Session of 2016

HOUSE BILL No. 2740

By Committee on Appropriations

3-22

AN ACT concerning education; relating to the financing and instruction thereof; making and concerning appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, for the department of education; relating to the classroom learning assuring student success act; amending K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 72-6463, 72-6465, 72-6476, 72-6481 and 74-4939a and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas Section 1.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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(a) There is appropriated for the above agency from the state general fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, the following:

Supplemental general state aid......\$367,582,721 School district equalization state aid......\$61,792,947

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(b) There is appropriated for the above agency from the following special revenue fund or funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, all moneys now or hereafter lawfully credited to and available in such fund or funds, except that expenditures other than refunds authorized by law and transfers to other state agencies shall not exceed the following:

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(d) On July 1, 2016, the expenditure limitation established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, by section 3(b) of chapter 4 of the 2015 Session Laws of Kansas on the school district extraordinary need fund of the department of education is hereby decreased from \$17,521,425 to \$15,167,962.

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(e) On July 1, 2016, or as soon thereafter as moneys are available, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer \$15,167,962 from the state general fund to the school district extraordinary need fund of the department of education.

New Sec. 2. (a) For school year 2016-2017, each school district that has adopted a local option budget is eligible to receive an amount of

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Balloon Amendments for HB 2740 #1
Senate Committee on Appropriations
Prepared by Jason Long
Office of Revisor of Statutes
March 23, 2016

WHEREAS, The people of Kansas, through article 6 § 6(b) of constitution of the state of Kansas, declared that "the legislature shall make suitable provision for finance of the educational interests of the state." According to the supreme court, this provision contains both an adequacy and equity component. On February 11, 2016, the supreme court ruled that funds provided to the school districts under the existing school finance legislation for local option budget equalization and capital outlay equalization were not equitably distributed among the school districts; and

WHEREAS, The supreme court issued an order directing the legislature to fairly allocate resources among the school districts by providing "reasonably equal access to substantially similar education opportunity through similar tax effort." The supreme court warned that, if no action is taken by June 30, 2016, and because an unconstitutional system is invalid, it may entertain a motion to enjoin funding the school system for the 2016-17 school year; and

WHEREAS, The legislature is committed to a avoiding any disruption to public education and desires to meet its obligation; and

WHEREAS, After hearing evidence concerning varying proposals for this body to continue providing an adequate public education while satisfying the supreme court's equity issue, the legislature is acting on this bill in an expedited manner so that the schools will open, as scheduled, for the 2016-17 school year; and

WHEREAS, This step, while important, is only the first of many, upon enactment of this legislation, the legislature will immediately return to the task of finding a long-term solution, based upon a broad base of stakeholders, that will continue to provide every Kansas student the opportunity to pursue their chosen desires through an excellent public

Now, therefore,

New Sec. 2. (a) The legislature hereby declares that the intent of this act is to ensure that public school students receive a constitutionally adequate education through a fair allocation of resources among the school districts and that the distribution of these funds does not result in unreasonable wealth-based disparities among districts. In particular, the legislature: (1) Has been advised of the constitutional standard for equity as set forth in Supreme Court's ruling in *Gamnon v. State*, Case No. 113,267, Kan. 2016 WL 540725 (Feb. 11, 2016), including preceding school finance decisions; (ii) endeavored to memorialize the legislative evidence and deliberations conferees shared as the legislature considered the best way to meet this constitutional standard; and (iii) arrived at the best solution to discharge its constitutional duty to make suitable provision for finance of the educational interests of the state. To this end, this legislation shall be enjoined.

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provided in this subsection. The state board of education shall: supplemental general state aid shall be determined by the state board as supplemental general state aid. A school district's eligibility to receive

- purposes of this section; \$1,000. The rounded amount is the AVPP of a school district for the of each school district in the state and round such amount to the nearest (1) Determine the amount of the assessed valuation per pupil (AVPP)
- determine the median AVPP of all school districts;

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- amount of the AVPP of the school district with the lowest AVPP of all amount of the AVPP of the school district with the highest AVPP of all from the point of beginning to and including an amount that is equal to the schedule of dollar amounts shall range upward in equal \$1,000 intervals median AVPP of all school districts as the point of beginning. The school districts; the point of beginning to and including an amount that is equal to the school districts and shall range downward in equal \$1,000 intervals from prepare a schedule of dollar amounts using the amount of the
- 15 16 17 18 19 20 20 21 22 23 23 24 25 26 27 29 30 31 assigning a state aid computation percentage to the amount of the median aid computation percentage is 25%; aid percentage factor of a school district shall not exceed 100%. The state equal to the amount of the AVPP of the school district, except that the state school district is the percentage assigned to the schedule amount that is the amount of the median AVPP. The state aid percentage factor of a the median AVPP by one percentage point for each \$1,000 interval below increasing the state aid computation percentage assigned to the amount of point for each \$1,000 interval above the amount of the median AVPP, and percentage assigned to the amount of the median AVPP by one percentage AVPP shown on the schedule, decreasing the state aid computation (4) determine a state aid percentage factor for each school district by
- school district pursuant to K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 72-6471, and amendments thereto; and (5) determine the amount of the local option budget adopted by each
- aid in the school year. applicable state aid percentage factor. The resulting product is the amount of payment the school district is to receive as supplemental general state (6) multiply the amount computed under subsection (a)(5) by the

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shall draw a warrant on the state treasury payable to the treasurer of the amount due each school district, and the director of accounts and reports districts shall be due. Payments of supplemental general state aid shall be The state board shall certify to the director of accounts and reports the distributed to school districts on the dates prescribed by the state board distribution of payments of supplemental general state aid to school (b) The state board shall prescribe the dates upon which the

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Insert continued from page 1

- education system made known to the legislature. already adequate funding as demonstrated by the excellent results of the public both fairly meets the equity requirements of Article 6 and does not run afoul of the the total amount of school funding meets or exceeds the Supreme Court's standard of school districts. Furthermore, the evidence before the legislature confirms that classroom learning assuring student success act is critical to the effective operation counter-productive to public education and that the funding certainty of the for adequacy. As a result, the legislature believes that it has enacted legislation that (b) The legislature has been advised that funding disruptions and uncertainty are
- (c) The legislature hereby finds and declares the following:
- in light of the fact that many school budgets are set based upon the provisions of the classroom learning assuring student success act; parties involved in the public education system, a hold harmless fund is necessary (1) That, based on testimony from the state department of education and other
- preferable to apply a single equalization formula to both categories of state aid; supplemental general state aid had no basis in educational policy, and that it is (2) that the prior equalization formulas used for capital outlay state aid and
- should be considered as severable; and regard is unacceptable to the legislature, and as a result, the provisions of this act educational funding could be enjoined. The risk of disrupting education in this untenable risk the act may be found to be unconstitutional and, as a result, all (3) that this act fully complies with the supreme court's order, but that there is an
- educational opportunities through similar tax effort demonstrated inability to have reasonably equal access to substantially similar raised by the school districts, including, without limitation, emergency needs or a board of education may be able to more quickly respond to and address concerns (4) that, based on testimony from the state department of education, the state