframe allowed

Biological Risks

Enhance the nation's capabilities for rapid response to prevent biological attacks from inflicting mass casualties.



World at Risk recommendation 1-5

The lack of U.S. capability to rapidly recognize, respond, and recover from a biological attack is the most significant failure identified in this report card. Deterrence of bioterrorism rests upon the ability of the nation to mitigate the effects of an attack. Unfortunately, there is no national plan to coordinate federal, state, and local efforts following a bioterror attack, and the United States lacks the technical and operational capabilities required for an adequate response. These technical and operational capabilities are each links in a chain, critical to the strength of the attack response. Weakness in any capability leads to a diminished response, and diminished effectiveness in deterring an attack.

Rapid detection and diagnosis capabilities are the first links in the chain, followed by: providing actionable information to federal, state, and local leaders and the general public; having adequate supplies of appropriate medical countermeasures; quickly distributing those countermeasures; treating and isolating the sick in medical facilities; protecting the well through vaccines and prophylactic medications; and in certain cases, such as anthrax, environmental cleanup.

The United States is seriously lacking in each of these vital capabilities.

Especially troubling is the lack of priority given to the development of medical countermeasures—the vaccines and medicines that would be required to mitigate the consequences of an attack. Congress created the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority Advanced Development Fund to promote the development of new vaccines, drugs, and production processes required to meet the modern threats from man-made and naturally occurring epidemics. The estimated cost of developing the medical countermeasures required to meet the threats identified by the Department of Homeland Security is \$3.4 billion a year for the next five years. Appropriation for FY 2010 is less than one tenth of that. In addition, there have been several attempts by the Administration and Congress to “raid” the BioShield Strategic Reserve Fund for programs not associated with national security.

In *World at Risk*, the Commission unanimously concluded that bioterrorism was the most likely WMD threat to the world. The capability to deter and respond to bioterrorism depends upon the strength of all links in the biodefense chain. Virtually all links are weak and require the highest priority of attention from the Administration and Congress.

Improving the capabilities to rapidly recognize, respond, and recover from a bioterrorism attack has great dual-benefit in that it will significantly enhance public health infrastructures and medical capacities to deal with naturally occurring diseases and other disasters.

Tighten government oversight of high-containment laboratories.

World at Risk *recommendation 1-3*



The Commission recommended that government oversight be tightened so that governmental policies are consistent, enforceable, and promote important bioscience research. However, regulatory fragmentation remains the norm. There are too many agencies at the federal, state, and local levels that regulate pathogens, in sometimes conflicting ways. Congress bears primary responsibility for the needed reforms to tighten the oversight of these dangerous pathogens.

Following the Commission's recommendation for a review of the domestic program, many government, academic, associations, and private sector studies came to similar conclusions regarding the importance of eliminating duplicative regulations, and organizing pathogens into risk categories. Most agree that the highest risk pathogens, deserving the most stringent controls, number closer to eight than the 80 pathogens currently on the Select Agent List.

The Senate Homeland Security and Government Reform Committee has acted on the Commission's recommendations in the *WMD Prevention and Preparedness Act of 2009*. We applaud its efforts to address laboratory security. But work by one Committee in one House of Congress does not represent the kind of urgent and comprehensive action that *World at Risk* called for. The full Senate should take up the Committee Bill, a companion bill should be introduced and moved quickly through the House, and both bodies should act expeditiously in considering and resolving the inevitable differences of opinion that arise in the passage of such legislation.

As stated in *World at Risk*, the Commission is firm in its conclusion that the Secretary of Health and Human Services should have the lead for laboratory security of human pathogens.

A Presidential directive could be used to improve some of these deficiencies.

Conduct a comprehensive review of the domestic program to secure dangerous pathogens.

World at Risk *recommendation 1-1*



The Administration has completed several reports since the Commission made its recommendations in December 2008, focusing on many of the areas identified for security review, including laboratory security, reliability and trustworthiness of employees who have access to dangerous pathogens and research facilities, and federal oversight of high-containment laboratory research. This was a specific recommendation in the report, and we are pleased that it was quickly accomplished. But reports and reviews alone will not protect us; the next step is to integrate and implement the conclusions of these reports into a national strategy that ensures laboratory safety and security without impeding the pace of scientific progress.

Strengthen domestic and global disease surveillance networks.

World at Risk *recommendations 2-3 & 1-5*



The nation's ability to recognize a disease emergency—whether it is man-made or naturally occurring—is the first link in a chain that leads to a robust public health response. Once a disease is detected, important

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information about the disease must be rapidly communicated to all those who are susceptible. The sick must be treated, the well protected, and the outbreak eventually contained. If any part of this chain is weak or broken, as it currently is, an adequate response is not possible. Surveillance is a key part of biodefense preparedness because it would help reduce the impact of an attack. The *WMD Prevention and Preparedness Act of 2009* addresses many of the Commission's concerns regarding global disease surveillance networks. This legislation has not been enacted.

As demonstrated during the recent H1N1 pandemic, domestic disease surveillance has been inadequate. The United States does not have the diagnostic testing capabilities required, and has a fragmented surveillance network. The Administration has developed plans to increase global surveillance disease networks; this progress on the international front is the reason our grade is as high as it is. However, the domestic situation needs attention and improvement. Currently our government cannot determine how many people have contracted a disease even during a pandemic such as H1N1, which was foreseen for many months. That is not acceptable.

This grade could be raised by developing a strategy and an implementation and funding plan for a more robust disease detection and reporting network within the United States.

Propose a new action plan for achieving universal adherence to the Biological Weapons Convention.

World at Risk recommendation 2-4



In December 2009, the National Security Council released the *National Strategy for Countering Biological Threats*. The Chair and Vice Chair commend this ground-breaking initiative that provides national guidance for integrated actions intended to prevent biological terrorism and other significant outbreaks of infectious disease. During the past year, the U.S. Department of State has held a number of productive international meetings in preparation for the 2011 Biological Warfare Convention (BWC) 7th Review Conference. We were pleased to see the Administration's rejection of efforts to restart BWC Protocol negotiations, recognizing that it is virtually impossible to verify compliance with the spread of dual-use advanced biotechnology around the world. However, U.S. policy on biological weapons cannot rest solely on opposition of the BWC Protocol. In order to provide leadership at the 2011 BWC Conference, the United States will have to take the necessary steps at home to enhance its ability to prevent biological terrorism, such as passage and rapid implementation of the *WMD Prevention and Preparedness Act of 2009*. To earn an A on this recommendation the U.S. Department of State must develop a full action plan for increasing international adherence to the biological weapons ban.

Develop a national strategy for advancing bioforensic capabilities.

World at Risk recommendation 1-2



An Interagency Bioforensics Strategy has been finalized and approved by the U.S. Office of Science and Technology Policy and exceeds the criteria stated in the Commission's recommendations. Implementation is underway and expected to be completed early in 2010. These steps should be incorporated into the White House strategy for prevention of biothreats.

Nuclear Risks

Implement a comprehensive policy toward Pakistan.

World at Risk recommendation 6



In *World at Risk*, the Commission recommended that the President and Congress should implement a comprehensive policy that engages Pakistan and other countries to eliminate terrorist safe havens, secure nuclear and biological materials, counter and defeat extremist ideology, and constrain a nascent nuclear arms race in Asia. Although significant action has been taken towards these ends, the situation in Pakistan continues to deteriorate and remains precarious. Because the long term impact of these initiatives cannot be realistically assessed at this point, the Chair and Vice Chair, therefore, provide an incomplete grade and the following recognition of what has been done and what remains to be completed.

Congress and the Administration took an important step in this regard by passing the *Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009*, which provides \$7.5 billion in aid to Pakistan over five years, tripling economic aid to the country and seeking to balance motivation of the military to address urgent security threats to the United States and Pakistan alike with substantial support for the country's people and civilian institutions. President Obama has given this priority attention to the region, appointing a high-profile envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan, and encouraging Pakistan, to press harder to eliminate al Qaeda safe havens. The Pakistani Army has stepped up military efforts along the border of Afghanistan, and the Chair and Vice Chair commend the Administration for continuing efforts to target the al Qaeda leadership in the region.

As part of a new strategy for the war in Afghanistan, President Obama has called for "an effective partnership with Pakistan." Militarily, the "surge" of troops to Afghanistan coupled with increased support for Pakistan's offensive against al Qaeda and Taliban extremists in previously ungoverned territory constitutes what General David Petraeus has called a "hammer and anvil" strategy. For that strategy to be successful, the "hammer" and the "anvil" must both be continued at the same time to provide coordinated and simultaneous pressure on both sides of the border. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral Mike Mullen, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, and leaders of the U.S. intelligence community have been frequent visitors to their counterparts in this undertaking. Moreover, we applaud the Administration for sustaining an accelerated campaign to eliminate a large number of al Qaeda leaders in the area. On the ideological front, the latest Pew Global Attitudes poll shows overall trend lines improving on Pakistani attitudes towards al Qaeda, Osama bin Laden, and the Taliban. Indeed, the poll shows that unfavorable views towards the Taliban and al Qaeda have nearly doubled since last year to 70% and 61% respectively.

However, while these efforts are important, Pakistan remains in crisis, with an increasing number of bold attacks on well-guarded military, police, and UN targets. We are pleased that the Pakistani government appears to be taking serious military action to combat insurgents, but other factors contributing to its precarious position have not been satisfactorily addressed. Pakistan is reportedly expanding its arsenal of nuclear weapons, a development that heightens concerns about the security of its nuclear stockpile and fuels, and which would run counter to another recommendation of the Commission, developing a policy to contain a nascent nuclear arms race in South Asia.

The U.S. Department of State has expanded efforts to secure biological research laboratories that possess stocks of dangerous pathogens and to promote a culture of biosafety in Pakistan. It is beginning to work with

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the U.S. Department of Defense on this front, but further interagency coordination, especially with the intelligence community, is needed to adequately address this risk.

A good grade on Pakistan will require improvements on several fronts, including military success as measured by secured territory and elimination of al Qaeda safe havens; development success, as measured by numbers of hospitals, roads, power plants, and schools (with well-trained teachers), as well as by rising literacy rates (particularly among women in the tribal areas); and ideological success as measured by improvement in Pakistani views of the United States (currently among the lowest in the world with only 16 percent favorability, according to recent Pew Global Attitudes surveys).

Work with Russia to reduce dangers of WMD.

World at Risk recommendation 7



President Obama has made relations with Russia a priority, focusing especially on cooperation in combating nuclear danger. The results so far, however, are limited, as the Russian government has proved a difficult and often reluctant partner. At the July Obama-Medvedev summit, the two leaders endorsed a number of ongoing initiatives that the Commission had recommended, including (1) deepening their commitments to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) and the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI); (2) strengthening the ability of other nations to implement UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540; (3) broadening long-term cooperation to further increase the level of security of nuclear facilities around the world; (4) sustaining nuclear security upgrades in Russia; (5) expanding capabilities to combat illicit trafficking of nuclear materials and radioactive substances; and (6) working jointly to repatriate research reactor highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuel. Permanent working groups have been established to accelerate these efforts.

We are pleased about Russian support for the United States in securing passage of UNSCR 1887 on nonproliferation and disarmament, toughening UN Security Council sanctions on North Korea, and joining the United States in leading in the upcoming Global Nuclear Security Summit, where Russia has agreed to host the follow-up. In addition, the United States and Russia have worked together in achieving an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) agreement on Russia's International Uranium Enrichment Center at Angarsk.

The Chair and Vice Chair lament the failure of the Administration to anticipate the urgent necessity for extending important verification and monitoring provisions of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) prior to the treaty's lapse on December 5, 2009. As of this writing, these provisions have not been extended. Though negotiations continue with the hope of reaching an agreement soon, the negotiation of technical annexes and the need to then gain legislative approval in both countries will further delay the reinstatement of an important facet of the U.S.-Russian nuclear relationship, something the Commission noted was crucial to lessening the threat of nuclear terrorism. The Administration can raise this grade by taking concrete steps to further GICNT and PSI, by reinvigorating cooperative biological threat reduction programs in Russia, by making progress on limiting fissile nuclear material, and by completing a post-START verification and monitoring mechanism.

Strengthen the nonproliferation regime.

World at Risk recommendation 3



The Chair and Vice Chair applaud President Obama's leadership in putting the danger of nuclear proliferation

and nuclear terrorism at the top of his national security agenda, as evidenced by his first foreign policy speech abroad in Prague last April, his chairmanship of the UN Security Council in September, and his initiative to assemble key heads of state in Washington this spring for a Global Nuclear Security Summit. After many years of essentially no growth in the IAEA budget, the United States succeeded in reaching agreement on a real, if modest, funding boost (2.7%) and increased its own 2009 voluntary contribution by 20 percent. The Administration also won approval of a UN Security Council Resolution reaffirming the importance of nonproliferation and endorsing many of the Commission's recommendations.

We are also pleased that the IAEA Board of Governors passed a resolution authorizing the Director General to conclude and implement a Russian proposal to establish a reserve of low enriched uranium (LEU) for supply to the IAEA for its member states. Other efforts, including seeking measures to restrict the spread of dangerous enrichment and reprocessing technologies, are ongoing but have yet to bear fruit. Much must still be done to enhance the IAEA's authorities. The Administration needs to report on how well the IAEA is meeting its own nuclear safeguards timeliness detection goals, whether these goals are tough enough to provide timely warning, and where the IAEA is unlikely to be able to get timely warning of a military diversion under any circumstances. Also, despite some effort in Congress, the government has yet to implement Title V of the Nonproliferation Act of 1978 by reporting on U.S. cooperation with developing nations to develop non-nuclear alternative energy sources and to create a non-nuclear energy peace corps. Finally, we believe that Congress and the President may need to further reform the oversight of the approval of proposed nuclear cooperative agreements. The nuclear proliferation assessments that must accompany proposed agreements, such as the U.S.-Russian civilian nuclear cooperative agreement, deserve greater attention and review by Congress.

The Administration can improve its grade on this front by taking concrete steps, including supporting congressional initiatives where appropriate, to strengthen the safeguards system, to expand near-real time and wide-area surveillance, to require foreign visitors to IAEA safeguarded sites to be registered and accounted for, and most importantly, to make progress in reversing trends in North Korea and Iran. The Administration can also improve its grade by taking concrete steps to constrain the spread of enrichment and reprocessing technologies. We also reaffirm the language in *World at Risk* that the United States should discourage, to the extent possible, the use of financial incentives in the promotion of nuclear power.

Review cooperative nuclear security programs.

World at Risk *recommendation 4*



President Obama took a significant step in announcing a new international effort to secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world within four years and in April 2010 will host a Global Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, D.C. An inter-agency review of nuclear cooperative security programs is underway and implementation plans are being developed. While indications to date have been positive, much remains to be done. Funding for programs like the Department of Energy's Global Threat Reduction Initiative, which actually decreased for fiscal year 2010, will have to be increased if the President's four-year goal is to be reached. Decisions on key positions for moving these programs forward, particularly in the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Agency, have been delayed. Appropriate resources for nuclear cooperative security programs, completion of detailed implementation plans, and progress at the Global Nuclear Security Summit, will be needed to raise this grade and to achieve President Obama's stated goals.

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Government Reform

Reform congressional oversight to better address intelligence, homeland security, and crosscutting 21st-century national security missions.



World at Risk *recommendation 9*

Congress has a responsibility not only to authorize and appropriate necessary national security missions, but also to provide effective oversight of those efforts. Regular oversight hearings should be held, but should avoid duplication and disjointedness. Congress has failed to take even the relatively easy first steps to consolidate oversight authority of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The estimated number of committees and subcommittees that oversee DHS ranges from 82 to 108. Virtually no progress has been made since consolidation was first recommended by the 9/11 Commission in 2004. The Commission also recommended that Congress should create an Intelligence Subcommittee in the Appropriations Committee in both chambers with jurisdiction over the National Intelligence Program and the Military Intelligence Program budgets. Limited action has been taken on this recommendation. To improve this failing grade, the leadership of both parties, and in both chambers, must make the public commitment to begin this needed consolidation. Then they must begin to implement the commitment in 2010, even if it takes several years to complete.

Implement education and training programs to recruit and retain the next generation of national security experts.



World at Risk *recommendation 11*

The unwillingness of successive administrations and congresses to address in any responsible manner the growing shortfall in our national security workforce—a problem identified as far back as the 1999 Hart-Rudman report—represents a fundamental failure of government. This shortage in personnel will significantly diminish the nation's ability to address a growing number of security issues. Several of the necessary programs, such as Boren scholarships funded by the National Security Education Program, already exist, but they lack sufficient scale and continuity of funding and political support in the Administration and Congress to meet growing personnel shortages in intelligence, defense, space, security, and at the national laboratories.

Proposals like that of the Director of National Intelligence to establish an Intelligence Officer Training Corps, modeled on the military's ROTC program, are critical to provide future scientific and engineering personnel as well as linguistic and area studies for developing capable analysts. While the use of contract personnel fills some vacancies, the practice is overly expensive, creates no lasting organizational expertise, and is, at best, a short-term solution to a long-term problem. What needs to be done is known and the national consequences of not hiring a sufficient number of qualified individuals are understood. Therefore, the decision of both the Administration and Congress to not adequately fund needed recruitment and retention programs, to include joint-duty assignments, is an inexcusable failure. To judge this situation as anything other than an abject failure, both the Administration and Congress must commit to spending what is required to recruit, hire, train, and retrain a qualified, motivated national security workforce.

Integrate, under a single overarching strategy, efforts to coordinate, integrate, and deliver foreign assistance, public diplomacy, and strategic communications.



World at Risk recommendation 12

The Commission recommended that the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the U.S. Agency for International Development and other offices, should take the lead in building organic capability within the civilian agencies of the U.S. government to deliver foreign assistance, public diplomacy, and strategic communications. In May, following a 60-day review, President Obama created a Global Engagement Directorate in the NSC to drive comprehensive policies that integrate diplomacy, communications, international development and assistance, and domestic engagement and outreach in pursuit of a host of national security objectives, including those related to homeland security. The U.S. Department of State is working on a congressionally mandated Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) to guide diplomatic and development efforts, and in August, the president issued a new Presidential Study Directive (PSD) to review U.S. global development programs toward a more strategic and coordinated development policy. Interim QDDR results are expected to be released in February, followed by issuance of the PSD. Completion of the QDDR is tentatively expected in July 2010. Congress is also weighing in with introduction of the *Initiating Foreign Assistance Reform Act of 2009* in the House and the *Foreign Assistance Revitalization and Accountability Act of 2009* in the Senate. These are all positive steps, but the extent to which these efforts result in a coordinated overarching strategy, and particularly the extent to which public diplomacy and strategic communications are included in these largely development focused reviews, remains to be seen.

Designate a White House principal advisor for WMD proliferation and terrorism.



World at Risk recommendation 8

The Administration adopted the Commission's recommendation by appointing a WMD coordinator. However, this step has not fully addressed the reasoning behind the Commission's recommendation. In *World at Risk*, the Commission expressed concern that there is a long history of cases in which policy tradeoffs were required between nonproliferation and geopolitical interests. In virtually all cases, economic and geopolitical considerations trumped nonproliferation concerns. In order to ensure that nonproliferation concerns are fully heard and understood, it is critical that an official with sufficient senior-level interagency authority and direct access to the president be in charge of WMD proliferation and terrorism. No such official currently exists. To improve this grade and to truly ensure the protection of the United States, such an official should be appointed as rapidly as possible.

Create a more efficient and effective policy coordination structure by restructuring the National Security Council (NSC) and Homeland Security Council (HSC).



World at Risk recommendation 8

The President integrated the NSC and HSC shortly after taking office and is to be commended for taking this first important step. If the United States is going to successfully pull together the various departments and agencies of the federal government, integration must begin at the top. Next, however, the executive branch faces the infinitely more difficult and infinitely more important challenge of improving interagency cooperation. On that front, there has been little progress over the past year, or any meaningful efforts by Congress to drive this larger issue.

Citizen and Community Preparedness

Practice greater openness of public information so that citizens better understand the WMD threat.



World at Risk recommendation 13

There is evidence that the current Administration is taking positive steps to be open with the public about the WMD threat. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)'s ready.gov website with its links to other government agencies has been improved and has become a comprehensive source of information for citizens interested in preparing ahead of time in the event of an emergency, be it a natural disaster, pandemic, or WMD attack. In developing the soon to be released first Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (a guide to homeland security policies, programs, and missions), DHS included an on-line exchange with the U.S. public as well as outreach to 11,000 mission partners from the federal, state, local, and tribal levels. In July 2009, DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano established the Homeland Security Advisory Task Force to assess the effectiveness of the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System in informing the public about terrorist threats and communicating protective measures within government and throughout the private sector. The Task Force recommended changes to the color-coded system, but no action has yet been taken. These are significant efforts to reengage and inform the American citizenry. However, further thoughtful work is needed if the American people are to become decidedly more aware of and prepared for the threats the nation faces.

Work with a consortium of state and local governments to improve preparedness in the event of a WMD attack.



World at Risk recommendation 13

In January 2009, DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano issued a series of Action Directives, including reviews of current state and local intelligence-sharing as well as state, local, and tribal integration. The DHS 2010 budget request also seeks to establish an Office of Stakeholder Relations, which would act as the primary conduit between DHS and state, local, and tribal governments. In addition, in March 2009, FEMA released the *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101*, which provides planning guidance and advocates for a hybrid planning system to better link together federal, state, local, and tribal officials. The federal government must continue these efforts and become a stronger advocate for citizen, community, state, and regional preparedness to effectively respond to recurring natural disasters. This should include partnering with the private sector and non-governmental organizations, particularly through organizations such as Business Executives for National Security (BENS). By properly organizing and preparing for natural disasters, similar to the organizational model used by BENS, communities and states will acquire most of the capabilities needed to respond in the event of a man-made disaster, or WMD attack, and clearly identify those capabilities that must be reinforced. Until all states have reached a level of preparedness appropriate for their needs, DHS and Congress must become more effective advocates for preparedness through an ongoing effort—and that level of preparedness must be sustained.

World at Risk Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION 1: The United States should undertake a series of mutually reinforcing domestic measures to prevent bioterrorism: (1) conduct a comprehensive review of the domestic program to secure dangerous pathogens, (2) develop a national strategy for advancing bioforensic capabilities, (3) tighten government oversight of high-containment laboratories, (4) promote a culture of security awareness in the life sciences community, and (5) enhance the nation's capabilities for rapid response to prevent biological attacks from inflicting mass casualties.

RECOMMENDATION 2: The United States should undertake a series of mutually reinforcing measures at the international level to prevent biological weapons proliferation and terrorism: (1) press for an international conference of countries with major biotechnology industries to promote biosecurity, (2) conduct a global assessment of biosecurity risks, (3) strengthen global disease surveillance networks, and (4) propose a new action plan for achieving universal adherence to and effective national implementation of the Biological Weapons Convention, for adoption at the next review conference in 2011.

RECOMMENDATION 3: The United States should work internationally toward strengthening the nonproliferation regime, reaffirming the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons by (1) imposing a range of penalties for NPT violations and withdrawal from the NPT that shift the burden of proof to the state under review for noncompliance; (2) ensuring access to nuclear fuel, at market prices to the extent possible, for non-nuclear states that agree not to develop sensitive fuel cycle capabilities and are in full compliance with international obligations; (3) strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency, to include identifying the limitations to its safeguarding capabilities, and providing the agency with the resources and authorities needed to meet its current and expanding mandate; (4) promoting the further development and effective implementation of counterproliferation initiatives such as the Proliferation Security Initiative and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism; (5) orchestrating consensus that there will be no new states, including Iran and North Korea, possessing uranium enrichment or plutonium-reprocessing capability; (6) working in concert with others to do everything possible to promote and maintain a moratorium on nuclear testing; (7) working toward a global agreement on the definition of "appropriate" and "effective" nuclear security and accounting systems as legally obligated under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540; and (8) discouraging, to the extent possible, the use of financial incentives in the promotion of civil nuclear power.

RECOMMENDATION 4: The new President should undertake a comprehensive review of cooperative nuclear security programs, and should develop a global strategy that accounts for the worldwide expansion of the threat and the restructuring of our relationship with Russia from that of donor and recipient to a cooperative partnership.

RECOMMENDATION 5: As a top priority, the next administration must stop the Iranian and North Korean nuclear weapons programs. In the case of Iran, this requires the permanent cessation of all of Iran's nuclear weapons-related efforts. In the case of North Korea, this requires the complete abandonment and dismantlement of all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs. If, as appears likely, the next administration seeks to stop these programs through direct diplomatic engagement with the Iranian and North Korean governments, it must do so from a position of strength, emphasizing both the benefits to them of abandoning their nuclear weapons programs and the enormous costs of failing to do so. Such engagement must be backed by the credible threat of direct action in the event that diplomacy fails.

RECOMMENDATION 6: The next President and Congress should implement a comprehensive policy toward Pakistan that works with Pakistan and other countries to (1) eliminate terrorist safe havens through military, economic, and diplomatic means; (2) secure nuclear and biological materials in Pakistan; (3) counter and defeat extremist ideology; and (4) constrain a nascent nuclear arms race in Asia.

RECOMMENDATION 7: The next U.S. administration should work with the Russian government on initiatives to jointly reduce the danger of the use of nuclear and biological weapons, including by (1) extending some of the essential verification and monitoring provisions of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty that are scheduled to expire in 2009; (2) advancing cooperation programs such as the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, and the Proliferation Security Initiative; (3) sustaining security upgrades at sensitive sites in Russia and elsewhere, while finding common ground on further reductions in stockpiles of excess highly enriched uranium; (4) jointly encouraging China, Pakistan, and India to announce a moratorium on the further production of nuclear fissile materials for nuclear weapons and to reduce existing nuclear military deployments and stockpiles; and (5) offering assistance to other nations, such as Pakistan and India, in achieving nuclear confidence-building measures similar to those that the United States and the USSR followed for most of the Cold War.

RECOMMENDATION 8: The President should create a more efficient and effective policy coordination structure by designating a White House principal advisor for WMD proliferation and terrorism and restructuring the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.

RECOMMENDATION 9: Congress should reform its oversight both structurally and substantively to better address intelligence, homeland security, and crosscutting 21st-century national security missions, such as the prevention of weapons of mass destruction proliferation and terrorism.

RECOMMENDATION 10: Accelerate integration of effort among the counterproliferation, counterterrorism, and law enforcement communities to address WMD proliferation and terrorism issues; strengthen expertise in the nuclear and biological fields; prioritize pre-service and in-service training and retention of people with critical scientific, language, and foreign area skills; and ensure that the threat posed by biological weapons remains among the highest national intelligence priorities for collection and analysis.

RECOMMENDATION 11: The United States must build a national security workforce for the 21st century.

RECOMMENDATION 12: U.S. counterterrorism strategy must more effectively counter the ideology behind WMD terrorism. The United States should develop a more coherent and sustained strategy and capabilities for global ideological engagement to prevent future recruits, supporters, and facilitators.

RECOMMENDATION 13: The next administration must work to openly and honestly engage the American citizen, encouraging a participatory approach to meeting the challenges of the new century.

For full text of the report, visit www.preventwmd.gov.

About the Commission

Congress established the bipartisan Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism to address the grave threat that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction poses to the United States.

The Commission is a legacy of both the Joint Inquiry into Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001, and the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (the 9/11 Commission). The reports produced by these Commissions explained to the American people how and why the U.S. government failed to discover that terrorists, operating from Afghanistan, were infiltrating the United States in order to use a most unconventional resource—commercial airplanes—as weapons that would kill thousands of people. Those Commissions looked at the past. This Commission looks to the future.

The Commission's report, *World at Risk*, was published in December 2008 with the finding that the U.S. government has yet to fully adapt to the current circumstance of terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.

Recognizing the urgency in this assessment, Congress took the unprecedented step of authorizing an additional year of work by the Commission to assist Congress and the Administration to turn these recommendations into actions. Specifically, the report identifies 13 recommendations consisting of 49 actions that Congress and the Administration should take to change the trajectory of risk.

The full report is available at www.preventwmd.gov.

Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism

Original Commissioners

Senator Bob Graham, Commission Chairman
Senator Jim Talent, Commission Vice Chairman
Graham T. Allison
Robin Cleveland
Stephen G. Rademaker
Congressman Timothy Roemer
Wendy R. Sherman
Henry D. Sokolski
Rich Verma

Commission Staff, 2009—2010

Colonel Randall Larsen, USAF (Retired), Executive Director
Lindsey R. Neas, Chief of Staff
Gigi Kwik Gronvall, Science Advisor
David Lampen, Technology Assistant
Jay Lavender, Communications Advisor
Carmen MacDougall, Communications Director
Susan Perez, Administrative Assistant
Sara E. Rubin, Communications Associate
Daniel P. Sullivan, Senior Professional Staff
Peter D. Zimmerman, Science Advisor

The Commission would like to thank Jamie Gorelick, Partner, and Keith Murphy, Associate, of WilmerHale for serving as General Counsel and Associate Counsel.

State of Kansas

JOHN VRATIL
SENATOR, ELEVENTH DISTRICT
JOHNSON COUNTY
LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE
1-800-432-3924



Vice President Kansas Senate

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AND RULES
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KANSAS CRIMINAL
CODE RECODIFICATION
COMMISSION

Testimony Presented to
Senate Ways and Means Committee
By Senator John Vratil
February 2, 2010
Concerning Senate Bill 21

Good morning! Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the Senate Ways and Means Committee in support of Senate Bill (SB) 21. Senate Bill 21 seeks to allow local boards of education to levy a tax of up to two mills on taxable tangible property in a school district for a maximum period of one year.

The school district would place the revenue generated by the tax proposed under SB 21 in a special capital outlay fund which would be used to pay the costs of the school district's utility services and insurance. The revenue could also be used to pay a portion of the principal and interest on bonds issued by cities under the authority of K.S.A. 12-1774 and amendments thereto, for the financing of redevelopment projects located within the school district.

Prior to levying the tax, the school district would be required to publish a resolution announcing its intent and seeking approval to levy the additional tax. The resolution would be subject to a protest petition. If a protest petition is not filed, the tax would be levied.

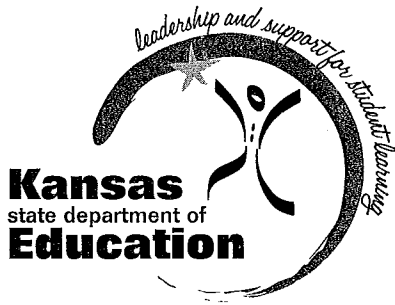
Please support Senate Bill 21. It is an additional opportunity for local relief as school districts move through the financial challenges facing them and our state in the next few years.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Vratil".

HOME
9534 LEE BLVD.
LEAWOOD, KS 66206
(913) 341-7559
jvratil@lathropgagage.com

DISTRICT OFFICE
10851 MASTIN BLVD.
SUITE 1000
OVERLAND PARK, KS 66210-2007
(913) 451-5100
FAX (913) 451-0875

Senate Ways & Means Cmte
Date 2-02-2010
Attachment 3



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

January 15, 2009

TO: Senate Ways and Means Committee

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Deputy
Commissioner of Education

SUBJECT: Two Mills

As per your request, attached is a computer printout (SF9010) which provides what two mills would raise in each unified school district and a per pupil amount.

This information has been provided in county order and low to high on Column 4.

COLUMN EXPLANATION

Column 1 -- 2007-08 FTE enrollment

2 -- 2007-08 Assessed valuation

3 -- Revenue raised from 2 mills (Column 2 x .002 mills)

4 -- Revenue raised per pupil (Column 3 ÷ 1)

17-009			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MILT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0256	Allen	Marmaton Valley	332.0	14,881,917	29,764	90
D0257	Allen	Iola	1,437.0	44,712,908	89,426	62
D0258	Allen	Humboldt	507.5	25,896,275	51,793	102
D0365	Anderson	Garnett	1,109.8	60,301,903	120,604	109
D0479	Anderson	Crest	230.0	14,254,946	28,510	124
D0377	Atchison	Atchison County	692.0	38,784,843	77,570	112
D0409	Atchison	Atchison	1,575.6	79,981,623	159,963	102
D0254	Barber	Barber Co.	526.0	65,248,149	130,496	248
D0255	Barber	South Barber Co.	220.0	34,390,399	68,781	313
D0354	Barton	Claffin	252.0	20,997,199	41,994	167
D0355	Barton	Ellinwood	425.0	28,443,438	56,887	134
D0428	Barton	Great Bend	2,973.8	126,428,572	252,857	85
D0431	Barton	Hoisington	595.6	33,679,526	67,359	113
D0234	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	1,909.4	78,137,603	156,275	82
D0235	Bourbon	Uniontown	452.5	13,890,401	27,781	61
D0415	Brown	Hiawatha	892.4	52,702,712	105,405	118
D0430	Brown	Brown County	635.5	20,292,725	40,585	64
D0205	Butler	Bluestem	631.9	28,449,359	56,899	90
D0206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	539.7	33,475,525	66,951	124
D0375	Butler	Circle	1,589.6	150,914,651	301,829	190
D0385	Butler	Andover	4,293.4	226,171,205	452,342	105
D0394	Butler	Rose Hill	1,706.9	53,865,437	107,731	63
D0396	Butler	Douglass	796.1	23,724,786	47,450	60
D0402	Butler	Augusta	2,163.0	76,247,132	152,494	71
D0490	Butler	El Dorado	2,074.0	155,726,120	311,452	150
D0492	Butler	Flinthills	294.4	15,185,888	30,372	103
D0284	Chase	Chase County	438.0	41,012,281	82,025	187
D0285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	138.0	7,886,547	15,773	114
D0286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	380.5	18,577,143	37,154	98
D0404	Cherokee	Riverton	813.7	29,104,209	58,208	72
D0493	Cherokee	Columbus	1,157.5	55,736,293	111,473	96
D0499	Cherokee	Galena	722.0	13,986,698	27,973	39
D0508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	913.7	24,904,320	49,809	55
D0103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	143.0	16,361,738	32,723	229
D0297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	307.5	29,406,687	58,813	191
D0219	Clark	Minneola	277.0	19,835,221	39,670	143
D0220	Clark	Ashland	208.6	34,620,365	69,241	332
D0379	Clay	Clay Center	1,354.7	63,870,333	127,741	94
D0333	Cloud	Concordia	1,053.3	46,108,339	92,217	88
D0334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	242.4	17,739,704	35,479	146
D0243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	557.9	25,516,626	51,033	91
D0244	Coffey	Burlington	828.3	379,205,927	758,412	916
D0245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	262.0	19,798,066	39,596	151
D0300	Comanche	Comanche County	319.7	55,529,128	111,058	347
D0462	Cowley	Central	348.0	12,495,651	24,991	72
D0463	Cowley	Udall	394.7	14,601,971	29,204	74
D0465	Cowley	Winfield	2,397.1	98,870,999	197,742	82
D0470	Cowley	Arkansas City	2,744.4	80,739,696	161,479	59
D0471	Cowley	Dexter	188.8	6,456,142	12,912	68
D0246	Crawford	Northeast	554.5	15,808,634	31,617	57
D0247	Crawford	Cherokee	736.5	27,223,960	54,448	74
D0248	Crawford	Girard	1,006.9	34,733,138	69,466	69
D0249	Crawford	Frontenac	788.0	22,294,210	44,588	57

11-09			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MILT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0250	Crawford	Pittsburg	2,565.0	150,778,436	301,557	118
D0294	Decatur	Oberlin	393.3	32,041,894	64,084	163
D0393	Dickinson	Solomon	402.1	19,970,383	39,941	99
D0435	Dickinson	Abilene	1,567.9	72,251,890	144,504	92
D0473	Dickinson	Chapman	947.2	57,819,427	115,639	122
D0481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	421.0	22,211,721	44,423	106
D0487	Dickinson	Herington	520.8	17,556,743	35,113	67
D0406	Doniphan	Wathena	407.0	15,057,837	30,116	74
D0425	Doniphan	Highland	234.5	12,073,472	24,147	103
D0429	Doniphan	Troy	361.5	12,852,096	25,704	71
D0433	Doniphan	Midway	183.5	15,286,692	30,573	167
D0486	Doniphan	Elwood	312.5	12,344,937	24,690	79
D0348	Douglas	Baldwin City	1,337.7	73,318,922	146,638	110
D0491	Douglas	Eudora	1,362.7	57,252,458	114,505	84
D0497	Douglas	Lawrence	10,247.5	973,752,838	1,947,506	190
D0347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offlerle	331.4	26,767,797	53,536	162
D0502	Edwards	Lewis	103.5	16,960,957	33,922	328
D0282	Elk	West Elk	355.8	20,576,902	41,154	116
D0283	Elk	Elk Valley	178.5	12,172,827	24,346	136
D0388	Ellis	Ellis	354.7	31,319,906	62,640	177
D0432	Ellis	Victoria	258.5	30,315,858	60,632	235
D0489	Ellis	Hays	2,828.0	229,231,330	458,463	162
D0327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	590.4	32,044,414	64,089	109
D0328	Ellsworth	Lorraine	449.5	56,088,152	112,176	250
D0363	Finney	Holcomb	823.0	165,156,214	330,312	401
D0457	Finney	Garden City	6,788.3	305,748,757	611,498	90
D0381	Ford	Spearville	351.5	15,240,808	30,482	87
D0443	Ford	Dodge City	5,499.3	176,471,787	352,944	64
D0459	Ford	Bucklin	235.0	23,121,351	46,243	197
D0287	Franklin	West Franklin	730.1	38,069,181	76,138	104
D0288	Franklin	Central Heights	577.5	23,212,993	46,426	80
D0289	Franklin	Wellsville	828.0	43,485,276	86,971	105
D0290	Franklin	Ottawa	2,408.7	122,408,848	244,818	102
D0475	Geary	Junction City	7,008.0	177,323,606	354,647	51
D0291	Gove	Grinnell	90.5	14,050,992	28,102	311
D0292	Gove	Grainfield	132.5	12,346,436	24,693	186
D0293	Gove	Quinter	293.5	18,015,788	36,032	123
D0281	Graham	Graham County	381.7	45,281,797	90,564	237
D0214	Grant	Ulysses	1,616.3	327,074,797	654,150	405
D0102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	653.5	34,362,299	68,725	105
D0371	Gray	Montezuma	242.6	15,091,892	30,184	124
D0476	Gray	Copeland	133.8	11,721,050	23,442	175
D0477	Gray	Ingalls	255.0	17,211,253	34,423	135
D0200	Greeley	Greeley County	236.8	35,903,021	71,806	303
D0386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	233.1	13,904,717	27,809	119
D0389	Greenwood	Eureka	607.9	28,378,456	56,757	93
D0390	Greenwood	Hamilton	92.5	7,748,979	15,498	168
D0494	Hamilton	Syracuse	457.0	70,890,275	141,781	310
D0361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	826.5	50,219,087	100,438	122
D0511	Harper	Attica	126.5	19,549,985	39,100	309
D0369	Harvey	Burrton	241.0	14,946,139	29,892	124
D0373	Harvey	Newton	3,449.1	137,194,949	274,390	80
D0439	Harvey	Sedgwick	528.5	13,664,495	27,329	52

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09			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
USD#	County Name	USD Name	FTE Enrollment (includes MILT)	Total Assd. Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	Per Pupil (Col 3 / Col 1)
D0440	Harvey	Halstead	750.1	33,396,115	66,792	89
D0460	Harvey	Hesston	801.1	35,998,505	71,997	90
D0374	Haskell	Sublette	496.1	112,841,960	225,684	455
D0507	Haskell	Satanta	340.0	172,418,811	344,838	1,014
D0227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	276.0	22,236,882	44,474	161
D0228	Hodgeman	Hanston	72.0	9,294,632	18,589	258
D0335	Jackson	North Jackson	396.2	14,388,523	28,777	73
D0336	Jackson	Holton	1,085.0	38,781,922	77,564	71
D0337	Jackson	Mayetta	953.5	24,856,477	49,713	52
D0338	Jefferson	Valley Halls	417.0	14,613,029	29,226	70
D0339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	486.5	15,601,060	31,202	64
D0340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	925.1	36,833,007	73,666	80
D0341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	548.0	25,544,886	51,090	93
D0342	Jefferson	McLouth	535.6	28,077,087	56,154	105
D0343	Jefferson	Perry	942.6	55,528,458	111,057	118
D0107	Jewell	Rock Hills	266.5	23,606,531	47,213	177
D0279	Jewell	Jewell	116.0	10,289,138	20,578	177
D0229	Johnson	Blue Valley	19,809.8	2,369,149,850	4,738,300	239
D0230	Johnson	Spring Hill	1,793.6	116,589,963	233,180	130
D0231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	4,129.0	235,577,610	471,155	114
D0232	Johnson	DeSoto	5,716.9	391,285,340	782,571	137
D0233	Johnson	Olathe	24,751.3	1,862,632,641	3,725,265	151
D0512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	27,013.3	3,227,777,665	6,455,555	239
D0215	Kearny	Lakin	615.5	214,753,368	429,507	698
D0216	Kearny	Deerfield	290.0	67,437,942	134,876	465
D0331	Kingman	Kingman	1,048.2	70,569,513	141,139	135
D0332	Kingman	Cunningham	179.5	61,409,381	122,819	684
D0422	Kiowa	Greensburg	196.5	31,518,905	63,038	321
D0424	Kiowa	Mullinville	157.9	25,931,040	51,862	328
D0474	Kiowa	Haviland	151.5	20,308,970	40,618	268
D0503	Labette	Parsons	1,369.2	53,451,558	106,903	78
D0504	Labette	Oswego	507.0	11,228,870	22,458	44
D0505	Labette	Chetopa - St. Paul	533.0	12,844,791	25,690	48
D0506	Labette	Labette County	1,532.0	46,926,267	93,853	61
D0468	Lane	Healy	87.0	8,127,521	16,255	187
D0482	Lane	Dighton	239.0	34,949,196	69,898	292
D0207	Leavenworth	Ft. Leavenworth	1,755.6	2,346,643	4,693	3
D0449	Leavenworth	Easton	653.1	30,990,435	61,981	95
D0453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	3,933.0	193,900,159	387,800	99
D0458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	2,108.4	121,597,935	243,196	115
D0464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	1,733.8	88,771,202	177,542	102
D0469	Leavenworth	Lansing	2,308.4	106,522,642	213,045	92
D0298	Lincoln	Lincoln	338.0	23,955,162	47,910	142
D0299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	146.5	13,287,612	26,575	181
D0344	Linn	Pleasanton	371.5	12,691,112	25,382	68
D0346	Linn	Jayhawk	527.2	28,821,497	57,643	109
D0362	Linn	Prairie View	953.3	134,901,639	269,803	283
D0274	Logan	Oakley	409.5	34,490,229	68,980	168
D0275	Logan	Triplains	87.9	15,900,027	31,800	362
D0251	Lyon	North Lyon Co.	545.1	28,770,388	57,541	106
D0252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	550.7	31,071,567	62,143	113
D0253	Lyon	Emporia	4,521.1	173,435,009	346,870	77
D0397	Marion	Centre	249.0	18,700,916	37,402	150

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09			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MILT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	343.5	20,995,402	41,991	122
D0408	Marion	Marion	590.3	28,049,201	56,098	95
D0410	Marion	Durham-Hills	615.5	31,411,653	62,823	102
D0411	Marion	Goessel	253.9	11,544,170	23,088	91
D0364	Marshall	Marysville	726.0	49,973,407	99,947	138
D0380	Marshall	Vermillion	512.2	22,538,060	45,076	88
D0488	Marshall	Axtell	302.3	15,905,964	31,812	105
D0498	Marshall	Valley Heights	374.5	15,946,412	31,893	85
D0400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	990.2	52,708,129	105,416	106
D0418	McPherson	McPherson	2,321.2	173,613,401	347,227	150
D0419	McPherson	Canton-Galva	392.5	25,201,700	50,403	128
D0423	McPherson	Moundridge	447.0	41,766,477	83,533	187
D0448	McPherson	Inman	420.6	24,067,491	48,135	114
D0225	Meade	Fowler	175.5	14,241,376	28,483	162
D0226	Meade	Meade	476.5	61,093,720	122,187	256
D0367	Miami	Osawatomie	1,144.5	44,704,261	89,409	78
D0368	Miami	Paola	2,062.5	126,183,952	252,368	122
D0416	Miami	Louisburg	1,625.7	118,936,750	237,874	146
D0272	Mitchell	Waconda	377.9	21,346,021	42,692	113
D0273	Mitchell	Beloit	715.8	39,638,050	79,276	111
D0436	Montgomery	Caney	789.1	29,736,088	59,472	75
D0445	Montgomery	Coffeyville	1,805.2	110,229,303	220,459	122
D0446	Montgomery	Independence	1,864.1	93,052,317	186,105	100
D0447	Montgomery	Cherryvale	907.1	24,077,179	48,154	53
D0417	Morris	Morris County	791.5	53,126,688	106,253	134
D0217	Morton	Rolla	201.0	96,453,531	192,907	960
D0218	Morton	Elkhart	663.5	92,035,183	184,070	277
D0441	Nemaha	Sabetha	927.0	39,575,010	79,150	85
D0442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	466.9	27,129,014	54,258	116
D0451	Nemaha	B & B	200.0	7,772,046	15,544	78
D0101	Neosho	Erie	571.7	31,156,395	62,313	109
D0413	Neosho	Chanute	1,793.5	58,541,325	117,083	65
D0106	Ness	Western Plains	171.0	28,840,394	57,681	337
D0303	Ness	Ness City	268.6	34,134,896	68,270	254
D0211	Norton	Norton	660.6	24,292,273	48,585	74
D0212	Norton	Northern Valley	190.0	9,886,740	19,773	104
D0213	Norton	West Solomon	46.5	10,931,027	21,862	470
D0420	Osage	Osage City	677.6	27,571,855	55,144	81
D0421	Osage	Lyndon	452.5	20,368,894	40,738	90
D0434	Osage	Santa Fe	1,129.9	44,874,902	89,750	79
D0454	Osage	Burlingame	324.5	11,409,488	22,819	70
D0456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	288.5	14,773,025	29,546	102
D0392	Osborne	Osborne	329.9	17,398,874	34,798	105
D0239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	590.2	31,587,145	63,174	107
D0240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	631.5	26,817,079	53,634	85
D0495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	862.5	43,585,456	87,171	101
D0496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	144.2	10,782,906	21,566	150
D0110	Phillips	Phillips County	278.0	15,488,328	30,977	111
D0325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	628.0	26,885,892	53,772	86
D0326	Phillips	Logan	178.0	14,617,297	29,235	164
D0320	Pottawatomie	Warrego	1,305.4	68,625,439	137,251	105
D0321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	1,104.0	232,043,113	464,086	420
D0322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	348.0	18,236,976	36,474	105

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09			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MLT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	818.8	36,321,978	72,644	89
D0382	Pratt	Pratt	1,099.3	89,866,848	179,734	163
D0438	Pratt	Skyline	368.5	27,597,356	55,195	150
D0105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	309.0	23,447,235	46,894	152
D0308	Reno	Hutchinson	4,502.5	201,029,221	402,058	89
D0309	Reno	Nickerson	1,164.2	63,170,113	126,340	109
D0310	Reno	Fairfield	323.5	33,068,669	66,137	204
D0311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	285.3	15,186,442	30,373	106
D0312	Reno	Haven	998.6	56,289,374	112,579	113
D0313	Reno	Buhler	2,204.5	121,998,224	243,996	111
D0109	Republic	Republic County	507.5	35,400,973	70,802	140
D0426	Republic	Pike Valley	246.0	12,626,682	25,253	103
D0376	Rice	Sterling	548.8	23,726,804	47,454	86
D0401	Rice	Chase	129.0	18,254,505	36,509	283
D0405	Rice	Lyons	785.2	34,114,251	68,229	87
D0444	Rice	Little River	305.2	27,598,830	55,198	181
D0378	Riley	Riley County	657.0	32,282,532	64,565	98
D0383	Riley	Manhattan	5,532.5	497,846,416	995,693	180
D0384	Riley	Blue Valley	203.5	16,063,231	32,126	158
D0269	Rooks	Palco	156.5	35,709,735	71,419	456
D0270	Rooks	Plainville	364.0	45,184,456	90,369	248
D0271	Rooks	Stockton	308.5	26,024,373	52,049	169
D0395	Rush	LaCrosse	301.0	22,977,416	45,955	153
D0403	Rush	Otis-Bison	185.0	19,356,977	38,714	209
D0399	Russell	Paradise	144.5	26,987,899	53,976	374
D0407	Russell	Russell	935.8	71,123,711	142,247	152
D0305	Saline	Salina	7,037.5	422,592,788	845,186	120
D0306	Saline	Southeast of Saline	689.2	61,535,587	123,071	179
D0307	Saline	Eil-Saline	457.0	18,861,479	37,723	83
D0466	Scott	Scott County	847.4	75,469,639	150,939	178
D0259	Sedgwick	Wichita	45,181.8	2,573,665,335	5,147,331	114
D0260	Sedgwick	Derby	6,206.5	330,404,174	660,808	106
D0261	Sedgwick	Haysville	4,548.1	123,970,696	247,941	55
D0262	Sedgwick	Valley Center	2,531.5	97,743,856	195,488	77
D0263	Sedgwick	Mulvane	1,826.0	57,495,525	114,991	63
D0264	Sedgwick	Clearwater	1,274.0	58,272,828	116,546	91
D0265	Sedgwick	Goddard	4,708.0	201,240,745	402,481	85
D0266	Sedgwick	Maize	6,189.2	300,685,424	601,371	97
D0267	Sedgwick	Renwick	1,960.8	96,480,840	192,962	98
D0268	Sedgwick	Cheney	775.4	30,659,712	61,319	79
D0480	Seward	Liberal	4,281.2	192,247,594	384,495	90
D0483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	704.0	77,050,474	154,101	219
D0345	Shawnee	Seaman	3,422.1	214,785,513	429,571	126
D0372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	701.3	27,332,751	54,666	78
D0437	Shawnee	Auburn Washburn	5,306.4	432,976,464	865,953	163
D0450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	3,432.5	172,868,027	345,736	101
D0501	Shawnee	Topeka	12,684.6	644,441,598	1,288,883	102
D0412	Sheridan	Hoxie	291.5	27,117,659	54,235	186
D0352	Sherman	Goodland	939.7	63,100,440	126,201	134
D0237	Smith	Smith Center	472.4	24,806,110	49,612	105
D0349	Stafford	Stafford	272.6	16,452,711	32,905	121
D0350	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	375.8	29,571,302	59,143	157
D0351	Stafford	Macksville	305.1	35,261,302	70,523	231

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1. 09			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MLT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0452	Stanton	Stanton County	441.5	111,264,068	222,528	504
D0209	Stevens	Moscow	209.3	96,923,399	193,847	926
D0210	Stevens	Hugoton	985.4	305,552,810	611,106	620
D0353	Sumner	Wellington	1,633.1	59,419,863	118,840	73
D0356	Sumner	Conway Springs	556.9	18,798,462	37,597	68
D0357	Sumner	Belle Plaine	727.5	19,173,654	38,347	53
D0358	Sumner	Oxford	366.2	15,790,207	31,580	86
D0359	Sumner	Argonia	190.5	12,007,072	24,014	126
D0360	Sumner	Caldwell	232.4	14,180,462	28,361	122
D0509	Sumner	South Haven	236.0	10,349,250	20,699	88
D0314	Thomas	Brewster	97.5	10,929,460	21,859	224
D0315	Thomas	Colby	950.7	56,985,409	113,971	120
D0316	Thomas	Golden Plains	180.5	9,247,059	18,494	102
D0208	Trego	WaKeeney	420.0	35,160,044	70,320	167
D0329	Wabaunsee	Alma	486.5	34,932,290	69,865	144
D0330	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee East	491.0	31,144,055	62,288	127
D0241	Wallace	Wallace	212.5	19,362,713	38,725	182
D0242	Wallace	Weskan	113.0	7,872,905	15,746	139
D0108	Washington	Washington Co. Schools	414.5	26,579,710	53,159	128
D0223	Washington	Barnes	356.1	24,734,318	49,469	139
D0224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	307.9	21,317,771	42,636	138
D0467	Wichita	Leoti	426.5	30,517,988	61,036	143
D0387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	205.0	21,870,159	43,740	213
D0461	Wilson	Neodesha	764.3	29,418,191	58,836	77
D0484	Wilson	Fredonia	747.8	40,453,258	80,907	108
D0366	Woodson	Woodson	426.9	23,994,441	47,989	112
D0202	Wyandotte	Turner	3,769.1	157,572,921	315,146	84
D0203	Wyandotte	Piper	1,527.0	163,969,710	327,939	215
D0204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	2,361.2	146,328,461	292,657	124
D0500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	18,359.7	814,087,960	1,628,176	89
	Totals		446,874.0	30,030,168,542	60,060,337	134

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1/ 09			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MILT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0207	Leavenworth	Ft. Leavenworth	1,755.6	2,346,643	4,693	3
D0499	Cherokee	Galena	722.0	13,986,698	27,973	39
D0504	Labette	Oswego	507.0	11,228,870	22,458	44
D0505	Labette	Chetopa - St. Paul	533.0	12,844,791	25,690	48
D0475	Geary	Junction City	7,008.0	177,323,606	354,647	51
D0439	Harvey	Sedgwick	528.5	13,664,495	27,329	52
D0337	Jackson	Mayetta	953.5	24,856,477	49,713	52
D0357	Sumner	Belle Plaine	727.5	19,173,654	38,347	53
D0447	Montgomery	Cherryvale	907.1	24,077,179	48,154	53
D0508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	913.7	24,904,320	49,809	55
D0261	Sedgwick	Haysville	4,548.1	123,970,696	247,941	55
D0249	Crawford	Frontenac	788.0	22,294,210	44,588	57
D0246	Crawford	Northeast	554.5	15,808,634	31,617	57
D0470	Cowley	Arkansas City	2,744.4	80,739,696	161,479	59
D0396	Butler	Douglass	796.1	23,724,786	47,450	60
D0506	Labette	Labette County	1,532.0	46,926,267	93,853	61
D0235	Bourbon	Uniontown	452.5	13,890,401	27,781	61
D0257	Allen	Iola	1,437.0	44,712,908	89,426	62
D0263	Sedgwick	Mulvane	1,826.0	57,495,525	114,991	63
D0394	Butler	Rose Hill	1,706.9	53,865,437	107,731	63
D0430	Brown	Brown County	635.5	20,292,725	40,585	64
D0339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	486.5	15,601,060	31,202	64
D0443	Ford	Dodge City	5,499.3	176,471,787	352,944	64
D0413	Neosho	Chanute	1,793.5	58,541,325	117,083	65
D0487	Dickinson	Herington	520.8	17,556,743	35,113	67
D0356	Sumner	Conway Springs	556.9	18,798,462	37,597	68
D0344	Linn	Pleasanton	371.5	12,691,112	25,382	68
D0471	Cowley	Dexter	188.8	6,456,142	12,912	68
D0248	Crawford	Girard	1,006.9	34,733,138	69,466	69
D0338	Jefferson	Valley Halls	417.0	14,613,029	29,226	70
D0454	Osage	Burlingame	324.5	11,409,488	22,819	70
D0402	Butler	Augusta	2,163.0	76,247,132	152,494	71
D0429	Doniphan	Troy	361.5	12,852,096	25,704	71
D0336	Jackson	Holton	1,085.0	38,781,922	77,564	71
D0404	Cherokee	Riverton	813.7	29,104,209	58,208	72
D0462	Cowley	Central	348.0	12,495,651	24,991	72
D0335	Jackson	North Jackson	396.2	14,388,523	28,777	73
D0353	Sumner	Wellington	1,633.1	59,419,863	118,840	73
D0211	Norton	Norton	660.6	24,292,273	48,585	74
D0247	Crawford	Cherokee	736.5	27,223,960	54,448	74
D0463	Cowley	Udall	394.7	14,601,971	29,204	74
D0406	Doniphan	Wathena	407.0	15,057,837	30,116	74
D0436	Montgomery	Caney	789.1	29,736,088	59,472	75
D0253	Lyon	Emporia	4,521.1	173,435,009	346,870	77
D0461	Wilson	Neodesha	764.3	29,418,191	58,836	77
D0262	Sedgwick	Valley Center	2,531.5	97,743,856	195,488	77
D0451	Nemaha	B & B	200.0	7,772,046	15,544	78
D0372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	701.3	27,332,751	54,666	78
D0503	Labette	Parsons	1,369.2	53,451,558	106,903	78
D0367	Miami	Osawatomie	1,144.5	44,704,261	89,409	78
D0486	Doniphan	Elwood	312.5	12,344,937	24,690	79
D0268	Sedgwick	Cheney	775.4	30,659,712	61,319	79
D0434	Osage	Santa Fe	1,129.9	44,874,902	89,750	79

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1. J9			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MILT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0373	Harvey	Newton	3,449.1	137,194,949	274,390	80
D0340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	925.1	36,833,007	73,666	80
D0288	Franklin	Central Heights	577.5	23,212,993	46,426	80
D0420	Osage	Osage City	677.6	27,571,855	55,144	81
D0234	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	1,909.4	78,137,603	156,275	82
D0465	Cowley	Winfield	2,397.1	98,870,999	197,742	82
D0307	Saline	Ell-Saline	457.0	18,861,479	37,723	83
D0202	Wyandotte	Turner	3,769.1	157,572,921	315,146	84
D0491	Douglas	Eudora	1,362.7	57,252,458	114,505	84
D0240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	631.5	26,817,079	53,634	85
D0428	Barton	Great Bend	2,973.8	126,428,572	252,857	85
D0498	Marshall	Valley Heights	374.5	15,946,412	31,893	85
D0441	Nemaha	Sabetha	927.0	39,575,010	79,150	85
D0265	Sedgwick	Goddard	4,708.0	201,240,745	402,481	85
D0325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	628.0	26,885,892	53,772	86
D0358	Sumner	Oxford	366.2	15,790,207	31,580	86
D0376	Rice	Sterling	548.8	23,726,804	47,454	86
D0381	Ford	Spearville	351.5	15,240,808	30,482	87
D0405	Rice	Lyons	785.2	34,114,251	68,229	87
D0333	Cloud	Concordia	1,053.3	46,108,339	92,217	88
D0509	Sumner	South Haven	236.0	10,349,250	20,699	88
D0380	Marshall	Vermillion	512.2	22,538,060	45,076	88
D0500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	18,359.7	814,087,960	1,628,176	89
D0323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	818.8	36,321,978	72,644	89
D0440	Harvey	Halstead	750.1	33,396,115	66,792	89
D0308	Reno	Hutchinson	4,502.5	201,029,221	402,058	89
D0256	Allen	Marmaton Valley	332.0	14,881,917	29,764	90
D0480	Seward	Liberal	4,281.2	192,247,594	384,495	90
D0460	Harvey	Hesston	801.1	35,998,505	71,997	90
D0421	Osage	Lyndon	452.5	20,368,894	40,738	90
D0205	Butler	Bluestem	631.9	28,449,359	56,899	90
D0457	Finney	Garden City	6,788.3	305,748,757	611,498	90
D0411	Marion	Goessel	253.9	11,544,170	23,088	91
D0243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	557.9	25,516,626	51,033	91
D0264	Sedgwick	Clearwater	1,274.0	58,272,828	116,546	91
D0435	Dickinson	Abilene	1,567.9	72,251,890	144,504	92
D0469	Leavenworth	Lansing	2,308.4	106,522,642	213,045	92
D0341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	548.0	25,544,886	51,090	93
D0389	Greenwood	Eureka	607.9	28,378,456	56,757	93
D0379	Clay	Clay Center	1,354.7	63,870,333	127,741	94
D0449	Leavenworth	Easton	653.1	30,990,435	61,981	95
D0408	Marion	Marion	590.3	28,049,201	56,098	95
D0493	Cherokee	Columbus	1,157.5	55,736,293	111,473	96
D0266	Sedgwick	Maize	6,189.2	300,685,424	601,371	97
D0286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	380.5	18,577,143	37,154	98
D0378	Riley	Riley County	657.0	32,282,532	64,565	98
D0267	Sedgwick	Renwick	1,960.8	96,480,840	192,962	98
D0453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	3,933.0	193,900,159	387,800	99
D0393	Dickinson	Solomon	402.1	19,970,383	39,941	99
D0446	Montgomery	Independence	1,864.1	93,052,317	186,105	100
D0450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	3,432.5	172,868,027	345,736	101
D0495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	862.5	43,585,456	87,171	101
D0409	Atchison	Atchison	1,575.6	79,981,623	159,963	102

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1.	09		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MILT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0501	Shawnee	Topeka	12,684.6	644,441,598	1,288,883	102
D0290	Franklin	Ottawa	2,408.7	122,408,848	244,818	102
D0258	Allen	Humboldt	507.5	25,896,275	51,793	102
D0410	Marion	Durham-Hills	615.5	31,411,653	62,823	102
D0464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	1,733.8	88,771,202	177,542	102
D0456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	288.5	14,773,025	29,546	102
D0316	Thomas	Golden Plains	180.5	9,247,059	18,494	102
D0426	Republic	Pike Valley	246.0	12,626,682	25,253	103
D0425	Doniphan	Highland	234.5	12,073,472	24,147	103
D0492	Butler	Flinthills	294.4	15,185,888	30,372	103
D0212	Norton	Northern Valley	190.0	9,886,740	19,773	104
D0287	Franklin	West Franklin	730.1	38,069,181	76,138	104
D0322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	348.0	18,236,976	36,474	105
D0342	Jefferson	McLouth	535.6	28,077,087	56,154	105
D0237	Smith	Smith Center	472.4	24,806,110	49,612	105
D0289	Franklin	Wellsville	828.0	43,485,276	86,971	105
D0320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	1,305.4	68,625,439	137,251	105
D0102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	653.5	34,362,299	68,725	105
D0488	Marshall	Axtell	302.3	15,905,964	31,812	105
D0385	Butler	Andover	4,293.4	226,171,205	452,342	105
D0392	Osborne	Osborne	329.9	17,398,874	34,798	105
D0481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	421.0	22,211,721	44,423	106
D0251	Lyon	North Lyon Co.	545.1	28,770,388	57,541	106
D0311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	285.3	15,186,442	30,373	106
D0400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	990.2	52,708,129	105,416	106
D0260	Sedgwick	Derby	6,206.5	330,404,174	660,808	106
D0239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	590.2	31,587,145	63,174	107
D0484	Wilson	Fredonia	747.8	40,453,258	80,907	108
D0309	Reno	Nickerson	1,164.2	63,170,113	126,340	109
D0327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	590.4	32,044,414	64,089	109
D0365	Anderson	Garnett	1,109.8	60,301,903	120,604	109
D0101	Neosho	Erie	571.7	31,156,395	62,313	109
D0346	Linn	Jayhawk	527.2	28,821,497	57,643	109
D0348	Douglas	Baldwin City	1,337.7	73,318,922	146,638	110
D0313	Reno	Buhler	2,204.5	121,998,224	243,996	111
D0273	Mitchell	Beloit	715.8	39,638,050	79,276	111
D0110	Phillips	Phillips County	278.0	15,488,328	30,977	111
D0377	Atchison	Atchison County	692.0	38,784,843	77,570	112
D0366	Woodson	Woodson	426.9	23,994,441	47,989	112
D0312	Reno	Haven	998.6	56,289,374	112,579	113
D0252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	550.7	31,071,567	62,143	113
D0272	Mitchell	Waconda	377.9	21,346,021	42,692	113
D0431	Barton	Hoisington	595.6	33,679,526	67,359	113
D0259	Sedgwick	Wichita	45,181.8	2,573,665,335	5,147,331	114
D0231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	4,129.0	235,577,610	471,155	114
D0285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	138.0	7,886,547	15,773	114
D0448	McPherson	Inman	420.6	24,067,491	48,135	114
D0458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	2,108.4	121,597,935	243,196	115
D0282	Elk	West Elk	355.8	20,576,902	41,154	116
D0442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	466.9	27,129,014	54,258	116
D0250	Crawford	Pittsburg	2,565.0	150,778,436	301,557	118
D0343	Jefferson	Perry	942.6	55,528,458	111,057	118
D0415	Brown	Hiawatha	892.4	52,702,712	105,405	118

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1	09		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MILT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	233.1	13,904,717	27,809	119
D0315	Thomas	Colby	950.7	56,985,409	113,971	120
D0305	Saline	Salina	7,037.5	422,592,788	845,186	120
D0349	Stafford	Stafford	272.6	16,452,711	32,905	121
D0361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	826.5	50,219,087	100,438	122
D0360	Sumner	Caldwell	232.4	14,180,462	28,361	122
D0473	Dickinson	Chapman	947.2	57,819,427	115,639	122
D0445	Montgomery	Coffeyville	1,805.2	110,229,303	220,459	122
D0398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	343.5	20,995,402	41,991	122
D0368	Miami	Paola	2,062.5	126,183,952	252,368	122
D0293	Gove	Quinter	293.5	18,015,788	36,032	123
D0204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	2,361.2	146,328,461	292,657	124
D0479	Anderson	Crest	230.0	14,254,946	28,510	124
D0369	Harvey	Burrton	241.0	14,946,139	29,892	124
D0206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	539.7	33,475,525	66,951	124
D0371	Gray	Montezuma	242.6	15,091,892	30,184	124
D0345	Shawnee	Seaman	3,422.1	214,785,513	429,571	126
D0359	Sumner	Argonia	190.5	12,007,072	24,014	126
D0330	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee East	491.0	31,144,055	62,288	127
D0108	Washington	Washington Co. Schools	414.5	26,579,710	53,159	128
D0419	McPherson	Canton-Galva	392.5	25,201,700	50,403	128
D0230	Johnson	Spring Hill	1,793.6	116,589,963	233,180	130
D0355	Barton	Ellinwood	425.0	28,443,438	56,887	134
D0417	Morris	Morris County	791.5	53,126,688	106,253	134
D0352	Sherman	Goodland	939.7	63,100,440	126,201	134
D0331	Kingman	Kingman	1,048.2	70,569,513	141,139	135
D0477	Gray	Ingalls	255.0	17,211,253	34,423	135
D0283	Elk	Elk Valley	178.5	12,172,827	24,346	136
D0232	Johnson	DeSoto	5,716.9	391,285,340	782,571	137
D0364	Marshall	Marysville	726.0	49,973,407	99,947	138
D0224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	307.9	21,317,771	42,636	138
D0223	Washington	Barnes	356.1	24,734,318	49,469	139
D0242	Wallace	Weskan	113.0	7,872,905	15,746	139
D0109	Republic	Republic County	507.5	35,400,973	70,802	140
D0298	Lincoln	Lincoln	338.0	23,955,162	47,910	142
D0467	Wichita	Leoti	426.5	30,517,988	61,036	143
D0219	Clark	Minneola	277.0	19,835,221	39,670	143
D0329	Wabaunsee	Alma	486.5	34,932,290	69,865	144
D0416	Miami	Louisburg	1,625.7	118,936,750	237,874	146
D0334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	242.4	17,739,704	35,479	146
D0496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	144.2	10,782,906	21,566	150
D0418	McPherson	McPherson	2,321.2	173,613,401	347,227	150
D0438	Pratt	Skyline	368.5	27,597,356	55,195	150
D0490	Butler	El Dorado	2,074.0	155,726,120	311,452	150
D0397	Marion	Centre	249.0	18,700,916	37,402	150
D0233	Johnson	Olathe	24,751.3	1,862,632,641	3,725,265	151
D0245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	262.0	19,798,066	39,596	151
D0105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	309.0	23,447,235	46,894	152
D0407	Russell	Russell	935.8	71,123,711	142,247	152
D0395	Rush	LaCrosse	301.0	22,977,416	45,955	153
D0350	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	375.8	29,571,302	59,143	157
D0384	Riley	Blue Valley	203.5	16,063,231	32,126	158
D0227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	276.0	22,236,882	44,474	161

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09			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MILT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerle	331.4	26,767,797	53,536	162
D0489	Ellis	Hays	2,828.0	229,231,330	458,463	162
D0225	Meade	Fowler	175.5	14,241,376	28,483	162
D0294	Decatur	Oberlin	393.3	32,041,894	64,084	163
D0437	Shawnee	Auburn Washburn	5,306.4	432,976,464	865,953	163
D0382	Pratt	Pratt	1,099.3	89,866,848	179,734	163
D0326	Phillips	Logan	178.0	14,617,297	29,235	164
D0433	Doniphan	Midway	183.5	15,286,692	30,573	167
D0354	Barton	Claffin	252.0	20,997,199	41,994	167
D0208	Trego	WaKeeney	420.0	35,160,044	70,320	167
D0390	Greenwood	Hamilton	92.5	7,748,979	15,498	168
D0274	Logan	Oakley	409.5	34,490,229	68,980	168
D0271	Rooks	Stockton	308.5	26,024,373	52,049	169
D0476	Gray	Copeland	133.8	11,721,050	23,442	175
D0388	Ellis	Ellis	354.7	31,319,906	62,640	177
D0107	Jewell	Rock Hills	266.5	23,606,531	47,213	177
D0279	Jewell	Jewell	116.0	10,289,138	20,578	177
D0466	Scott	Scott County	847.4	75,469,639	150,939	178
D0306	Saline	Southeast of Saline	689.2	61,535,587	123,071	179
D0383	Riley	Manhattan	5,532.5	497,846,416	995,693	180
D0444	Rice	Little River	305.2	27,598,830	55,198	181
D0299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	146.5	13,287,612	26,575	181
D0241	Wallace	Wallace	212.5	19,362,713	38,725	182
D0412	Sheridan	Hoxie	291.5	27,117,659	54,235	186
D0292	Gove	Grainfield	132.5	12,346,436	24,693	186
D0468	Lane	Healy	87.0	8,127,521	16,255	187
D0423	McPherson	Moundridge	447.0	41,766,477	83,533	187
D0284	Chase	Chase County	438.0	41,012,281	82,025	187
D0375	Butler	Circle	1,589.6	150,914,651	301,829	190
D0497	Douglas	Lawrence	10,247.5	973,752,838	1,947,506	190
D0297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	307.5	29,406,687	58,813	191
D0459	Ford	Bucklin	235.0	23,121,351	46,243	197
D0310	Reno	Fairfield	323.5	33,068,669	66,137	204
D0403	Rush	Otis-Bison	185.0	19,356,977	38,714	209
D0387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	205.0	21,870,159	43,740	213
D0203	Wyandotte	Piper	1,527.0	163,969,710	327,939	215
D0483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	704.0	77,050,474	154,101	219
D0314	Thomas	Brewster	97.5	10,929,460	21,859	224
D0103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	143.0	16,361,738	32,723	229
D0351	Stafford	Macksville	305.1	35,261,302	70,523	231
D0432	Ellis	Victoria	258.5	30,315,858	60,632	235
D0281	Graham	Graham County	381.7	45,281,797	90,564	237
D0512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	27,013.3	3,227,777,665	6,455,555	239
D0229	Johnson	Blue Valley	19,809.8	2,369,149,850	4,738,300	239
D0254	Barber	Barber Co.	526.0	65,248,149	130,496	248
D0270	Rooks	Plainville	364.0	45,184,456	90,369	248
D0328	Ellsworth	Lorraine	449.5	56,088,152	112,176	250
D0303	Ness	Ness City	268.6	34,134,896	68,270	254
D0226	Meade	Meade	476.5	61,093,720	122,187	256
D0228	Hodgeman	Hanston	72.0	9,294,632	18,589	258
D0474	Kiowa	Haviland	151.5	20,308,970	40,618	268
D0218	Morton	Elkhart	663.5	92,035,183	184,070	277
D0401	Rice	Chase	129.0	18,254,505	36,509	283

4-12

1/1/2009			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
			2007-08	2007-08		
			FTE Enrollment	Total Assd.		Per Pupil
USD#	County Name	USD Name	(includes MILT)	Valuation	2.00 Mill Levy	(Col 3 / Col 1)
D0362	Linn	Prairie View	953.3	134,901,639	269,803	283
D0482	Lane	Dighton	239.0	34,949,196	69,898	292
D0200	Greeley	Greeley County	236.8	35,903,021	71,806	303
D0511	Harper	Attica	126.5	19,549,985	39,100	309
D0494	Hamilton	Syracuse	457.0	70,890,275	141,781	310
D0291	Gove	Grinnell	90.5	14,050,992	28,102	311
D0255	Barber	South Barber Co.	220.0	34,390,399	68,781	313
D0422	Kiowa	Greensburg	196.5	31,518,905	63,038	321
D0502	Edwards	Lewis	103.5	16,960,957	33,922	328
D0424	Kiowa	Mullinville	157.9	25,931,040	51,862	328
D0220	Clark	Ashland	208.6	34,620,365	69,241	332
D0106	Ness	Western Plains	171.0	28,840,394	57,681	337
D0300	Comanche	Comanche County	319.7	55,529,128	111,058	347
D0275	Logan	Triplains	87.9	15,900,027	31,800	362
D0399	Russell	Paradise	144.5	26,987,899	53,976	374
D0363	Finney	Holcomb	823.0	165,156,214	330,312	401
D0214	Grant	Ulysses	1,616.3	327,074,797	654,150	405
D0321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	1,104.0	232,043,113	464,086	420
D0374	Haskell	Sublette	496.1	112,841,960	225,684	455
D0269	Rooks	Palco	156.5	35,709,735	71,419	456
D0216	Kearny	Deerfield	290.0	67,437,942	134,876	465
D0213	Norton	West Solomon	46.5	10,931,027	21,862	470
D0452	Stanton	Stanton County	441.5	111,264,068	222,528	504
D0210	Stevens	Hugoton	985.4	305,552,810	611,106	620
D0332	Kingman	Cunningham	179.5	61,409,381	122,819	684
D0215	Kearny	Lakin	615.5	214,753,368	429,507	698
D0244	Coffey	Burlington	828.3	379,205,927	758,412	916
D0209	Stevens	Moscow	209.3	96,923,399	193,847	926
D0217	Morton	Rolla	201.0	96,453,531	192,907	960
D0507	Haskell	Satanta	340.0	172,418,811	344,838	1,014
	Totals		446,874.0	30,030,168,542	60,060,337	134

4-13

Testimony to Senate Ways and Means Committee on SB 21
Robert J. Vancrum, Government Affairs Specialist
Blue Valley USD 229

February 2, 2010

Chairman Emler and Other Honorable Senators:

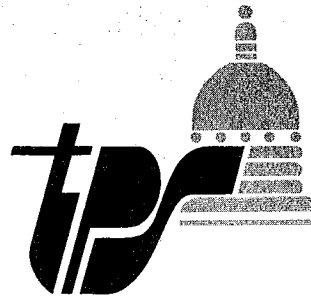
I am here to testify on behalf of the Blue Valley School District as a proponent of Senate Bill 21. This bill is intended to provide school districts facing serious budget cuts due to rescissions of state funds with a new option to help them at least partially avoid cuts in the classroom- a new special mill levy of 2 mills to be used for paying health insurance premiums or utilities - fixed and rising costs the district can't control.

I say we are a proponent, because we are a proponent of the intention of these changes, but we think one improvement needs to be made. The bill as currently written would allow such levy to be raised for only two years. Obviously we all hope the current budget crisis will be over in two years and the cuts made from the \$4433 base state aid per pupil that was originally set for 2008-9 have been restored. However if it is not, a district using this authority is left with a cliff in its operating budget.

It would be more logical to allow the districts to continue levying the special capital outlay two mills levy "until BSAPP again is set at \$4433". You did this last year with regard to allowing districts to keep their previously levied LOBs despite cuts in state BSAPP funding. Although we'd prefer to make the special capital outlay mill levy permanent, perhaps this is a compromise you'd accept.

Thank you very much for your attention. I will be happy to stand for questions.

Senate Ways & Means Cmte
Date 2-02-2010
Attachment 5



The Honorable Senator Jay S. Emler
Chairman, Senate Ways and Means Committee

Members of the Senate Ways and Means Committee
Senate Bill 21
February 2, 2010

Our staff at USD 501 is receptive to the new ideas reflected in SB 21. Here are some considerations to review:

- Since the assessment is based on the property valuation of the district, it will further de-equalize schools across the state.
- It shifts another responsibility of funding from the state to the local district.
- The 2 mill levy authorized under SB 21 would raise an additional \$1,243,000 for our district. That would be very helpful at this time.
- Historically, our taxpayers have shown their support for this school district by voting for bond issues and our local option budget. That said, it would be helpful to eliminate the possibility of the protest petition and let the community elected Board of Education make the final decision.
- The additional 2 mills provide the financial assistance equivalent to a \$55.58 increase in the Base State Aid per Pupil.

In Fiscal Year 2009 USD 501 spent the following on the major types of utility and insurance.

Utilities:	
• Natural Gas	\$1,493,819.93
• Electricity	\$939,812.97
• Water and Sewer	\$236,426.39
Subtotal	\$2,670,059.29
Insurance	
• Liability	\$95,548.01
• Property	\$283,197.99
Subtotal	\$378,746.00
Total	\$3,048,805.29

It would take a full 5 mills to cover the District's major insurance and utility costs listed above.

Thank you for your consideration of these thoughts and for your willingness to review new options for revenue in this economic environment.

Dr. Kevin Singer, Superintendent
Topeka Public Schools

Senate Ways & Means Cmte
Date 2-02-2010
Attachment 6



Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools

Unified School District No. 500

SENATE WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

SB 21

February 2, 2010

SB 21 creates a separate 2 mill Capital Outlay Fund that is not equalized. This disequalization could result in future litigation. Attempts in recent years to remove the equalization portion of the LOB or the Capital Outlay Fund have failed in either the House or Senate education committee or on the floor of the two houses. I question the wisdom of implementing poor public policy as a partial response to an admittedly difficult economic downturn.

The bill also broadens the acceptable list of capital outlay expenditures to include insurance and utility costs. This change has also been attempted, unsuccessfully, a number of times in the two education committees. If this portion of the bill were to be adopted, it would have a similar affect as an increase in the LOB cap. This change would advantage high wealth districts and potentially widen the achievement gap between students living in high wealth and low wealth districts. Low wealth districts often have high property tax rates. Therefore, accessing the provisions in SB 21 is politically unfeasible in most of these low wealth districts. The Courts have made it clear that the availability of a suitable education cannot be predicated on which zip code a Kansas child resides.

For these reasons, the KCKPS opposes the proposed changes to the capitol outlay fund contained in SB 21.

Bill Reardon
KCKPS Lobbyist

KANSAS
ASSOCIATION



OF
SCHOOL
BOARDS



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

Testimony before the
Senate Ways and Means Committee
on
SB 21

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

February 2, 2010

Mr. Chair, Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on **SB 21**. As we did last year, KASB appears in opposition based on several core principles relevant to this bill.

First, the Legislature has the responsibility to provide suitable funding for education, not local school districts. Second, the quality of a child's education should be based on the needs of the child, not the wealth or vote of an individual district. Third, any local funding should be "equalized" so funding for education is not dependent on the wealth of the district.

These principles have not only been adopted by KASB members, they are reflected in many Kansas Supreme Court decisions regarding school finance. Unfortunately, **SB 21** violates all of these principles.

SB 21 would create a new "special capital outlay" fund for utilities and insurance, funded by a two mill local property tax for up to two years that would be subject to protest petition. This provision would help districts shift certain basic costs from the state-supported General Fund to local property tax-payers. However, the help provided would vary dramatically based on local wealth. I've attached a chart showing how much a two mill levy raises in each school district. Even removing the extreme outliers shows some districts can raise more than 10 times as much per pupil as the least wealthy districts. Therefore we cannot support this measure in its current form.

Moreover, none of the purposes specified in this section concern local enhancements. Utilities and insurance are clearly part of the state's responsibility for a suitable education. It

Senate Ways & Means Cmte

Date 2-02-2010

Attachment 8

should also be remembered that providing certain districts with significantly higher additional budget assistance allows them to have better salaries and benefits, and therefore a competitive advantage compared to other districts.

In addition, we would suggest that if this bill is adopted, the name of this special fund be changed from "Capital Outlay," because these purposes really have little to do with "Capital" costs. Unfortunately, at this point the main thing this proposal would have in common with capital outlay is that **both** would lack state equalization aid, because the Legislature removed state capital outlay aid for the current year. While we understand the motivation behind that action, we believe the Legislature should be working to restore **that** aid, rather than creating additional **un-equalized** funding.

We appreciate that this bill would help districts struggling to maintain programs in the fact of state funding reductions. But what possible statewide goal is advanced by helping some districts so much more than others? In addition, to approve this bill must mean the state's economy can absorb a two mill property tax increase in every district in the state, because that is what the bill would allow. If that is the case, we urge the committee to consider raising the statewide mill levy, which would raise approximately \$30 million for each mill, which could be used to offset cuts in the base budget per pupil equally for every district. We strongly agree additional tax revenue should be considered. We disagree with the premise that local tax increases are acceptable but state taxes are not. There may be **political** reasons against raising the statewide levy, but if you pass this bill, there could no longer be any **economic** arguments against doing so.

If the Legislature truly believes additional local funding is a prudent and necessary option, it would be preferable to simply raise the maximum Local Option Budget authority and remove the mandatory election or protest petition, which would allow every district to increase its budget by the same percentage and would include equalization to the 81.2nd percentage. It would also allow districts to use these funds for any purpose allowed for the general fund or LOB.

Thank you for your consideration. I would be happy to answer any questions.

2 Mill Property Tax: 2008-09 School Year data

2008-09 School Year

USD	USD Name	2008-09 FTE Enr	Total USD Assessed Valuation	Total USD Assessed Valuation Per Pupil	2 Mills per pupil?
507	Satanta	335.5	\$206,669,815	\$602,536	\$1,205
209	Moscow Public Schools	204.7	\$98,252,917	\$470,785	\$942
244	Burlington	814.4	\$365,156,854	\$445,096	\$890
217	Rolla	200.0	\$83,943,107	\$419,716	\$839
332	Cunningham	173.5	\$65,549,475	\$371,385	\$743
210	Hugoton Public Schools	926.2	\$320,972,644	\$338,686	\$677
215	Lakin	631.0	\$204,267,503	\$320,671	\$641
213	West Solomon Valley Sc	37.7	\$10,917,279	\$289,583	\$579
269	Palco	161.5	\$46,848,415	\$285,661	\$571
399	Paradise	120.6	\$32,196,592	\$256,342	\$513
452	Stanton County	414.2	\$107,270,357	\$253,474	\$507
374	Sublette	453.9	\$110,433,932	\$239,345	\$479
216	Deerfield	272.5	\$65,984,612	\$237,355	\$475
106	Western Plains	160.2	\$37,829,871	\$236,142	\$472
291	Grinnell Public Schools	80.5	\$17,055,666	\$209,272	\$419
214	Ulysses	1,564.0	\$324,322,457	\$203,848	\$408
321	Kaw Valley	1,112.0	\$226,214,636	\$201,617	\$403
363	Holcomb	854.5	\$167,453,708	\$193,588	\$387
255	South Barber	219.5	\$40,743,453	\$184,778	\$370
275	Triplains	86.5	\$15,001,026	\$173,422	\$347
200	Greeley County Schools	210.5	\$35,329,455	\$167,438	\$335
300	Comanche County	307.0	\$51,359,949	\$167,296	\$335
502	Lewis	98.6	\$16,957,420	\$166,904	\$334
482	Dighton	249.5	\$41,819,403	\$165,294	\$331
474	Haviland	139.0	\$22,747,509	\$163,651	\$327
468	Healy Public Schools	73.5	\$11,883,632	\$161,682	\$323
270	Plainville	381.9	\$61,304,914	\$160,526	\$321
281	Graham County	365.6	\$56,559,593	\$154,703	\$309
220	Ashland	215.7	\$32,645,434	\$150,301	\$301
254	Barber County North	495.0	\$74,954,782	\$149,760	\$300
422	Greensburg	210.5	\$31,466,525	\$149,485	\$299
401	Chase-Raymond	136.5	\$20,723,633	\$147,499	\$295
303	Ness City	274.5	\$40,282,877	\$146,750	\$294
226	Meade	457.4	\$66,932,397	\$145,854	\$292
433	Midway Schools	156.9	\$22,792,112	\$145,265	\$291
387	Altoona-Midway	174.5	\$25,879,188	\$144,174	\$288
362	Prairie View	933.5	\$132,471,310	\$141,908	\$284
432	Victoria	257.5	\$36,252,699	\$140,787	\$282
328	Lorraine	447.0	\$63,119,276	\$139,336	\$279
218	Elkhart	668.8	\$92,980,093	\$137,484	\$275
511	Attica	138.5	\$18,724,938	\$135,198	\$270
103	Cheylin	130.5	\$17,238,258	\$132,094	\$264
483	Kismet-Plains	696.5	\$91,643,594	\$128,263	\$257
228	Hanston	72.5	\$9,259,176	\$127,713	\$255
494	Syracuse	460.0	\$59,439,772	\$126,602	\$253
424	Mullinville	226.6	\$28,586,816	\$126,155	\$252

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2 Mill Property Tax: 2008-09 School Year data

USD	USD Name	2008-09 FTE Enr	Total USD Assessed Valuation	Total USD Assessed Valuation Per Pupil	2 Mills per pupil?
351	Macksville	298.4	\$37,259,511	\$123,417	\$247
512	Shawnee Mission Pub Sc	26,531.0	\$3,216,483,726	\$121,016	\$242
354	Claffin	220.6	\$26,762,802	\$120,499	\$241
229	Blue Valley	19,939.4	\$2,391,961,375	\$119,962	\$240
203	Piper-Kansas City	1,581.5	\$189,557,527	\$119,859	\$240
388	Ellis	367.6	\$43,502,600	\$118,342	\$237
292	Wheatland	111.5	\$12,870,786	\$114,407	\$229
459	Bucklin	229.9	\$25,913,725	\$111,265	\$223
314	Brewster	91.5	\$10,126,143	\$110,668	\$221
310	Fairfield	297.2	\$32,757,756	\$110,221	\$220
279	Jewell	90.5	\$9,921,624	\$109,631	\$219
403	Otis-Bison	171.3	\$18,443,477	\$107,668	\$215
350	St John-Hudson	362.7	\$38,511,208	\$106,179	\$212
297	St Francis Comm Sch	297.5	\$31,052,135	\$104,377	\$209
412	Hoxie Community Schoc	292.9	\$30,505,560	\$104,150	\$208
271	Stockton	294.1	\$30,218,072	\$101,710	\$203
294	Oberlin	366.2	\$36,803,050	\$100,500	\$201
274	Oakley	411.7	\$40,838,807	\$99,196	\$198
466	Scott County	843.4	\$84,428,534	\$98,643	\$197
476	Copeland	110.5	\$11,087,127	\$98,552	\$197
375	Circle	1,593.8	\$156,976,887	\$98,492	\$197
227	Jetmore	251.5	\$24,762,060	\$98,457	\$197
445	Coffeyville	1,786.2	\$176,841,813	\$98,235	\$196
241	Wallace County Schools	193.5	\$18,978,708	\$98,081	\$196
444	Little River	295.8	\$29,228,077	\$97,655	\$195
284	Chase County	417.5	\$40,056,979	\$95,945	\$192
423	Moundridge	431.5	\$41,041,198	\$94,456	\$189
497	Lawrence	10,376.9	\$975,462,934	\$93,629	\$187
347	Kinsley-Offerle	296.1	\$28,008,986	\$92,561	\$185
299	Sylvan Grove	142.6	\$13,280,844	\$91,845	\$184
326	Logan	166.0	\$15,172,753	\$90,584	\$181
383	Manhattan-Ogden	5,702.2	\$515,950,924	\$90,080	\$180
306	Southeast Of Saline	679.6	\$60,507,478	\$89,034	\$178
490	El Dorado	1,977.9	\$177,351,137	\$88,991	\$178
489	Hays	2,738.2	\$244,284,848	\$88,567	\$177
407	Russell County	923.2	\$80,220,310	\$86,894	\$174
208	Wakeeney	443.0	\$38,443,798	\$86,781	\$174
107	Rock Hills	260.0	\$22,927,301	\$86,518	\$173
382	Pratt	1,085.4	\$93,408,194	\$85,743	\$171
101	Erie-Galesburg	541.8	\$45,584,337	\$83,289	\$167
225	Fowler	160.0	\$13,472,701	\$83,165	\$166
437	Auburn Washburn	5,332.4	\$443,141,054	\$82,731	\$165
384	Blue Valley	196.4	\$16,223,074	\$81,564	\$163
397	Centre	227.2	\$18,443,285	\$80,468	\$161
245	LeRoy-Gridley	259.5	\$20,801,458	\$80,160	\$160
438	Skyline Schools	358.0	\$28,464,247	\$79,509	\$159
364	Marysville	731.0	\$58,580,954	\$79,163	\$158
395	LaCrosse	299.5	\$23,700,496	\$79,134	\$158

8-4

2 Mill Property Tax: 2008-09 School Year data

USD	USD Name	2008-09 FTE Enr	Total USD Assessed Valuation	Total USD Assessed Valuation Per Pupil	2 Mills per pupil?
334	Southern Cloud	231.5	\$18,279,972	\$78,963	\$158
219	Minneola	271.0	\$21,279,706	\$78,523	\$157
224	Clifton-Clyde	285.5	\$22,842,066	\$78,093	\$156
415	Hiawatha	841.8	\$65,193,435	\$77,445	\$155
355	Ellinwood Public School	425.7	\$32,964,964	\$77,437	\$155
105	Rawlins County	317.5	\$24,471,382	\$77,075	\$154
293	Quinter Public Schools	258.0	\$20,106,518	\$77,036	\$154
390	Hamilton	98.5	\$7,642,018	\$76,804	\$154
477	Ingalls	225.0	\$17,494,580	\$76,563	\$153
419	Canton-Galva	366.8	\$28,024,572	\$76,195	\$152
329	Mill Creek Valley	463.1	\$35,029,695	\$75,642	\$151
233	Olathe	25,160.1	\$1,879,157,332	\$74,599	\$149
442	Nemaha Valley Schools	433.0	\$32,688,009	\$74,460	\$149
488	Axtell	289.7	\$22,072,127	\$74,392	\$149
418	McPherson	2,247.3	\$167,163,479	\$73,973	\$148
223	Barnes	336.6	\$24,801,007	\$73,681	\$147
416	Louisburg	1,644.7	\$121,003,653	\$73,572	\$147
496	Pawnee Heights	147.1	\$10,792,436	\$73,368	\$147
109	Republic County	480.0	\$34,974,258	\$72,863	\$146
242	Weskan	98.0	\$7,110,667	\$72,558	\$145
417	Morris County	757.4	\$55,045,144	\$72,011	\$144
369	Burrton	240.2	\$17,534,657	\$71,658	\$143
298	Lincoln	330.5	\$24,022,465	\$71,283	\$143
331	Kingman - Norwich	1,033.3	\$73,267,433	\$70,906	\$142
359	Argonia Public Schools	184.5	\$13,055,778	\$70,004	\$140
371	Montezuma	211.9	\$15,038,231	\$69,978	\$140
352	Goodland	906.4	\$63,379,731	\$69,925	\$140
467	Leoti	415.1	\$29,191,010	\$68,507	\$137
431	Hoisington	594.0	\$41,330,320	\$68,033	\$136
206	Remington-Whitewater	511.8	\$34,565,657	\$67,537	\$135
204	Bonner Springs	2,264.6	\$152,486,967	\$66,892	\$134
108	Washington Co. Schools	400.5	\$26,518,988	\$66,215	\$132
398	Peabody-Burns	333.0	\$22,146,371	\$66,109	\$132
252	Southern Lyon County	507.8	\$33,751,867	\$66,012	\$132
368	Paola	2,027.9	\$133,432,513	\$65,798	\$132
330	Mission Valley	475.0	\$31,251,616	\$65,793	\$132
349	Stafford	266.7	\$17,535,949	\$65,752	\$132
232	De Soto	6,058.5	\$397,392,976	\$65,468	\$131
283	Elk Valley	180.5	\$12,100,292	\$65,407	\$131
360	Caldwell	219.5	\$14,270,509	\$64,572	\$129
451	B & B	192.5	\$12,292,415	\$63,857	\$128
479	Crest	217.5	\$14,077,432	\$63,699	\$127
110	Thunder Ridge Schools	235.0	\$14,877,028	\$63,307	\$127
361	Anthony-Harper	806.7	\$51,372,702	\$62,787	\$126
315	Colby Public Schools	926.4	\$58,082,573	\$62,697	\$125
473	Chapman	960.5	\$60,139,892	\$62,613	\$125
345	Seaman	3,455.7	\$214,761,078	\$61,932	\$124
366	Woodson	393.5	\$24,682,832	\$61,862	\$124

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2 Mill Property Tax: 2008-09 School Year data

USD	USD Name	2008-09 FTE Enr	Total USD Assessed Valuation	Total USD Assessed Valuation Per Pupil	2 Mills per pupil?
305	Salina	6,929.3	\$430,052,372	\$61,795	\$124
343	Perry Public Schools	926.2	\$55,888,568	\$60,147	\$120
484	Fredonia	736.6	\$44,242,187	\$59,457	\$119
272	Waconda	349.9	\$21,219,979	\$59,373	\$119
386	Madison-Virgil	221.5	\$13,417,242	\$59,237	\$118
458	Basehor-Linwood	2,139.1	\$125,961,097	\$58,885	\$118
231	Gardner Edgerton	4,323.4	\$254,800,166	\$58,813	\$118
259	Wichita	44,646.7	\$2,678,122,915	\$58,757	\$118
448	Inman	438.3	\$25,938,287	\$58,249	\$116
230	Spring Hill	2,219.7	\$128,811,934	\$57,901	\$116
312	Haven Public Schools	988.0	\$57,126,490	\$57,558	\$115
260	Derby	6,191.2	\$357,299,259	\$57,506	\$115
250	Pittsburg	2,618.6	\$150,243,165	\$56,951	\$114
377	Atchison Co Comm Schc	675.1	\$38,875,035	\$56,868	\$114
481	Rural Vista	402.5	\$22,901,252	\$56,338	\$113
251	North Lyon County	513.0	\$28,880,176	\$56,297	\$113
342	McLouth	504.7	\$29,045,763	\$56,214	\$112
313	Buhler	2,115.5	\$120,177,151	\$56,014	\$112
311	Pretty Prairie	269.4	\$15,057,144	\$55,891	\$112
425	Highland	220.5	\$12,295,763	\$55,763	\$112
273	Beloit	706.4	\$39,627,990	\$55,509	\$111
456	Marais Des Cygnes Vall	267.0	\$14,800,610	\$55,433	\$111
309	Nickerson	1,132.4	\$62,946,375	\$55,245	\$110
237	Smith Center	446.0	\$24,620,392	\$55,203	\$110
322	Onaga-Havensville-Whe	317.5	\$17,506,857	\$55,140	\$110
446	Independence	1,818.0	\$100,640,940	\$54,935	\$110
287	West Franklin	699.0	\$38,368,131	\$54,890	\$110
346	Jayhawk	517.9	\$28,856,249	\$54,870	\$110
282	West Elk	351.7	\$19,470,188	\$54,815	\$110
348	Baldwin City	1,333.4	\$74,516,190	\$54,815	\$110
385	Andover	4,518.8	\$245,610,131	\$54,119	\$108
289	Wellsville	836.0	\$45,154,145	\$54,012	\$108
365	Garnett	1,107.2	\$59,724,526	\$53,942	\$108
410	Durham-Hillsboro-Lehig	587.3	\$31,785,363	\$53,801	\$108
320	Wamego	1,292.0	\$69,092,270	\$53,477	\$107
285	Cedar Vale	139.5	\$7,445,305	\$53,371	\$107
400	Smoky Valley	1,005.4	\$53,930,955	\$53,061	\$106
393	Solomon	389.6	\$20,649,222	\$53,001	\$106
378	Riley County	646.3	\$33,890,463	\$52,438	\$105
239	North Ottawa County	602.9	\$31,534,350	\$52,304	\$105
492	Flinthills	294.8	\$15,388,866	\$52,201	\$104
495	Ft Larned	854.5	\$44,756,762	\$51,922	\$104
453	Leavenworth	3,762.5	\$197,241,535	\$51,634	\$103
450	Shawnee Heights	3,362.4	\$172,936,491	\$51,432	\$103
102	Cimarron-Ensign	643.5	\$33,421,511	\$51,418	\$103
266	Maize	6,319.9	\$324,682,591	\$51,310	\$103
409	Atchison Public Schools	1,562.5	\$80,859,486	\$51,177	\$102
258	Humboldt	489.5	\$25,172,670	\$51,060	\$102

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2 Mill Property Tax: 2008-09 School Year data

USD	USD Name	2008-09 FTE Enr	Total USD Assessed Valuation	Total USD Assessed Valuation Per Pupil	2 Mills per pupil?
205	Bluestem	582.9	\$29,745,029	\$51,029	\$102
435	Abilene	1,495.5	\$76,293,566	\$51,015	\$102
392	Osborne County	335.3	\$17,089,400	\$50,967	\$102
464	Tonganoxie	1,772.4	\$90,048,489	\$50,806	\$102
327	Ellsworth	639.6	\$32,370,848	\$50,611	\$101
379	Clay Center	1,337.4	\$67,672,214	\$50,600	\$101
286	Chautauqua Co Commur	358.5	\$18,383,286	\$50,504	\$101
341	Oskaloosa Public School	511.6	\$26,158,734	\$49,959	\$100
493	Columbus	1,137.6	\$57,475,085	\$49,866	\$100
290	Ottawa	2,393.9	\$119,967,983	\$49,740	\$99
358	Oxford	338.6	\$16,913,958	\$49,659	\$99
501	Topeka Public Schools	12,820.9	\$634,802,656	\$49,197	\$98
426	Pike Valley	253.5	\$12,459,075	\$49,148	\$98
316	Golden Plains	185.9	\$9,203,014	\$48,590	\$97
267	Renwick	1,927.8	\$92,966,485	\$48,224	\$96
421	Lyndon	432.0	\$20,773,718	\$48,087	\$96
411	Goessel	245.3	\$11,757,150	\$47,930	\$96
408	Marion-Florence	597.8	\$28,517,689	\$47,704	\$95
389	Eureka	584.5	\$28,452,279	\$47,539	\$95
441	Sabetha	935.5	\$44,399,385	\$47,461	\$95
428	Great Bend	2,957.8	\$139,973,255	\$47,085	\$94
381	Spearville	352.0	\$16,558,466	\$47,041	\$94
449	Easton	671.1	\$31,552,237	\$47,016	\$94
457	Garden City	6,659.5	\$316,989,543	\$46,951	\$94
212	Northern Valley	205.0	\$9,632,895	\$46,648	\$93
429	Troy Public Schools	337.5	\$15,567,921	\$46,127	\$92
480	Liberal	4,174.7	\$195,985,413	\$46,031	\$92
469	Lansing	2,402.8	\$110,546,171	\$46,007	\$92
323	Rock Creek	813.7	\$37,395,558	\$45,957	\$92
243	Lebo-Waverly	547.0	\$24,830,420	\$45,394	\$91
256	Marmaton Valley	313.5	\$14,558,636	\$45,354	\$91
264	Clearwater	1,277.2	\$58,018,588	\$45,302	\$91
405	Lyons	720.6	\$33,210,688	\$45,056	\$90
240	Twin Valley	599.5	\$27,219,014	\$44,585	\$89
265	Goddard	4,780.8	\$213,695,143	\$44,429	\$89
406	Wathena	397.5	\$17,776,354	\$44,330	\$89
460	Hesston	820.0	\$36,254,087	\$44,212	\$88
308	Hutchinson Public Schoo	4,514.4	\$200,480,906	\$44,135	\$88
461	Neodesha	704.4	\$31,427,795	\$43,869	\$88
333	Concordia	1,054.6	\$46,322,518	\$43,614	\$87
498	Valley Heights	355.5	\$15,750,657	\$43,390	\$87
509	South Haven	224.5	\$9,761,285	\$43,287	\$87
500	Kansas City	18,153.1	\$797,584,458	\$43,283	\$87
440	Halstead	779.6	\$34,031,269	\$43,099	\$86
307	Ell-Saline	451.0	\$19,360,239	\$42,927	\$86
376	Sterling	519.1	\$22,448,113	\$42,873	\$86
373	Newton	3,355.4	\$144,440,319	\$42,691	\$85
380	Vermillion	516.0	\$22,295,185	\$42,467	\$85

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2 Mill Property Tax: 2008-09 School Year data

USD	USD Name	2008-09 FTE Enr	Total USD Assessed Valuation	Total USD Assessed Valuation Per Pupil	2 Mills per pupil?
288	Central Heights	538.0	\$22,858,041	\$42,096	\$84
420	Osage City	644.1	\$27,041,333	\$41,983	\$84
325	Phillipsburg	655.0	\$27,392,276	\$41,820	\$84
262	Valley Center Pub Sch	2,505.3	\$105,319,209	\$41,739	\$83
340	Jefferson West	916.0	\$37,841,336	\$41,312	\$83
434	Santa Fe Trail	1,115.2	\$46,071,685	\$41,312	\$83
253	Emporia	4,249.6	\$177,385,978	\$41,185	\$82
491	Eudora	1,396.3	\$57,259,533	\$41,008	\$82
335	North Jackson	360.0	\$14,750,861	\$40,975	\$82
486	Elwood	309.9	\$12,618,023	\$40,716	\$81
202	Turner-Kansas City	3,772.2	\$156,616,403	\$40,641	\$81
465	Winfield	2,411.7	\$98,135,774	\$40,373	\$81
367	Osawatomie	1,109.0	\$45,175,939	\$40,300	\$81
268	Cheney	770.8	\$31,312,669	\$40,284	\$81
234	Fort Scott	1,933.5	\$77,417,806	\$39,752	\$80
503	Parsons	1,331.4	\$53,376,552	\$39,732	\$79
353	Wellington	1,635.9	\$64,829,815	\$39,461	\$79
372	Silver Lake	708.9	\$28,049,716	\$39,154	\$78
436	Caney Valley	793.0	\$31,514,064	\$39,051	\$78
463	Udall	389.7	\$15,133,880	\$38,686	\$77
344	Pleasanton	353.0	\$13,858,043	\$38,602	\$77
336	Holton	1,052.3	\$40,284,135	\$38,282	\$77
247	Cherokee	700.5	\$26,678,835	\$37,762	\$76
402	Augusta	2,126.1	\$78,858,862	\$36,831	\$74
487	Herington	493.4	\$18,391,205	\$36,827	\$74
257	Iola	1,379.0	\$51,050,780	\$36,661	\$73
356	Conway Springs	528.4	\$19,345,648	\$36,612	\$73
471	Dexter	173.0	\$6,302,531	\$36,431	\$73
211	Norton Community Schc	684.0	\$24,747,155	\$36,180	\$72
338	Valley Falls	404.3	\$14,792,156	\$36,140	\$72
413	Chanute Public Schools	1,760.0	\$64,017,456	\$36,107	\$72
462	Central	336.5	\$12,121,155	\$36,021	\$72
454	Burlingame Public Schoo	329.3	\$11,547,999	\$35,068	\$70
404	Riverton	822.5	\$28,954,882	\$34,991	\$70
248	Girard	989.5	\$34,504,990	\$34,626	\$69
394	Rose Hill Public Schools	1,660.4	\$56,029,302	\$33,744	\$67
263	Mulvane	1,804.5	\$59,750,465	\$32,884	\$66
443	Dodge City	5,476.2	\$179,966,575	\$32,422	\$65
430	South Brown County	635.5	\$20,347,702	\$32,018	\$64
235	Uniontown	426.4	\$13,850,992	\$31,959	\$64
339	Jefferson County North	482.0	\$15,519,055	\$31,801	\$64
396	Douglass Public Schools	771.5	\$24,491,398	\$31,541	\$63
506	Labette County	1,572.1	\$49,708,026	\$31,449	\$63
246	Northeast	521.5	\$16,291,094	\$30,884	\$62
475	Geary County Schools	6,687.6	\$199,265,179	\$29,725	\$59
470	Arkansas City	2,665.8	\$80,122,335	\$29,573	\$59
357	Belle Plaine	677.8	\$19,832,202	\$28,688	\$57
249	Frontenac Public School	822.0	\$23,600,953	\$28,521	\$57

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2 Mill Property Tax: 2008-09 School Year data

USD	USD Name	2008-09 FTE Enr	Total USD Assessed Valuation	Total USD Assessed Valuation Per Pupil	2 Mills per pupil?
447	Cherryvale	866.2	\$24,739,549	\$28,171	\$56
261	Haysville	4,582.3	\$130,843,208	\$28,152	\$56
337	Royal Valley	912.8	\$25,552,906	\$27,994	\$56
508	Baxter Springs	912.5	\$25,763,982	\$27,808	\$56
439	Sedgwick Public School	532.0	\$14,107,788	\$26,518	\$53
505	Chetopa-St. Paul	500.4	\$13,190,884	\$26,256	\$53
504	Oswego	467.6	\$11,092,360	\$23,421	\$47
499	Galena	715.5	\$13,467,183	\$18,499	\$37
207	Ft Leavenworth	1,678.3	\$2,346,014	\$1,398	\$3

Statewide Summary:

High	44,646.7	\$3,216,483,726	\$602,536	\$1,205
Median	516.0	\$32,964,964	\$58,885	\$118
Low	37.7	\$2,346,014	\$1,398	\$3

8-9



**Senate Ways and Means
Senator Emler, Chair**

S.B. 21 Capital Outlay

*Presented by Diane Gjerstad
Wichita Public Schools
February 2, 2010*

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

S.B. 21, if enacted, would be the fifth tier of local taxes for school districts (20 mills, Capital, LOB and bonds); and the sixth or seventh tier for a few districts with access “cost of living weighting”, “extraordinary declining enrollment”, or “ancillary weighting”.

First, last session the legislature eliminated Capital Outlay state aid appropriation of \$25m. Since only districts with lower assessed valuation received Capital Outlay state aid, this cut – ironically – impacted the districts with the least ability to fund facility maintenance. Wichita Public Schools bore the greatest cut with a disproportionate 18% of the total statewide cut. Wichita’s annual state aid loss is \$4.6m and will have a negative impact on the 2008 Bond. We believe the first priority of Capital Outlay funding should be to restore equalization state aid.

Second, S.B. 21 would permit districts to shift operating expenses of insurance and utilities to a new two mills (unequalized) in the Capital Fund. The reality is property wealthy districts would be more likely to survive a possible protest vote. On page 2 of my testimony you will see the wide disparity of what two mills would raise in your area of the state. Utilities and insurance are basic operational expenses which all districts face. If insurance and utilities are to be shifted for some to a special revenue source, why not paper and class room supplies. Capital expenses do not include utilities and insurance.

We agree schools need additional funding to pay for increasing costs and the costs of increasing achievement to meet the demands of No Child Left Behind’s annual yearly progress. However, we disagree with this bill permitting a few districts to find relief to pay for fixed costs and not others.

Thank you for your consideration. I would stand for questions.

Senate Ways & Means Cmte
Date 2-02-2010
Attachment 9

<i>District</i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>Two mills raises per pupil</i>
Chase Raymond	126	\$290
Lyons	774	\$ 88
Halstead	740	\$ 90
Sedgwick	528	\$ 52
Erie	566	\$119
Labette County	1526	\$ 61
Prairie View	953	\$281
Pleasanton	366	\$ 69
Circle	1589	\$190
Douglas	366	\$ 69
Macksville	302	\$234
Stafford	272	\$120
Paradise	142	\$380
Smith Center	472	\$105
Republic County	507	\$141
B & B	200	\$ 78
Mill Creek Valley	486	\$143
Silver Lake	695	\$ 79
Wichita	44,280	\$116
Andover	4273	\$106
Maize	6,189	\$ 97
Goddard	4683	\$ 86
Blue Valley	26,956	\$239
Shawnee Mission	19,809	\$239
Piper-Kansas City	1,527	\$215
Olathe	24,721	\$151
Kansas City	18,104	\$ 90

SGF Adjustments to Governor's FY 2011 Budget

- Start at the Lower of the FY 2010 or FY 2011 Governor's Recommendation State General Fund.
- Add Funding to K-12 Education for:
 - Federal Stimulus Replacement - \$171.9 million;
 - KPERS - School - \$36.2 million;
 - KPERS Death and Disability - \$13.6 million;
 - Less Delayed Payments in FY 2010 - \$74.0 million.
- Add Funding to SRS, KHPA, JJA, and Aging for Consensus Caseloads - \$118.4 million.
- Include Funding for Increased State General Fund Debt Service - \$36.4 million.
- Fund Additional Disaster Relief in the Adjutant General's Budget - \$25.0 million.
- Eliminates the Governor's Recommended Enhancements for:
 - Medicaid Provider Rates - \$22.7 million;
 - K-12 \$50 Increase to BSAPP - \$32.8 million;
 - Regents Institutions Operating Grant Restoration - \$10.0 million;
 - Judiciary Operating - \$2.5 million;
 - KBI DNA Lab Services - \$1.1 million.
- Eliminates the Classified State Employee Under Market Salary Adjustment - \$8.5 million.
- Apply a 2.5 Percent Reduction to All State General Fund Agencies excluding:
 - Public Safety Agencies;
 - K-12 Education;
 - Higher Education;
 - Human Services Caseloads;
 - Debt Service.

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**COMPARISON OF FY 2009 ACTUAL EXPENDITURES AND FY 2010 AND FY 2011 GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDED EXPENDITURES AND PROPOSED TARGETS
STATE GENERAL FUND**

	Actual FY 2009	Gov. Rec. FY 2010	Gov. Rec. FY 2011	Change FY 2010-FY 2011		New Target	Adj. from GBR
				Dollar	Percent		
General Government							
Governmental Ethics Commission	\$ 490,997	\$ 416,711	\$ 457,371	\$ 40,660	9.8 %	\$ 406,470	\$ (50,901)
Legislative Coordinating Council	684,831	733,740	727,436	(6,304)	(0.9)	709,559	(17,877)
Legislature	16,685,574	16,231,681	15,955,987	(275,694)	(1.7)	15,563,857	(392,130)
Legislative Research Department	3,318,970	3,497,971	3,420,862	(77,109)	(2.2)	3,336,792	(84,070)
Revisor of Statutes	3,108,238	3,273,262	3,215,664	(57,598)	(1.8)	3,136,637	(79,027)
Division of Post Audit	2,515,409	2,598,913	2,557,658	(41,255)	(1.6)	2,494,802	(62,856)
Office of the Governor	7,556,253	7,305,933	6,967,304	(338,629)	(4.6)	6,796,078	(171,226)
Lieutenant Governor	182,164	203,227	196,212	(7,015)	(3.5)	191,390	(4,822)
Attorney General	4,726,458	2,683,452	2,574,135	(109,317)	(4.1)	2,510,874	(63,261)
Secretary of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial Council	155,368	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board of Indigents' Defense Services	22,461,614	22,195,415	21,963,189	(232,226)	(1.0)	21,423,428	(539,761)
Judicial Branch	107,841,890	101,779,899	104,248,535	2,468,636	2.4	99,278,586	(4,969,949)
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERs)	10,268,448	639,134	3,213,748	2,574,614	402.8	3,213,748	-
Kansas Human Rights Commission	1,623,273	1,525,481	1,442,138	(83,343)	(5.5)	1,406,696	(35,442)
Department of Administration	77,485,447	57,200,069	86,804,910	29,604,841	51.8	84,709,648	(2,095,262)
Court of Tax Appeals	1,563,323	1,384,084	1,382,913	(1,171)	(0.1)	1,348,927	(33,986)
Department of Revenue	19,914,508	16,376,306	16,353,414	(22,892)	(0.1)	15,951,517	(401,897)
Department of Commerce	580,607	14,323	-	(14,323)	(100.0)	-	-
Total General Government	\$ 281,163,372	\$ 238,059,601	\$ 271,481,476	\$ 33,421,875	14.0 %	\$ 262,479,008	\$ (9,002,468)
Human Services							
Social and Rehabilitation Services	\$ 635,388,806	\$ 551,799,910	\$ 592,859,917	\$ 41,060,007	7.4 %	\$ 559,546,633	\$ (33,313,284)
Rainbow Mental Health Facility	5,170,163	5,575,456	4,524,298	(1,051,158)	(18.9)	4,413,110	(111,188)
Kansas Neurological Institute	10,628,952	8,677,762	11,327,917	2,650,155	30.5	8,464,500	(2,863,417)
Parsons State Hospital	10,050,706	7,497,081	10,447,821	2,950,740	39.4	7,312,835	(3,134,986)
Osawatomie State Hospital	15,683,467	16,691,971	14,342,009	(2,349,962)	(14.1)	13,989,544	(352,465)
Larned State Hospital	40,465,285	42,402,174	43,745,072	1,342,898	3.2	41,360,110	(2,384,962)
Subtotal SRS and Institutions	\$ 717,387,379	\$ 632,644,354	\$ 677,247,034	\$ 44,602,680	7.1 %	\$ 635,086,732	\$ (42,160,302)
Commission on Veterans Affairs	\$ 8,712,946	\$ 8,204,907	\$ 7,556,323	\$ (648,584)	(7.9) %	\$ 7,370,621	\$ (185,702)
Dept. of Health and Environment - Health	24,812,399	23,212,821	23,296,403	83,582	0.4	22,642,349	(654,054)
Department of Labor	543,458	456,826	454,587	(2,239)	(0.5)	443,415	(11,172)
Kansas Guardianship Program	1,266,501	1,119,769	1,124,763	4,994	0.4	1,092,250	(32,513)
Department on Aging	169,663,202	144,106,372	172,925,292	28,818,920	20.0	164,364,162	(8,561,130)
Health Policy Authority	436,117,448	387,459,860	477,453,818	89,993,958	23.2	466,907,893	(10,545,925)

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	Actual FY 2009	Gov. Rec. FY 2010	Gov. Rec. FY 2011	Change FY 2010-FY 2011		New Target	Adj. from GBR
				Dollar	Percent		
Total Human Services	\$ 1,358,503,333	\$ 1,197,204,909	\$ 1,360,058,220	\$ 162,853,311	13.6 %	\$ 1,297,907,422	\$ (62,150,798)
Education							
Board of Regents	\$ 184,610,746	\$ 170,858,608	\$ 178,527,285	\$ 7,668,677	4.5 %	\$ 170,858,608	\$ (7,668,677)
Kansas State University	109,573,413	104,490,156	104,466,106	(24,050)	(0.0)	104,490,156	24,050
KSU - Extension Systems and Agricultural Research Program	52,595,448	48,830,611	48,830,611	-	-	48,830,611	-
KSU - Veterinary Medical Center	10,836,973	10,364,282	10,364,282	-	-	10,364,282	-
University of Kansas	145,337,076	136,880,633	137,597,408	716,775	0.5	136,880,633	(716,775)
University of Kansas Medical Center	118,868,086	110,265,299	110,189,930	(75,369)	(0.1)	110,265,299	75,369
Fort Hays State University	34,978,061	33,342,724	33,555,961	213,237	0.6	33,342,724	(213,237)
Emporia State University	33,138,765	31,436,938	31,436,938	-	-	31,436,938	-
Pittsburg State University	36,391,258	34,280,494	34,440,216	159,722	0.5	34,280,494	(159,722)
Wichita State University	73,518,875	66,314,393	67,655,401	1,341,008	2.0	66,314,393	(1,341,008)
<i>Subtotal Regents and Institutions</i>	\$ 799,848,701	\$ 747,064,138	\$ 757,064,138	\$ 10,000,000	1.3 %	\$ 747,064,138	\$ (10,000,000)
Department of Education	\$ 3,147,365,233	\$ 2,847,776,163	\$ 3,026,724,647	\$ 178,948,484	6.3 %	\$ 2,993,974,647	(32,750,000)
State Library	5,264,183	4,549,542	4,482,054	(67,488)	(1.5)	4,371,904	(110,150)
Kansas Arts Commission	1,468,764	1,138,937	1,204,047	65,110	5.7	1,110,947	(93,100)
School for the Blind	5,564,377	5,447,559	5,525,480	77,921	1.4	5,313,681	(211,799)
School for the Deaf	8,796,915	8,792,432	8,890,257	97,825	1.1	8,576,352	(313,905)
State Historical Society	6,109,773	5,584,794	5,474,110	(110,684)	(2.0)	5,339,580	(134,530)
Total Education	\$ 3,974,417,946	\$ 3,620,353,565	\$ 3,809,364,733	\$ 189,011,168	5.2 %	\$ 3,765,751,249	\$ (43,613,484)
Public Safety							
Department of Corrections	\$ 112,948,542	\$ 102,011,270	\$ 104,154,128	\$ 2,142,858	2.1 %	\$ 104,154,128	\$ -
Topeka Correctional Facility	11,844,602	12,591,062	13,084,057	492,995	3.9	13,084,057	-
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	27,177,753	8,378,158	8,308,154	(70,004)	(0.8)	8,308,154	-
Lansing Correctional Facility	35,969,776	37,321,747	38,326,136	1,004,389	2.7	38,326,136	-
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	11,838,417	12,630,179	12,936,609	306,430	2.4	12,936,609	-
Winfield Correctional Facility	11,444,927	2,379,740	2,682,562	302,822	12.7	2,682,562	-
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	9,039,069	9,883,553	9,950,415	66,862	0.7	9,950,415	-
Norton Correctional Facility	13,298,158	3,357,680	3,601,602	243,922	7.3	3,601,602	-
El Dorado Correctional Facility	23,104,644	23,526,801	23,735,057	208,256	0.9	23,735,057	-
<i>Subtotal Corrections and Institutions</i>	\$ 256,665,888	\$ 212,080,190	\$ 216,778,720	\$ 4,698,530	2.2 %	\$ 216,778,720	\$ -
Juvenile Justice Authority	\$ 42,140,517	\$ 42,006,643	\$ 42,552,940	\$ 546,297	1.3 %	\$ 42,552,940	\$ -
Kansas Juvenile Correctional Complex	15,264,090	16,381,237	16,856,354	475,117	2.9	16,856,354	-
Atchison Juvenile Correctional Facility	2,736,746	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beloit Juvenile Correctional Facility	3,552,944	782,471	-	(782,471)	(100.0)	-	-
Larned Juvenile Correctional Facility	8,000,917	8,732,478	8,719,585	(12,893)	(0.1)	8,719,585	-
<i>Subtotal JJA and Institutions</i>	\$ 71,695,214	\$ 67,902,829	\$ 68,128,879	\$ 226,050	0.3 %	\$ 68,128,879	\$ -

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	Actual FY 2009	Gov. Rec. FY 2010	Gov. Rec. FY 2011	Change FY 2010-FY 2011		New Target	Adj. from GBR
				Dollar	Percent		
Adjutant General	\$ 28,427,934	\$ 32,787,006	\$ 13,508,906	\$ (19,278,100)	(58.8) %	\$ 38,508,906	\$ 25,000,000
Kansas Parole Board	488,391	503,158	510,135	6,977	1.4	510,135	-
Highway Patrol	35,981,152	32,147,997	31,938,642	(209,355)	(0.7)	31,938,642	-
Kansas Bureau of Investigation	15,158,270	14,622,925	15,589,562	966,637	6.6	14,508,932	(1,080,630)
Sentencing Commission	8,315,982	8,179,370	7,359,555	(819,815)	(10.0)	7,359,555	-
Total Public Safety	\$ 416,732,831	\$ 368,223,475	\$ 353,814,399	\$ (14,409,076)	(3.9) %	\$ 377,733,769	\$ 23,919,370
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
Department of Agriculture	\$ 11,109,261	\$ 9,814,353	\$ 9,513,336	\$ (301,017)	(3.1) %	\$ 9,279,539	\$ (233,797)
Dept. of Health and Environment - Environment	9,137,734	7,922,917	7,779,768	(143,149)	(1.8)	7,588,575	(191,193)
Animal Health Department	883,665	859,386	798,253	(61,133)	(7.1)	778,635	(19,618)
Kansas State Fair Board	1,128,980	341,861	1,549,854	1,207,993	353.4	1,567,056	17,202
State Conservation Commission	852,383	745,997	744,134	(1,863)	(0.2)	725,846	(18,288)
Kansas Water Office	2,226,752	1,966,031	1,889,952	(76,079)	(3.9)	1,843,505	(46,447)
Department of Wildlife and Parks	8,204,214	5,569,472	5,528,736	(40,736)	(0.7)	5,403,228	(125,508)
Total Agriculture and Natural Resources	\$ 33,542,989	\$ 27,220,017	\$ 27,804,033	\$ 584,016	2.1 %	\$ 27,186,385	\$ (617,648)
Classified Under Market Pay Plan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,534,972	\$ 8,534,972	-	\$ -	\$ (8,534,972)
Grand Total	\$ 6,064,360,471	\$ 5,451,061,567	\$ 5,831,057,833	\$ 379,996,266	7.0 %	\$ 5,731,057,833	\$ (100,000,000)