

Approved: 3-22-93  
Date

## MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Duane Goossen at 3:30 p.m. on March 17, 1993 in Room 519-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present: Ben Barrett, Legislative Research Department  
Dale Dennis, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Education  
Avis Swartzman, Revisor of Statutes  
Joyce Harralson, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Steve McKee, USD 383  
Debra Nichols, Student  
Teara Chard, Student  
Bethany Speichen, Student  
Laurel Speichen, Student  
Representative Adkins  
Craig Grant, Kansas National Education Association  
Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards  
Gerald Henderson, United School Administrators  
Bill Biggs, USD 246  
John Edsell, Citizen  
Ernest Price, USD 256  
Bill Norris, USD 366  
Dennis Versch, USD 252  
Representative Powers  
Onan Burnett, USD 501  
Connie Hubbell, State School Board  
Karen Franz, Kansas Association of Realtors

Others attending: See attached list

Chairman Goossen announced a meeting regarding Sub for SB334, which deals with the mastery of basic skills. The meeting will be at 2:30pm March 18, 1993 in the 5th floor east lounge.

Ben Barrett addressed the committee to provide an explanation of SB101.

Steve McKee addressed the committee regarding SB101 (Attachment #1).

Debra Nichols, Teara Chard, Bethany Speichen and Laurel Speichen sang a song about lack of funding (Attachment #2).

Ben Barrett addressed the committee to provide an explanation of SB102.

## CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, Room 519-S Statehouse, at 3:30 p.m. on March 17, 1993.

The following individuals addressed the committee regarding SB102:

Representative Adkins		<u>(Attachment #3)</u>
Representative Powers		<u>(Attachment #4)</u>
Ernie Price	USD 256, Marmaton Valley	<u>(Attachment #5)</u>
Bill Norris	USD 366, Woodson	<u>(Attachment #6)</u>
Dennis Versch	USD 252, Southern Lyon	<u>(Attachment #7)</u>
John Edsell	Citizen	<u>(Attachment #8)</u>
Connie Hubbell	State School Board	<u>(Attachment #9)</u>
Craig Grant	KNEA	<u>(Attachment #10)</u>
Onan Burnett	USD 501, Topeka	<u>(Attachment #11)</u>
Bill Biggs	USD 246, Arma	<u>(Attachment #12)</u>
Gerald Henderson	Unite School Administrators	<u>(Attachment #13)</u>
Mark Tallman	Kansas Association of School Boards	<u>(Attachment #14)</u>
Karen France	Kansas Association of Realtors	<u>(Attachment #15)</u>

The meeting adjourned at 5:45pm.

The next meeting is scheduled for 3:30pm, March 18, 1993, in Room 519-S.



# GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: House Education

DATE: 3/17

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
Laurel Steichen	509 Valley Dr.	Manhattan middle school
Debbie Nichols	793 Tocton St.	Manhattan middle school
Tara Chard	1731 Leavenworth	Eugene Field
Bethany Steichen	509 Valley Dr.	Eugene Field
DAVID ADKINS	State Capitol	Legislature
Steven McKee	2031 Poyntz	MANHATTAN
Mary Nichols	723 Tocton	Manhattan
Thad Rhodes	Box 2	Arkansas
Helen Stephens	Topeka	BT #229
GERALD KENDERSON	TOPEKA	115# IF KS
Donna Swig	418	USD 340
Wm J. Majors	Box 267, Menden	USD 340
Henry Murphy	210 11th Ave SW	USD 343
Bob Burke	Box 8 Winchester	USD 329
DAW HERMES	TOPEKA	00B
Amelia T. Burnett	Topeka	USD 581#
Margaret Clarkin	610 Jefferson	Topeka Capital Journal
ERNE PRICE	Manhattan KS	USD 256
Linda Hui	"	"
Bill Buggs	Rm 669 Arms, KS	USD 246
Marilyn J. Fox	4387 Vermont St., Wichita, KS 67202	Teacher - USD 209
Kip Johnson	300 Davidne Terr. Apt. V-1 Manhattan, KS 66502	K - State
Craig Grant	Topeka	MANHATTAN
Shirley Cain	Topeka	KNOW
John P. Franklin	Ks. City	USD 500

House Education  
3-17-193

DATE: 3/17/93

[illegible]

SENATE BILL NO. 101

As Amended by Senate Committee on Education  
Session of 1993

The Manhattan Unified School District has a concern regarding the future of summer school programs in the school district as well as the State of Kansas.

It is our understanding that the \$3,600 per pupil was intended for 181 days of instruction plus two days of inservice education. If a district chooses to operate a summer program, or extend in any way the length of instructional time, this must be accomplished within the \$3,600..

Manhattan-Ogden's 1992 summer school program served 1,172 students. Elementary students received four hours per day of instruction for four weeks. Secondary students received four hours per day of instruction for six weeks. The total cost of this summer program was \$102,359. Approximately 40% of these students qualified for free or reduced fees, meaning that either no fees or minimal fees were collected.

According to Dale Dennis and Veryl Peter of the Kansas State Department of Education, and our legal counsel, Dick Seaton, Statute 72-5389 authorizes school boards to assess and collect fees for:

- A. workbooks and materials
- B. specialized clothing
- C. musical instruments
- D. consumable materials or supplies

These fees are considered reimbursements and may be expended above our authorized budget, when collected and disbursed in the same fiscal year.

There is no statutory provision for assessing and collecting fees to offset salary expenses. Ninety-seven percent or \$98,563 of our 1992 summer school program was expended for salaries.

We ask that consideration be given for allowing school districts offering summer programs to charge a fee to offset supply and material costs as set out in KSA 72-5389 and, in addition, to charge the necessary fees to recover salary expenses for remedial and enhancement projects at both the elementary and secondary level.

Since most summer school enrollments take place in May and June, monies collected are deposited prior to June 30, the end of the fiscal year. Summer programs generally start mid to late June. Therefore, most of the expenditures for these programs occur in the following fiscal year, and are not, strictly speaking, reimbursements.

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Attachment 1-1  
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We would therefore ask that a "Summer School Revolving Fund" be established in accordance with KSA 72-4145. Such revolving funds are not subject to the annual budget, but a report of condition is made annually at the time the budget is published.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Dr. Steven A. McKee  
Superintendent of Schools  
Manhattan Unified School District #383  
Manhattan, Ks. 66502

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Attachment 1-2  
3-17-93



Secondary  
Summer Classes 1992

Students Now In Grades 7-12

From: Summer School Directors  
Ron Alford  
John Wolters  
Call: 587-2822 (in afternoon)

What: The Manhattan-Ogden  
Public Schools  
Secondary Summer Classes '92

Who: Students Currently in Grades 7-12

Where: Manhattan Middle School

When: June 8 through July 17  
8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Enrollment: Mail-in  
Except Driver Education

April 15 to May 15, 1992

Mail To: Secondary Summer School  
801 Poyntz  
Manhattan, KS 66502-6054

Fees: District Students  
\$90 per course  
\$45 - reduced lunch students  
\$ 0 - free lunch students

Non-District students  
\$135 per course

Check payable to USD 383  
must be included with  
mail-in enrollment forms.

NOTE: To qualify for reduced fees you  
must show that you qualified for the free or  
reduced price lunch program in USD 383  
during the 1991-1992 school year.

We believe a quality summer school program for  
the Manhattan- Ogden system will . . . .

- ☐ Allow students to participate in the maintenance and enrichment of learning activities.
- ☐ Provide an opportunity for the approach to learning to be varied and inclusive.
- ☐ Make learning in summer school reflect the community needs through the enhancement of learning activities.

✓ Enrollment: Deadline - May 15  
Special permission must be secured from the  
Director of Summer School to enroll after May 15,  
1992.

Class Locations: Locations will vary. Before  
summer school begins, you will receive confirma-  
tion of enrollment, location of classes, bus sched-  
ules and information .

Minimum Class Size: In order for a course to be  
offered in summer school, a minimum enrollment  
of 15 students is required. Fees will be returned for  
courses that fail to materialize.

Attendance: Regular and punctual daily atten-  
dance is a must if credit is to be awarded.

Daily Meeting Times: 8:30 to 11:30 unless stated  
otherwise in the course description.

Session Length: From June 8 through July 17  
unless stated otherwise in course description.

Transportation: Buses are scheduled for pickup  
and delivery of students (K-12) at each elementary  
school site. Bus schedules will be included in an  
information letter to be sent before school starts.

MHS Driver Education Enrollment  
Manhattan High School Office: April 13-15.

MMS Driver Education Enrollment  
Middle School Office: April 16-20.

Out-of District Students Enroll in Driver Ed  
MHS Office after April 21st

Return Page

Deadline May 15, 1992

Receipt# \_\_\_\_\_

Secondary Summer Enrollment Form

Names and Numbers We Need

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Current School Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Grade Now \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_  
Mother \_\_\_\_\_  
Father \_\_\_\_\_  
Home Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Mother's Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In Case of Emergency Call

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Local Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Bus Transportation YES NO  
(Circle One)

Where will you get on the bus in the  
morning? (Circle One)

A.Arnold Bluemont Eugene Field  
Lee Marlatt Northview  
Ogden T.Roosevelt W.Wilson

Where will you return at 11:30?  
(Circle One)

A.Arnold Bluemont Eugene Field  
Lee Marlatt Northview  
Ogden T.Roosevelt W.Wilson

Circle Current Grade (1991-1992)  
7 8 9 10 11 12

✓ Check must be included with mail-in  
enrollment form.

Choose one course except when enrolling  
for English, Math, Science Review in Grades  
7-8. You may enroll in two of these courses.

Please Circle the Course You Want  
and Your Grade Level

SGV	Government	11	12
SAL	American Lit.	10	11 12
SBL	British Lit.	11	12
SH1	U.S. History I	10	11 12
SH2	U.S. History II	10	11 12
SPS	Psychology	10	11 12
SPE	Physical Education	10	11 12
SA1	Algebra I	9	10 11 12
SA2	Algebra II	9	10 11 12
SML	Math Lab	9	10 11 12
SEM	English	9	10 11 12
SSP	Speech	9	10 11 12
SRL	Reading Lab	9	10

DR1	Driv Ed (June 1-26)	8	9	10	11	12
DR2	Driv Ed (June 29-July 27)	8	9	10	11	12
DR3	Driv Ed (July 28-Aug 14)	8	9	10	11	12

SFB Field Lab Biology 7 8 9 10 11 12

SER	English Exploration	7	8
SMR	Math Exploration	7	8
SSR	Science Exploration	7	8
SAB	Art Basics	7	8
SRW	Reading Workshop	7	8
SWW	Writing Workshop	7	8
CJZ	Jazz Ensemble	7	8
STE	String Ensemble	7	8
SCH	Choir	7	8

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Attachment 1-3



## Course Descriptions

✱ For more detailed course descriptions, please refer to the 1991-1992 edition of the MHS Course Description Book.

**American Government.** *Semester Credit.* This course develops an understanding of the philosophy of democratic government and the origin of democracy. The principles of Federalism are examined, especially at the national level. State and local governments are studied with emphasis on the state of Kansas and the city of Manhattan. *Grade levels: 11,12.*

**American Literature.** *Semester Credit.* Students identify various historical periods of American literature and identify the major authors, works, and ideas of these periods. *Grade levels: 10, 11,12.*

**British Literature.** *Semester Credit.* Students become familiar with the characteristic themes and forms of Old English, Middle English, Renaissance, Augustine, Romantic, Victorian, and modern era authors. *Grade levels: 11,12*

**U.S. History I or U.S. History II.** *Semester Credit each.* General introductory courses in U.S. History with emphasis upon the trends, major people, and events in U.S. History. *Grade levels: 10,11,12*

**Psychology.** *Semester Credit.* Students will become acquainted with human behavioral theories and practices. *Grade levels: 10,11,12.*

**Algebra I.** *Semester Credit.* Fundamentals of basic algebraic concepts, relationships, and application will represent the core of this offering. This course is designed for students who need to retake or improve a grade in the second semester of a previous Algebra I course. *Grade levels: 9,10,11,12.*

**Algebra II.** *Semester Credit.* Fundamentals of basic algebraic concepts, relationships, and application will represent the core of this offering. This course is designed for students who need to retake or improve a grade in the second semester of a previous Algebra II course. *Grade levels: 9,10,11,12.*

**Math Lab.** *Semester Credit.* This course is designed for students who score in the "no" range on the TAP. Students receive further help with the four basic operations in whole numbers, fractions and decimals, and will receive assistance with percent and other practical applications. *Grade levels: 9,10,11,12.*

**Reading Lab.** *Semester Credit.* This class is required to 9th and 10th grade students falling below the 30th percentile on a selected standardized test. Students receive intense work in improving their reading skills so they meet at least 8th grade competency levels. This class does not count as part of the English requirement. *Grade levels: 9,10.*

**English.** *Semester Credit.* Students receive instruction in grammar, composition, and literature. This course is for students who need to make up one semester of failed English credit. *Grade levels: 9,10,11,12.*

**Speech.** *Semester Credit.* Students learn different aspects of public speaking and develop the skills to communicate. *Grade levels: 9,10,11,12.*

### Classes Meet at Manhattan High School

**Physical Education.** *Semester Credit.* This class may replace a semester of 10th grade P.E. or may be used as an elective credit. Students will learn tennis, golf, badminton, jump rope skills and will study health topics including CPR. *Grade levels: 10,11,12.*

**Driver Education.** *Semester Credit for one session.* Instruction will include classroom discussion, simulation activities and actual driving experience. Students must be a minimum of 14 years old to participate. *Grade levels: 8,9,10,11,12.*  
FIRST SESSION: June 1-26.  
SECOND SESSION: June 29-July 27.  
THIRD SESSION: July 28-August 14.

**Field Lab Biology.** *Semester Credit.* This course is a summer biology course devoted to aquatic environment, prairie biome, and deciduous forest biome. The class will also examine local environmental issues. *Grade levels: 7,8,9,10,11,12.*  
*June 8-July 2. 7:30 a.m.-2:00 p.m.*

### MMS Course Descriptions

**English Exploration.** Students will focus on novel, literature and biographical studies. This will also include written and possibly creative drama exploration. *Grade levels: 7,8.*  
*Two time periods: 8:30-10:00 or 10:00-11:30.*

**Math Exploration.** This course is designed to be a hands-on study of math basics. The primary emphasis will be on math with a practical and problem solving base. *Grade levels: 7,8.*  
*Two time periods: 8:30-10:00 or 10:00-11:30.*

**Science Exploration.** Course will include hands-on activities designed around field trips and laboratory experiences. Intended to provide thinking skills and basic knowledge of the scientific process. *Grade levels: 7,8.*  
*Two time periods: 8:30-10:00 or 10:00-11:30.*

**Art Basics.** *Trimester Credit.* Projects include color theory, calligraphy, perspective, drawing, painting and ceramics. This is a prerequisite for other art courses at the Middle School. *Grade levels: 7,8.*  
*4 week class: June 8 through July 2- 8:30-11:30.*

**Writing Workshop.** This workshop encourages students to sharpen their writing skills through extensive writing experiences: they will write, edit, and share manuscripts on daily basis. This is an enrichment class and cannot be substituted for any required class. *Grade levels: 7,8.*  
*Two time periods: 8:30-10:00 or 10:00-11:30.*

**Reading Workshop.** Information and ideas discovered through reading will be shared through writing and discussions. This is an enrichment class and cannot be substituted for any required course. *Grade level: 7,8.*  
*Two time periods: 8:30-10:00 or 10:00-11:30.*

**Instrumental Jazz Ensemble./String Ensemble.** These groups are for students with at least one year experience in instrumental music. Students must provide their own instruments. *Grade level: 7,8.*

**Choir.** This course is for students who are interested in singing choral music of all kinds. Limited to students who have completed grades 7 and 8.

# Secondary Summer Classes 1992



Chris Graves  
7th Grade  
Manhattan Middle School

The Manhattan-Ogden Public Schools  
2031 Poyntz Avenue  
Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3898  
913/ 587-2000  
FAX 913/587-2006

3-17-93  
H  
A-10-10-14







## Course Descriptions

### **3R's/Basic Skills Magnet School (3RS)**

This magnet school is for children who need to maintain and improve their basic reading, math and written skills.  
*Current grade levels: 1 through 6*

### **Fine Arts Magnet School (FAM)**

This magnet school is for children with a high interest in the arts and the desire to participate in a 3 hour integrated program of art, music and drama.  
*Current grade levels: 1 through 6.*

### **Imagination Magnet School (IMM)**

This magnet school is for children who delight in the use of imagination. Students will be involved with novel studies about amazing animals, super sleuths, fantasy, and biographies. Activities may include a character day, safari, scavenger hunt, creative dramatics, art, word processing, etc.  
*Current grade levels: 1 through 6.*

### **Kindergarten Magnet School (KDG)**

This magnet school is for children who have completed kindergarten. The school will provide opportunities for integrating language, math, science and fine arts.  
*Current grade level: Kindergarten*

### **Math/Science Magnet School (MSM)**

This magnet school is for children with a high interest in math and science, and who like hands-on activities. The school will be a 3 hour integrated program with emphasis placed on developing thinking skills and applying the scientific process to real world happenings.  
*Current grade levels: 1 through 6.*

### **Wellness Lifestyles Magnet School (WLM)**

This magnet school will help students get off the couch, away from TV, and into the world of fitness, health, and nutrition. An action-packed program will help children develop healthy lifestyles. The health benefits of physical activity and eating for healthy lifestyles will be emphasized in all activities. The following activities plus others will be taught to improve children's lifestyles. . . . archery, tennis, hiking, camping skills, physical testing, water activities . . . .  
*Current grade levels: 1 through 6 .*

## **X Special Options**

Alternatives to participation in a magnet school.

### **Art Basics (6th Grade Now)**

Three hours: 8:30 - 11:30

Projects include color theory, calligraphy, perspective, drawing, painting and ceramics. This is a prerequisite for other art courses at the Middle School and offers Middle School Trimester Credit.

### **Gifted Education**

This class is for identified gifted students only. Students must have a current IEP.  
*Current grade levels: 1 through 6.*

### **Jazz Band (6th Grade Now)** 1 hour - 8:30-9:30

This class is for students with at least one year experience in instrumental music. Students must provide their own instruments.

### **Orchestra (5th & 6th Grade Now)** 1 hour 9:30-10:30

This class is for students with at least one year experience in instrumental music.

### **Choir (5th & 6th Grade Now)** 1 hour 10:30-11:30

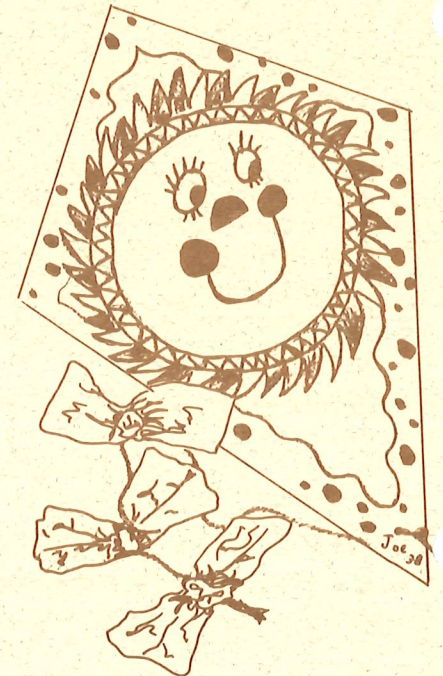
This class is for students who are interested in singing choral music of all kinds.

### **Special Education**

Enrollment by special permission only.  
8:30 -11:30 at Manhattan Middle School.

EMH-TMH-SMH - To make arrangements, contact the Director of Special Education, 587-2000.

# Elementary Summer School 1992



Joe Murphy  
3rd Grade  
Lee Elementary School

**The Manhattan-Ogden Public Schools**  
**2031 Poyntz Avenue**  
**Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3800**  
**913/587-2000**

**FAX 913/587-2006**



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Archived 1-6  
3-17-93



Testimony Before Kansas House Education Committee  
Concerning SB 101

March 17, 1993

Zip - pi - dinero

(no money)

Zip - pi - de - va

My - oh - my-y-y

It's nada - fund - day

(no funding)

Goof off the summer

Siesta away

Zip - po - escuela

(no school)

Seso decay

(brain decay)

Song by Laurel and Bethany Steichen

Sung by Teara Chard and Bethany Steichen (4th gr)  
Eugene Field Elementary School  
Manhattan Kansas  
and Laurel Steichen (7th) and Debra Nichols (8th)  
Manhattan Middle School  
Manhattan Kansas

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Attachment 2-1  
3-17-93

State of Kansas  
House of Representatives

State Capitol  
Room 448-N  
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1504  
(913) 296-7693



Committee Assignments

Taxation  
Judiciary

David Adkins  
Representative, 28th District

Testimony Before the House Committee on Education

1993 SB 102

March 17, 1993

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today. This committee has grappled with several difficult issues this session including QPA, qualified admissions and educational governance reforms. Today your attention is turned to yet another significant issue - school finance. As you know, the 1992 legislature enacted sweeping school finance reforms. While the school finance plan resulted in reduced property taxes in many school districts such was not the case in the two school districts in Leawood. I appear today to ask your thoughtful assistance in remedying an unfortunate consequence of the legislation enacted last year.

Specifically, I am respectfully requesting that this committee amend SB 102 to accommodate the unique needs of the Blue Valley School District. I have attached to my testimony a suggested amendment. This amendment, if enacted as a part of SB 102, provides a much needed relief valve for the Blue Valley School District. The amendment would allow the District (or any similarly situated district) to seek additional levy authority when costs associated with opening new buildings as a result of enrollment growth exceed the dollars available through local option budget authority and new school weighting. This additional authority would be obtained through an appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals in a process very similar to the appeal process which existed under previous school financing statutes.

Many myths exist when one begins to discuss Johnson County schools. I believe the facts which illustrate Blue Valley's situation dispel many of these myths:

1. Growth: In 1983 BV's enrollment was 3787. In 1992 enrollment totalled 10,907. This is an increase of 7,120 students in a decade or an average of 712 new students per year. Future enrollment projections indicate annual growth of between 600-1000 new students until at least 1997. In the 1991-92 school year BV alone had 28% of the entire enrollment growth in the state. Since 1985 BV has averaged 17% of all enrollment growth in Kansas. The average enrollment size of a Kansas school district is between 500 and 550 students.

2. Per Pupil Expenditures: Even though BV has accessed the entire 25% LOB budget authority and funds available as a result of new school weighting, 230 districts of the 304 Kansas school districts had a higher budget per pupil. In 1991-92 BV's spent \$4911.00 per pupil. In 1992-93, even with full usage of LOB authority, per pupil spending was forced down \$215 per pupil to \$4,695. The school finance plan resulted in a total 1992-93 loss in per pupil expenditures of \$2,284,103.

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Attachment 3-1  
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3. New School Expenses: As a result of tremendous enrollment growth BV has been required to pursue continuous expansion of its physical plant. A bond issue was approved in 1989 to assist in financing capital improvements. In 1991 BV approved plans to build one elementary school and one middle school. These schools opened this year. One elementary school and the district's third high school are scheduled to open next year - subject to adequate funding.

Uncertain what school finance legislation would be enacted in 1992 the BV district pursued an appeal to BOTA to obtain authority to levy for extraordinary expenses associated with the opening of new schools. BOTA granted BV's appeal which gave BV an additional 1.9 million dollars in budget authority. This amount reflected the documented costs of opening the new elementary and middle schools. The 1992 school finance law stripped BV of the authority BOTA granted and instead allowed BV only \$597,600 for new schools based on the .25 weighting factors. This amount is barely sufficient to cover the expense of opening a single elementary school. BV's loss, between what BOTA granted and what the new school finance law allowed was \$1,302,400. This money evaporated and was not available to support planned growth.

4. Total Budget Losses: In the current school year BV was forced to absorb a budget with a total of \$3,586,503 less than planned. Fixed expenses for employee benefits increased by over \$500,000 between the '91-'92 and '92-'93 academic years expenditures.

5. Current New School Weighting Law: Currently the weighting factor of .25 for pupils attending new schools is only available to those districts who have used all of the 25% LOB authority. The .25 weighting is available for two years and applies only to those students attending the new school opened as a result of enrollment growth. This weighting factor is not sufficient to cover the costs of opening new schools in a district experiencing 700+ student growth each year.

Conclusion. The amendment I wish for you to consider incorporates needed flexibility to accommodate the extraordinary expense of tremendous enrollment growth. The amendment costs the State nothing - any additional budget authority granted would be funded by BV patrons. The citizens of BV are strong supporters of quality education. No citizen protest was initiated when the board adopted its resolution to utilize the full 25% LOB and much public outcry accompanied the \$2.8 million budget cuts necessitated by the school finance plan. I am proud of the Blue Valley District, its students, teachers and staff. I believe that the Blue Valley District is one of the most valuable economic development assets in Johnson County and in Kansas. Excellent schools have fueled the growth enjoyed in Johnson County - growth which has paced all growth in our state. By not accommodating BV's unique situation we penalize a growing district unnecessarily. I urge your adoption of the proposed amendment and would respectfully request you recommend the bill favorable for passage as amended.

Respectfully submitted,



David Adkins

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Attachment 3-2  
3-17-93



Proposed Amendment to Senate Bill No. 102

On page 10, following line 20, by inserting a new section as follows:

"New Sec. 3 (a) The board of any district to which the provisions of this section apply may levy an ad valorem tax on the taxable tangible property of the district each year for a period of time not to exceed two years in an amount not to exceed the amount authorized by the state board of tax appeals under this section for the purpose of financing that portion of the costs attributable to commencing operation of one or more new school facilities which is not financed from any other source provided by law. The state board of tax appeals may authorize the district to make a levy which will produce an amount that is not greater than the difference between the amount of costs directly attributable to commencing operation of one or more new school facilities and the amount provided for such purpose under the school district finance and quality performance act. If the district is not eligible, or will be ineligible, for school facilities weighting in any one or more years during the two-year period for which the district is authorized to levy a tax under this section, the state board of tax appeals may authorize the district to make a levy, in such year or years of ineligibility, which will produce an amount that is not greater than the actual amount of costs attributable to commencing operation of the facility or facilities. At any time after the final levy of a tax authorized under this section is certified to the county clerk, the board of any district to which the provisions of this section continue to apply may initiate procedures to renew the authorization to levy such a tax subject to the conditions and in the manner provided in this section for initial authorization to levy the tax and, at two-year intervals thereafter, may renew in like manner and subject to like conditions such authorization for successive two-year periods.

(b) The state board of tax appeals may adopt rules and

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Attachment 3-3  
3-17-93

regulations necessary to properly effectuate the provisions of this section, including rules relating to the evidence required in support of a district's claim that the costs attributable to commencing operation of one or more new school facilities are in excess of the amount provided for such purpose under the school district finance and quality performance act.

(c) The proceeds from the tax levied by a district under authority of this section shall be deposited in the supplemental general fund of the district, budgeted in the local option budget of the district as an addition to the amount of such budget adopted under authority of and in accordance with the provisions of K.S.A. 72-6433, and amendments thereto, and used exclusively to supplement amounts expended from the general fund of the district for payment of the costs attributable to commencing operation of new school facilities.

(d) The provisions of this section apply to any district that (1) commenced operation of one or more new school facilities in the school year preceding the current school year or has commenced or will commence operation of one or more new school facilities in the current school year or any or all of the foregoing, and (2) is authorized to adopt and has adopted a local option budget in an amount equal to the state prescribed percentage of the amount of state financial aid determined for the district in the current school year.";

By renumbering sections 3 and 4 as sections 4 and 5, respectively;

In the title, in line 11, before "amending", by inserting "providing for the levy of ad valorem taxes for commencing operation of new school facilities;"

HE  
Attachment 3-4  
3-17-93

# Blue Valley Unified School District No. 229

## EFFECTS OF 1992 SCHOOL FINANCE LAW ON BLUE VALLEY USD 229

GENERAL OPERATING FUND (For comparison purposes, funding for opening of new schools is not included.)

	FTE	BPP
1991-92 Operating Budget (SDEA), with transportation .....		
	\$47,875,781 ... 9,748.6 ...	\$4,911.04
1992-1993 Operating Budget (New Law) Reflects full usage of LOB - 25%; also have included estimated amount to be received when budget is republished ..	\$49,660,000 .. 10,577.0 ...	<u>\$4,695.09</u>
Decrease in per pupil spending of \$		215.95

*Loss in 92-93 per pupil expenditures (\$215.95 x 10,577) = 2,284,103.00*

### OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS (1 elementary, 1 middle school):

Budget appeal prepared for Board of Tax Appeals (attached).

The appeal would have been used under SDEA ..... \$1,900,000.00

Monies received for .25 weighting ('92 school finance) ..... \$ 597,600.00

*Net loss for opening of new schools ..... \$1,302,400.00*

TOTAL OF PER PUPIL LOSS AND LOSS FOR OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS . \$3,586,503.00

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ACTUAL 1992-93 OPERATING BUDGET INCREASES/DECREASES  
BLUE VALLEY USD 229

OPERATING BUDGET INCREASES:

4.2% salary increase for teachers (dollar amount unavailable at this time).

	91-92 Actual	92/93 Actual	92/93 Projected	Inc/<Dec>
Health Insurance	1,781,603.73		2,149,785.27	368,181.54
Worker's Comp	274,965.00	298,479.00		23,514.00
FICA & Medicare	2,450,349.57		2,600,000.00	149,650.43
Unemployment	<u>30,320.40</u>		<u>33,032.75</u>	<u>2,712.35</u>
TOTALS	4,537,238.70	298,479.00	4,782,818.02	<u>544,058.32</u>

OPERATING BUDGET DECREASES:

\$ 570,000	Reduce Bus Transportation Service (Contracted Services \$550,000; Gasoline \$20,000)
80,000	Reduce Out-of District Travel; District-Paid Memberships (Teachers and Administrators)
210,000	Pay Food Service Employee Benefits out of Food Service Fund
350,000	Reduce Staff Development and use of substitute teachers - These were substitutes used to enable teachers to do staff development.
150,000	Pay taxes on sewers, curbs and street improvements out of Special Assessment Fund
250,000	Reduce District Capital Outlay
30,000	Reduce Wellness Program
19,000	Research/Development
1,000	Music Clinics
8,000	Instruction Equipment
2,000	District Nursing Supplies
40,000	Teacher Grants - Grants given to individuals and/or groups for special projects or ideas for class or team, which were not normally funded out of individual building funds.

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ACTUAL OPERATING BUDGET DECREASES 1992-93

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65,000	District-wide Instructional Supplies
11,000	Board of Education Expenses - ALL travel, memberships now at board's personal expense
2,000	Negotiation Expenses
2,500	Election Expenses
5,500	Audit Services
7,500	Administration Supplies
60,000	Superintendent Salaries (two positions vacant/not replaced for portion of 92-93)
8,000	Educational Partners
10,000	Printing
750,000	Utilities - Budgeted exactly what was expended for last year. Massive conservation effort throughout district.
25,000	Gasoline
57,000	Contracted Maintenance - Pest Control for schools and athletic fields
3,000	Recruiting
2,500	Personnel Printing
3,500	Administrative Selection
19,100	SRI Training for Principals
<u>85,000</u>	Data Processing Services - hardware and software districtwide
\$2,826,600	TOTAL BUDGET DECREASES

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# REASON (1)

## INCREASE IN OPERATING EXPENSES DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FACILITIES

1. Amount of square footage added. . . . . 168,460
2. Scheduled date of completion of construction. . . . . July, 1992
3. Is this an addition to the existing plant or a replacement for another facility which is being closed? Check one.  
 ( ) Addition  
 ( ) Replacement
4. Amount of additional expenses:
 

a. Utilities . . . . .	\$. <u>185,000</u>
b. Custodial . . . . .	\$. <u>135,000</u>
(Full-time equiv. <u>10.35</u> )	
c. Teachers . . . . .	\$. <u>1,122,000</u>
(Full-time equiv. <u>34.0</u> )	
d. Secretaries . . . . .	\$. <u>50,000</u>
(Full-time equiv. <u>3.0</u> )	
e. Supplies . . . . .	\$. <u>70,000</u>
f. <u>Transportation</u> . . . . .	\$. <u>19,000</u>
g. <u>Ed Aides (4) + Emp. Bene.</u> . . . . .	\$. <u>242,000</u>
h. <u>Administrators (3)</u> . . . . .	\$. <u>140,000</u>
TOTAL. . . . .	\$ <u>1,963,000.00</u>
5. LESS amount available in other funds including the general fund . . . . . \$ ---
6. AMOUNT REQUESTED for appeal (Line 4a-h minus Line 5) . \$ 1,963,000.00
7. Prior year's general fund budget per pupil . . . . . \$ 4,702.99
8. Current year's general fund budget per pupil excluding appeal . . . . . \$ 4,831.61
9. Percentage increase for general fund budget per pupil. 2.73 %
10. How much interest income did you receive during the prior year? (Estimate if necessary). . . . . \$ 969,000.00
11. How was this interest income allocated in your budget by fund? (Detail on separate sheet)
12. How much interest income do you anticipate in the year under appeal and how will it be allocated by fund? (Detail on separate sheet)  
                     \$900,000

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13. What was your September 15 enrollment for the three (3) prior years and what is your estimated September enrollment for the next year?

Estimate for 9/15/91	<u>10,170</u>
Actual year 9/15/90	<u>9,430</u>
Actual year 9/15/89	<u>8,470</u>
Actual year 9/15/88	<u>7,671</u>
Actual year 9/15/87	<u>6,883</u>

14. Have you made application to be State Board of Education under K.S.A. 72-6761, as amended, during the past three (3) years? No  
If so, state years: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Have you made application to the Board of Tax Appeals within the past three (3) years to exceed your budget limitations? Yes  
If so, state the year(s), the grounds(s) under which you appealed and the amounts granted by the Board. (Detail on separate sheet)

16. PLEASE ATTACH a short description of the facilities constructed, their location, and why this appeal is necessary.

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Wednesday, March 17, 1993  
Room 115S  
Joyce Harralson, Sec. 7652

TESTIMONY TO THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
ON SB 102  
Representative Ted Powers, Room 446N  
Phone 7574

Mr. Chair and House Education Committee. Last Year's school finance bill 2892 was a positive step in bringing Kansas schools to an equitable position (SFA) while lowering property taxes statewide. Built into the formula were certain safeguards keeping some schools from receiving excessive amounts the first year.

The major safeguard in the formula was the 10% cap. Bill 2892 if left alone to work this year would have dropped the 10% cap to let all schools come up to the \$3600 BPP (Budget Per Pupil) SFA (State Financial Aid) while putting a protest petition on the LOB (Local Option Budgets).

SB 102 reverses the procedure. The 10% would go back on. The Protest Petition would come off. This has created a "God awful mess." What this does is keep 29 schools statewide from coming up to the \$3600 BPP while letting the rest of the schools already there to use the LOB without voter protest.

This not only upsets the whole school finance equitability concept, it widens the gap where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. Those schools who have not reached the \$3600 BPP not only lose SFA but can not use the LOB. While the ones who have may use the the LOB option without constraint.

Enclosed you will find:

1. KSBOE Report on the 304 schools BPP  
High West Solomon \$8,278  
Low Mulvane \$3,060
2. Marmaton Valley Dist. #256 Ernie Price, Supt.  
showing 29 schools short fall
3. Cronister - Emert letter asking the Attorney General  
opinion on constitutional infirmity of SB 102
4. Dale Dennis SBOE fiscal impact on the 10% cap  
limitations. Subject \$3,891,156
5. Letters from schools showing inequity of SB 102

We started tracking this Bill through the Senate. It has come to the House Education Committee. My plea to you on behalf of the schools concerned is to leave the school finance bill alone for the period it was designed to meet. Let SB 102 DIE. If not amended or killed here, I assure you this will become "messyer" and "messyer" and "messyer". Ideally we need the Protest Petition and 10% cap both off.

Thank You  
Ted Powers

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DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 (FTE	1992-93 ADJ. OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
1 WEST SOLOMON	\$876,939	95.5	\$865,080	104.5	\$8,278	(\$904)
2 NES TRE LA GO	\$804,196	84.0	\$600,840	73.5	\$8,175	(\$1,399)
3 TRIPLAINS	\$953,228	123.0	\$892,800	109.5	\$8,153	\$404
4 MULLINVILLE	\$1,121,227	104.0	\$760,680	93.5	\$8,136	(\$2,645)
5 COPELAND	\$1,079,361	113.0	\$951,120	117.0	\$8,129	(\$1,423)
6 WESKAN	\$768,711	103.5	\$828,000	102.0	\$8,118	\$690
7 HERNDON	\$548,532	76.5	\$603,385	75.0	\$8,045	\$875
8 HEALY PUBLIC	\$749,192	98.5	\$837,360	105.0	\$7,975	\$369
9 HILLCREST RURAL	\$1,028,631	143.0	\$1,181,897	150.0	\$7,879	\$686
10 BAZINE	\$978,076	131.5	\$994,680	126.5	\$7,863	\$425
11 PRAIRIE HEIGHTS	\$767,382	103.0	\$834,480	106.5	\$7,835	\$385
12 PARADISE	\$1,231,713	143.0	\$1,076,040	138.0	\$7,797	(\$816)
13 GRINNEL PUBLIC	\$1,115,553	151.5	\$1,168,560	150.0	\$7,790	\$427
14 WEST GRAHAM-MOR	\$1,045,558	120.0	\$906,120	116.5	\$7,778	(\$935)
15 PAWNEE HEIGHTS	\$1,202,870	162.0	\$1,311,480	169.5	\$7,737	\$312
16 HANSON	\$1,025,997	141.2	\$1,085,400	142.5	\$7,617	\$351
17 GOLDEN PLAINS	\$1,051,869	158.5	\$1,157,056	152.0	\$7,612	\$976
18 BREWSTER	\$977,891	141.5	\$1,120,565	148.0	\$7,571	\$660
19 FOWLER	\$1,081,900	148.7	\$1,098,720	146.0	\$7,525	\$250
20 WHEATLAND	\$1,330,032	179.5	\$1,346,400	180.0	\$7,480	\$70
21 PALCO	\$1,271,410	185.5	\$1,273,320	171.5	\$7,425	\$571
22 MOSCOW PUBLIC	\$1,597,550	160.1	\$1,231,560	167.0	\$7,375	(\$2,604)
23 WHITE ROCK	\$1,518,047	178.5	\$1,404,315	191.0	\$7,352	(\$1,152)
24 NORTH CENTRAL	\$1,189,724	182.0	\$1,251,720	170.5	\$7,341	\$805
25 CHASE	\$1,257,170	182.5	\$1,379,520	190.0	\$7,261	\$372
26 CHEYLIN	\$1,554,354	222.0	\$1,569,600	217.5	\$7,217	\$215
27 HAMILTON	\$747,138	114.5	\$825,139	115.0	\$7,175	\$650
28 HAVILAND	\$1,247,599	170.6	\$1,231,200	172.5	\$7,137	(\$180)
29 DEXTER	\$1,045,764	162.5	\$1,185,687	168.0	\$7,058	\$622
30 ROLLA	\$1,651,302	198.0	\$1,467,360	208.0	\$7,055	(\$1,285)
31 MONTEZUMA	\$1,321,167	179.5	\$1,315,674	186.5	\$7,055	(\$306)
32 NORTHERN VALLEY	\$1,201,239	189.0	\$1,321,363	189.0	\$6,991	\$636

DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 FTE	1992-93 ADJ. OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
33 SMOKEY HILL	\$1,224,900	197.5	\$1,347,390	197.5	\$6,822	\$620
34 EASTERN HEIGHTS	\$994,413	169.5	\$1,093,854	162.5	\$6,731	\$865
35 ATTICA	\$1,225,136	208.5	\$1,347,650	200.5	\$6,721	\$845
36 B&B	\$1,434,014	234.5	\$1,620,292	241.5	\$6,709	\$594
37 LOGAN	\$1,501,503	240.0	\$1,489,302	224.5	\$6,634	\$378
38 JEWELL	\$1,249,128	203.0	\$1,374,040	208.0	\$6,606	\$453
39 FLINTHILLS	\$1,427,494	239.5	\$1,570,243	239.5	\$6,556	\$596
40 WEST SMITH COUNTY	\$1,164,039	195.0	\$1,328,168	203.0	\$6,543	\$573
41 MIDWAY SCHOOLS	\$1,167,868	204.0	\$1,284,655	196.5	\$6,538	\$813
42 CENTRE	\$1,838,908	290.5	\$1,842,840	287.0	\$6,421	\$91
43 ELWOOD	\$1,328,066	224.5	\$1,493,410	234.5	\$6,368	\$453
44 SKYLINE SCHOOLS	\$2,053,416	350.0	\$2,194,200	347.5	\$6,314	\$447
45 MACKSVILLE	\$1,865,889	284.5	\$1,824,120	289.0	\$6,312	(\$247)
46 JETMORE	\$1,508,972	264.0	\$1,705,591	272.0	\$6,271	\$555
47 PRETTY PRAIRIE	\$1,735,718	287.5	\$1,858,680	297.5	\$6,248	\$210
48 ASHLAND	\$1,532,416	274.5	\$1,645,920	264.0	\$6,235	\$652
49 PIKE VALLEY	\$1,553,743	288.5	\$1,709,117	275.5	\$6,204	\$818
50 MADISON-VIRGIL	\$1,720,740	274.1	\$1,723,680	278.5	\$6,189	(\$89)
51 STAFFORD	\$1,799,014	281.6	\$1,807,200	293.0	\$6,168	(\$221)
52 LEWIS	\$1,088,420	194.0	\$1,239,384	201.5	\$6,151	\$540
53 GREELEY COUNTY	\$1,934,705	335.5	\$2,178,360	355.0	\$6,136	\$370
54 MARAIS DES CYGN	\$1,766,024	301.0	\$1,778,400	290.5	\$6,122	\$255
55 OTIS-BISON	\$2,107,031	370.0	\$2,250,125	368.5	\$6,106	\$411
56 HIGHLAND	\$1,608,956	285.5	\$1,737,000	285.0	\$6,095	\$459
57 CUNNINGHAM	\$2,102,578	305.5	\$1,952,640	321.5	\$6,074	(\$809)
58 CLAFLIN	\$1,648,901	281.3	\$1,870,200	308.0	\$6,072	\$210
59 MANKATO	\$1,596,080	279.0	\$1,798,380	296.5	\$6,065	\$345
60 BURRTON	\$1,596,441	280.5	\$1,726,488	285.5	\$6,047	\$356
61 LITTLE RIVER	\$2,158,427	376.5	\$2,270,160	376.0	\$6,038	\$305
62 FAIRFIELD	\$2,905,883	470.1	\$2,825,280	468.0	\$6,037	(\$144)
63 BARNES	\$2,209,149	390.1	\$2,351,880	390.0	\$6,030	\$367
64 NORTH JACKSON	\$2,454,015	422.5	\$2,540,880	421.5	\$6,028	\$220

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DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 FTE	1992-93 ADJ. OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
65 ARGONIA PUBLIC	\$1,243,825	215.0	\$1,368,196	227.0	\$6,027	\$242
66 LINCOLN	\$2,333,665	413.0	\$2,455,560	411.0	\$5,975	\$324
67 MINNEOLA	\$1,125,135	201.8	\$1,450,524	243.0	\$5,969	\$394
68 LACROSSE	\$2,187,056	346.0	\$2,112,120	354.0	\$5,966	(\$355)
69 SOUTHERN CLOUD	\$1,420,826	256.5	\$1,562,909	262.0	\$5,965	\$426
70 RURAL VISTA	\$2,025,169	372.1	\$2,278,440	382.0	\$5,965	\$522
71 KINSLEY-OFFERLE	\$2,236,409	396.8	\$2,401,560	404.0	\$5,944	\$308
72 SOUTH BARBER	\$1,775,509	328.5	\$1,961,227	330.0	\$5,943	\$538
73 COMANCHE COUNTY	\$2,502,393	430.9	\$2,545,920	428.5	\$5,941	\$134
74 AXTELL	\$1,903,198	342.5	\$2,144,880	361.5	\$5,933	\$376
75 ALTOONA-MIDWAY	\$2,147,152	382.1	\$2,316,240	390.5	\$5,931	\$312
76 CHETOPA	\$1,663,194	292.6	\$1,749,276	295.0	\$5,930	\$246
77 CLIFTON-CLYDE	\$2,224,416	409.0	\$2,320,200	391.5	\$5,926	\$488
78 STANTON COUNTY	\$2,943,920	538.5	\$3,095,424	523.0	\$5,919	\$452
79 QUINTER PUBLIC	\$1,945,135	354.0	\$2,169,360	367.0	\$5,911	\$416
80 SYRACUSE	\$2,271,722	412.5	\$2,333,160	396.5	\$5,884	\$377
81 CHAUTAUQUA CO.	\$2,728,212	500.0	\$2,926,440	498.0	\$5,876	\$420
82 SYLVAN	\$1,096,891	212.0	\$1,206,580	205.5	\$5,871	\$697
83 CALDWELL	\$1,720,834	311.5	\$1,859,400	317.0	\$5,866	\$341
84 REMINGTON-WHITE	\$2,806,829	509.5	\$3,133,440	534.5	\$5,862	\$353
85 SATANTA	\$2,901,350	377.0	\$2,101,320	358.5	\$5,861	(\$1,834)
86 SOLOMON	\$2,033,724	327.8	\$2,107,800	360.5	\$5,847	(\$357)
87 DEERFIELD	\$1,635,015	302.0	\$1,933,896	331.0	\$5,843	\$429
88 WEST ELK	\$2,577,225	446.5	\$2,684,520	460.0	\$5,836	\$64
89 ST. FRANCIS COMM	\$2,275,179	428.5	\$2,529,316	433.5	\$5,835	\$525
90 CANTON-GALVA	\$2,188,251	412.0	\$2,470,680	424.0	\$5,827	\$516
91 JEFFERSON COUNT	\$2,471,267	451.8	\$2,630,880	451.5	\$5,827	\$357
92 ST. JOHN-HUDSON	\$2,409,366	452.0	\$2,701,440	464.1	\$5,821	\$490
93 GOESSEL	\$1,444,191	273.5	\$1,588,610	273.0	\$5,819	\$539
94 ELLIS	\$2,032,533	375.5	\$2,183,040	375.5	\$5,814	\$401
95 UNIONTOWN	\$2,413,098	493.0	\$2,654,408	457.0	\$5,808	\$914
96 ATWOOD	\$2,652,964	490.2	\$2,752,920	474.0	\$5,808	\$396

Attached 44  
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DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 FTE	1992-93 ADJ. OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
97 BLUE VALLEY	\$1,491,708	282.7	\$1,652,962	285.0	\$5,800	\$523
98 INGALLS	\$1,392,745	271.5	\$1,532,019	264.3	\$5,797	\$667
99 LYNDON	\$2,319,556	429.0	\$2,648,520	457.0	\$5,795	\$389
100 LORRAINE	\$3,245,445	534.0	\$3,083,040	533.0	\$5,784	(\$293)
101 BURLINGAME PUBLIC	\$1,906,351	346.0	\$2,133,000	369.5	\$5,773	\$263
102 NESS CITY	\$1,946,491	362.5	\$2,101,320	364.5	\$5,765	\$395
103 GREENSBURG	\$1,967,901	386.6	\$2,061,720	358.0	\$5,759	\$669
104 CEDAR VALE	\$905,521	177.3	\$996,073	173.0	\$5,758	\$650
105 OAKLEY	\$2,752,299	523.2	\$2,971,512	516.1	\$5,758	\$497
106 ELK VALLEY	\$1,004,185	190.0	\$1,236,754	215.0	\$5,752	\$467
107 HILL CITY	\$2,956,388	533.0	\$3,008,160	523.0	\$5,752	\$205
108 MEADE	\$2,182,240	396.5	\$2,294,532	399.0	\$5,751	\$247
109 SOUTHEAST OF SALINE	\$3,294,812	588.5	\$3,517,128	612.0	\$5,747	\$148
110 INMAN	\$2,342,388	447.5	\$2,644,790	460.5	\$5,743	\$509
111 WABAUNSEE EAST	\$3,214,951	621.0	\$3,498,480	610.0	\$5,735	\$558
112 SUBLETTE	\$2,650,967	486.0	\$2,867,400	500.0	\$5,735	\$280
113 OSBORNE COUNTY	\$2,537,071	472.5	\$2,835,756	494.5	\$5,735	\$365
114 ELL-SALINE	\$2,005,942	383.0	\$2,216,967	387.0	\$5,729	\$491
115 MOUNDRIDGE	\$2,346,520	450.5	\$2,630,684	460.0	\$5,719	\$510
116 TWIN VALLEY	\$2,465,726	474.3	\$2,741,887	480.0	\$5,712	\$514
117 JAYHAWK	\$2,808,025	540.5	\$3,119,997	546.5	\$5,709	\$514
118 CONWAY SPRINGS	\$2,522,964	452.8	\$2,627,640	460.9	\$5,701	\$129
119 LEROY-GRIDLEY	\$1,792,243	340.5	\$1,995,125	350.0	\$5,700	\$437
120 DIGHTON	\$2,100,353	403.0	\$2,310,388	406.0	\$5,691	\$479
121 LEOTI	\$3,125,438	593.0	\$3,378,600	594.0	\$5,688	\$417
122 ONAGA-HAVENSVIL	\$2,390,104	443.0	\$2,578,356	453.5	\$5,685	\$290
123 STERLING	\$3,011,265	546.8	\$3,120,840	550.0	\$5,674	\$167
124 HOXIE COMMUNITY	\$2,552,840	511.5	\$2,808,124	495.5	\$5,667	\$676
125 PLEASANTON	\$2,358,059	409.5	\$2,417,400	429.5	\$5,628	(\$130)
126 NEMAHA VALLEY	\$2,593,043	443.8	\$2,845,080	506.0	\$5,623	(\$220)
127 SEDGWICK PUBLIC	\$2,233,867	394.5	\$2,214,720	394.0	\$5,621	(\$41)
128 WASHINGTON SCHOOL	\$2,211,512	388.0	\$2,267,640	403.5	\$5,620	(\$80)



DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 FTE	1992-93 ADJ. OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
129 SPEARVILLE	\$1,397,212	272.5	\$1,647,732	294.1	\$5,603	\$475
130 OSWEGO	\$2,467,279	464.5	\$2,530,080	452.0	\$5,598	\$286
131 WALLACE COUNTY	\$1,491,893	293.0	\$1,661,521	297.0	\$5,594	\$503
132 CENTRAL	\$1,936,014	368.1	\$2,297,468	412.5	\$5,570	\$310
133 WACONDA	\$2,888,097	580.0	\$3,176,907	571.0	\$5,564	\$584
134 VERMILLION	\$3,150,253	619.5	\$3,523,873	635.0	\$5,549	\$464
135 PEABODY-BURNS	\$2,228,304	383.5	\$2,363,760	426.5	\$5,542	(\$268)
136 BELLEVILLE	\$3,400,380	658.5	\$3,722,400	672.0	\$5,539	\$375
137 MCLOUTH	\$2,683,618	532.0	\$3,015,045	544.5	\$5,537	\$493
138 ELKHART	\$2,974,881	542.0	\$3,060,360	553.0	\$5,534	\$45
139 ELLINWOOD PUBLIC	\$2,953,444	565.0	\$3,137,760	567.4	\$5,530	\$303
140 WATHENA	\$2,581,129	513.0	\$2,839,242	513.5	\$5,529	\$498
141 WAKEENEY	\$3,059,376	606.0	\$3,536,945	640.0	\$5,526	\$478
142 DURHAM-HILLSBOR	\$3,286,550	620.4	\$3,440,880	625.0	\$5,505	\$208
143 CIMARRON-ENSIGN	\$2,958,997	557.0	\$3,136,057	570.5	\$5,497	\$185
144 MARION	\$2,952,326	579.5	\$3,453,926	628.5	\$5,496	\$401
145 SMITH CENTER	\$3,111,809	622.5	\$3,485,537	635.0	\$5,489	\$490
146 ATCHINSON CO COM	\$4,225,891	769.0	\$4,320,720	787.5	\$5,487	(\$9)
147 CHERRYVALE	\$3,230,377	612.8	\$3,410,280	622.5	\$5,478	\$207
148 EASTON	\$3,068,831	631.5	\$3,375,714	617.0	\$5,471	\$612
149 PLAINVILLE	\$2,656,149	481.9	\$2,649,600	484.3	\$5,471	(\$41)
150 WEST FRANKLIN	\$3,866,065	799.1	\$4,176,360	768.0	\$5,438	\$600
151 PRAIRIE VEIW	\$4,595,136	853.6	\$4,754,880	875.0	\$5,434	\$51
152 ELLSWORTH	\$3,855,438	764.7	\$4,197,600	775.0	\$5,416	\$374
153 UDALL	\$1,992,380	402.0	\$2,256,991	417.0	\$5,412	\$456
154 ROYAL VALLEY	\$3,942,301	816.5	\$4,292,640	793.5	\$5,410	\$581
155 SOUTH HAVEN	\$1,113,694	227.5	\$1,225,063	227.0	\$5,397	\$501
156 LAKIN	\$4,522,366	685.5	\$3,827,160	709.5	\$5,394	(\$1,203)
157 JEFFERSON WEST	\$3,725,200	744.5	\$4,074,840	756.0	\$5,390	\$386
158 VICTORIA	\$1,915,873	391.5	\$2,107,460	391.0	\$5,390	\$496
159 VALLEY HEIGHTS	\$2,192,054	447.9	\$2,416,082	448.9	\$5,382	\$488
160 WELLSVILLE	\$3,627,200	725.2	\$4,098,960	762.2	\$5,378	\$376

Attached  
 3-17-99  
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DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 FTE	1992-93 ADJ. OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
161 EUREKA	\$4,062,814	792.1	\$4,434,120	825.0	\$5,375	\$246
162 CHEROKEE	\$3,942,863	790.3	\$4,409,280	822.0	\$5,364	\$375
163 STOCKTON	\$2,052,786	420.0	\$2,350,851	439.0	\$5,355	\$467
164 HOLCOMB	\$3,663,116	678.5	\$3,790,800	710.0	\$5,339	(\$60)
165 DOUGLASS PUBLIC	\$3,716,532	753.1	\$4,162,896	780.0	\$5,337	\$402
166 OSAGE CITY	\$3,082,402	592.1	\$3,263,400	613.0	\$5,324	\$118
167 BELOIT	\$3,853,949	778.1	\$4,162,680	782.2	\$5,322	\$369
168 PHILLIPSBURG	\$3,529,154	699.0	\$3,778,200	710.0	\$5,321	\$273
169 NORTON COMMUNIT	\$3,608,840	741.5	\$3,896,640	734.5	\$5,305	\$438
170 HALSTEAD	\$3,878,353	766.2	\$4,203,720	794.5	\$5,291	\$229
171 NEODESHA	\$3,554,500	713.1	\$3,921,120	745.5	\$5,260	\$275
172 OBERLIN	\$3,049,163	644.0	\$3,354,079	638.5	\$5,253	\$518
173 SOUTH BROWN CO.	\$3,272,137	685.8	\$3,600,332	686.0	\$5,248	\$477
174 CANEY VALLEY	\$3,917,516	779.5	\$4,242,240	809.0	\$5,244	\$218
175 POTTAWATOMIE	\$3,035,916	635.0	\$3,549,897	679.0	\$5,228	\$447
176 SILVER LAKE	\$3,017,620	610.5	\$3,341,712	640.2	\$5,220	\$277
177 CREST	\$1,627,425	317.0	\$1,790,167	343.5	\$5,212	\$78
178 KISMET-PLAINS	\$2,830,988	598.0	\$3,147,209	605.0	\$5,202	\$468
179 HESSTON	\$3,700,284	765.5	\$4,098,960	790.5	\$5,185	\$351
180 HUMBOLT	\$2,910,084	624.0	\$3,201,092	617.5	\$5,184	\$520
181 PERRY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$4,430,467	930.0	\$4,831,200	932.5	\$5,181	\$417
182 FREDONIA	\$4,422,241	894.5	\$4,656,960	899.5	\$5,177	\$233
183 RIVERTON	\$3,386,176	717.5	\$3,727,164	725.5	\$5,137	\$418
184 BELLE PLAINE	\$3,470,428	743.0	\$3,821,982	744.0	\$5,137	\$466
185 EUDORA	\$4,056,742	836.6	\$4,358,880	852.0	\$5,116	\$267
186 MILL CREEK VALLEY	\$2,673,224	570.5	\$3,008,446	588.1	\$5,116	\$430
187 LYONS	\$3,895,958	837.0	\$4,345,941	850.5	\$5,110	\$455
188 BARBER CO NORTH	\$3,522,901	765.0	\$3,875,191	759.0	\$5,106	\$501
189 NORTH LYON COUNTY	\$3,429,563	738.6	\$3,788,295	742.0	\$5,106	\$462
190 BURLINGTON	\$4,735,722	921.6	\$4,859,280	952.6	\$5,101	(\$38)
191 BAXTER SPRINGS	\$4,113,092	850.5	\$4,428,720	868.5	\$5,099	\$263
192 RILEY COUNTY	\$2,727,997	577.6	\$3,134,642	615.0	\$5,097	\$374

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Attachment  
4-7  
3-17-93



DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 FTE	1992-93 ADJ. OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
193 VALLEY FALLS	\$2,282,155	492.5	\$2,519,727	494.5	\$5,096	\$462
194 LINDSBORG	\$4,080,382	855.0	\$4,524,840	890.5	\$5,081	\$309
195 SOUTHERN LYON C.	\$2,703,989	585.1	\$3,045,503	600.5	\$5,072	\$450
196 TROY PUBLIC	\$1,941,814	417.0	\$2,243,184	444.0	\$5,052	\$396
197 ANTHONY-HARPER	\$4,974,858	1,082.0	\$5,518,440	1,093.5	\$5,047	\$449
198 HOLTON	\$4,673,373	993.1	\$5,010,480	994.5	\$5,038	\$332
199 GALENA	\$3,465,529	748.6	\$3,818,666	759.5	\$5,028	\$399
200 CHASE CO.	\$2,540,444	563.0	\$2,794,488	557.0	\$5,017	\$505
201 OSKALOOSA PUBLIC	\$2,896,461	630.5	\$3,390,536	678.0	\$5,001	\$407
202 MARMATON VALLEY	\$1,717,911	373.0	\$1,889,702	379.5	\$4,979	\$374
203 SABETHA	\$4,853,307	1,074.0	\$5,308,200	1,067.0	\$4,975	\$456
204 LEBO-WAVERLY	\$2,421,580	536.5	\$2,665,917	537.0	\$4,964	\$451
205 CENTRAL HEIGHTS	\$2,583,316	557.0	\$2,888,147	582.0	\$4,962	\$325
206 BALDWIN CITY	\$4,842,397	1,050.2	\$5,350,320	1,087.0	\$4,922	\$311
207 LOUISBURG	\$5,120,731	1,110.0	\$5,477,400	1,113.0	\$4,921	\$308
208 SCOTT COUNTY	\$5,057,241	1,065.5	\$5,315,760	1,080.5	\$4,920	\$173
209 ERIE-ST PAUL	\$5,087,339	1,141.0	\$5,615,914	1,145.5	\$4,903	\$444
210 NORTH OTTAWA	\$3,020,138	661.5	\$3,497,924	715.5	\$4,889	\$323
211 KAW VALLEY	\$5,412,393	1,016.0	\$5,109,840	1,045.5	\$4,887	(\$440)
212 HAVEN PUBLIC	\$5,298,052	1,216.4	\$5,673,960	1,161.5	\$4,885	\$530
213 MORRIS COUNTY	\$4,739,124	1,075.3	\$5,213,036	1,068.0	\$4,881	\$474
214 HUGOTON PUBLIC	\$5,012,073	990.1	\$5,013,576	1,027.5	\$4,879	(\$183)
215 FRONTENAC PUBLIC	\$2,263,575	480.6	\$2,532,556	520.0	\$4,870	\$160
216 HERINGTON	\$2,562,985	578.5	\$2,856,959	587.0	\$4,867	\$437
217 HIAWATHA	\$5,379,544	1,214.4	\$5,985,720	1,234.1	\$4,850	\$420
218 PIPER-KANSAS	\$5,312,361	1,137.5	\$5,697,720	1,182.0	\$4,820	\$150
219 KINGMAN	\$5,024,811	1,117.8	\$5,770,080	1,201.0	\$4,804	\$309
220 FT LARNED	\$5,003,803	1,147.8	\$5,507,686	1,148.6	\$4,795	\$436
221 GARNETT	\$4,624,885	1,045.6	\$5,087,374	1,066.5	\$4,770	\$347
222 GOODLAND	\$5,283,149	1,172.0	\$5,821,200	1,221.0	\$4,768	\$260
223 OSAWATOMIE	\$4,908,537	1,116.7	\$5,455,439	1,144.5	\$4,767	\$371
224 NORTHEAST	\$2,478,593	571.7	\$2,836,254	597.0	\$4,751	\$415

Attached 4-8  
 3-17-93  
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DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 FTE	1992-93 ADJ. OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
225 SPRING HILL	\$5,286,209	1,217.2	\$5,848,920	1,236.5	\$4,730	\$387
226 RUSSELL COUNTY	\$6,040,247	1,161.5	\$5,627,160	1,190.0	\$4,729	(\$472)
227 CHENEY	\$2,483,988	574.1	\$2,900,801	615.8	\$4,711	\$384
228 OXFORD	\$1,896,580	454.0	\$2,086,238	443.0	\$4,709	\$532
229 SANTA FE TRAIL	\$5,521,746	1,245.1	\$5,940,000	1,271.9	\$4,670	\$235
230 MARYSVILLE	\$4,217,702	991.3	\$4,872,289	1,046.0	\$4,658	\$403
231 HOISINGTON	\$3,405,787	781.3	\$3,784,169	813.9	\$4,649	\$290
232 LEON	\$3,326,879	781.5	\$3,738,314	807.5	\$4,629	\$372
233 COLBY PUBLIC	\$5,417,449	1,273.2	\$5,916,600	1,284.5	\$4,606	\$351
234 CHAPMAN	\$5,338,148	1,230.3	\$5,935,487	1,289.0	\$4,605	\$266
235 WAMEGO	\$5,546,258	1,309.4	\$6,226,200	1,355.5	\$4,593	\$358
236 BASEHOR-LINWOOD	\$5,884,594	1,326.0	\$6,564,600	1,433.0	\$4,581	\$143
237 BUCKLIN	\$1,459,306	351.1	\$1,658,793	364.0	\$4,557	\$401
238 COLUMBUS	\$5,483,285	1,305.4	\$6,034,355	1,326.0	\$4,551	\$350
239 CLEARWATER	\$4,212,737	1,019.5	\$4,663,079	1,026.5	\$4,543	\$411
240 CONCORDIA	\$5,602,588	1,349.0	\$6,147,000	1,354.2	\$4,539	\$386
241 YATES CENTER	\$2,554,114	619.5	\$2,819,742	622.0	\$4,533	\$410
242 GIRARD	\$4,604,961	1,108.5	\$5,078,462	1,120.5	\$4,532	\$378
243 NICKERSON	\$5,928,477	1,400.3	\$6,384,240	1,413.0	\$4,518	\$284
244 TONGANOXIE	\$6,305,031	1,433.0	\$6,622,920	1,485.0	\$4,460	\$60
245 RENWICK	\$6,124,541	1,414.5	\$6,476,040	1,455.0	\$4,451	\$121
246 ROSE HILL PUBLIC	\$6,028,333	1,437.9	\$6,584,760	1,504.0	\$4,378	\$186
247 CIRCLE	\$5,619,432	1,286.8	\$6,099,840	1,413.0	\$4,317	(\$50)
248 ABILENE	\$5,513,281	1,416.2	\$6,157,232	1,440.0	\$4,276	\$383
249 LABETTE COUNTY	\$6,476,107	1,656.0	\$7,186,536	1,705.0	\$4,215	\$304
250 PAOLA	\$6,771,965	1,637.6	\$7,106,544	1,699.5	\$4,182	\$46
251 ULYSSES	\$7,691,720	1,679.4	\$7,075,080	1,699.0	\$4,164	(\$416)
252 PRATT	\$5,048,038	1,338.1	\$5,590,702	1,348.2	\$4,147	\$374
253 DESOTO	\$6,973,174	1,774.1	\$7,273,800	1,803.5	\$4,033	\$103
254 ATCHINSON PUBLIC	\$6,295,553	1,702.4	\$6,781,320	1,684.0	\$4,027	\$329
255 ANDOVER	\$6,298,503	1,708.1	\$7,264,800	1,805.0	\$4,025	\$337
256 CLAY CENTER	\$6,029,162	1,646.4	\$6,750,853	1,678.9	\$4,021	\$359



DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 FTE	1992-93 ADJ. OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
257 GARDNER-EDGERTON	\$6,686,711	1,690.4	\$6,930,576	1,731.9	\$4,002	\$46
258 LANSING	\$6,908,896	1,708.0	\$7,272,720	1,827.5	\$3,980	(\$65)
259 IOLA	\$6,366,980	1,788.6	\$6,989,400	1,804.5	\$3,873	\$314
260 MAIZE	\$11,711,886	2,803.2	\$12,421,800	3,212.8	\$3,866	(\$312)
261 SHAWNEE HEIGHTS	\$11,791,172	3,357.5	\$13,084,664	3,390.0	\$3,860	\$348
262 BUHLER	\$8,009,632	2,143.5	\$8,410,320	2,190.5	\$3,839	\$103
263 HAYSVILLE	\$11,985,468	3,438.1	\$13,305,600	3,494.6	\$3,807	\$321
264 WICHITA	\$175,853,111	45,582.8	\$173,444,040	45,574.1	\$3,806	(\$52)
265 VALLEY CENTER	\$7,256,188	2,092.3	\$8,087,040	2,130.0	\$3,797	\$329
266 GODDARD	\$8,071,699	2,108.5	\$8,606,880	2,273.9	\$3,785	(\$43)
267 INDEPENDENCE	\$7,987,754	2,335.3	\$8,638,200	2,284.0	\$3,782	\$362
268 COFFEYVILLE	\$9,702,116	2,640.8	\$9,785,880	2,587.5	\$3,782	\$108
269 JUNCTION CITY	\$23,988,853	7,309.0	\$25,123,680	6,645.3	\$3,781	\$499
270 MANHATTAN	\$21,880,162	6,336.2	\$24,388,200	6,457.3	\$3,777	\$324
271 BONNER SPRINGS	\$8,038,349	2,104.0	\$7,819,560	2,071.0	\$3,776	(\$45)
272 WINFIELD	\$8,727,362	2,414.0	\$9,473,724	2,511.1	\$3,773	\$157
273 FT LEAVENWORTH	\$6,664,209	1,785.5	\$6,823,800	1,813.5	\$3,763	\$30
274 SEAMAN	\$11,488,931	3,293.5	\$12,594,600	3,347.5	\$3,762	\$274
275 PARSONS	\$6,631,809	1,877.1	\$7,213,320	1,917.6	\$3,762	\$229
276 KANSAS CITY	\$81,493,748	20,925.9	\$78,987,960	21,029.3	\$3,756	(\$138)
277 HAYS	\$12,996,832	3,431.0	\$12,864,600	3,428.5	\$3,752	(\$36)
278 CHANUTE PUBLIC	\$6,918,498	1,981.5	\$7,426,080	1,979.5	\$3,751	\$260
279 NEWTON	\$11,551,917	3,287.1	\$12,826,080	3,423.5	\$3,746	\$232
280 TURNER-KANSAS	\$13,969,650	3,816.1	\$14,406,480	3,850.5	\$3,741	\$81
281 BLUE VALLEY	\$47,875,781	9,748.6	\$39,542,400	10,577.0	\$3,739	(\$1,173)
282 ARKANSAS CITY	\$10,770,444	3,050.1	\$11,556,828	3,095.1	\$3,734	\$203
283 ELDORADO	\$7,510,638	2,210.4	\$8,396,142	2,250.0	\$3,732	\$334
284 MCPHERSON	\$8,917,750	2,554.1	\$9,895,320	2,654.5	\$3,728	\$236
285 DODGE CITY	\$14,255,552	4,203.6	\$15,837,918	4,250.0	\$3,727	\$335
286 LAWRENCE	\$31,488,788	8,523.7	\$32,643,360	8,760.0	\$3,726	\$32
287 SHAWNEE MISSION	\$123,866,337	29,656.1	\$111,750,120	30,103.7	\$3,712	(\$465)
288 EMPORIA	\$15,837,040	4,732.2	\$17,420,744	4,696.0	\$3,710	\$363

3-17-93  
 Attached 4-10  
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*Full time equivalent*

DISTRICT NAME	1991-92 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1991-92 FTE	1992-93 ADJUSTED OPERATING BUDGET	1992-93 FTE	1992-93 ADJ OPER. BPP	INC. (DEC.) BPP
289 TOPEKA PUBLIC	\$53,409,187	14,166.0	\$52,480,080	14,158.1	\$3,707	(\$64)
290 WELLINGTON	\$6,996,189	2,031.3	\$7,572,960	2,045.0	\$3,703	\$259
291 DERBY	\$21,586,205	5,925.7	\$22,686,840	6,140.7	\$3,695	\$52
292 LEAVENWORTH	\$14,135,365	4,210.9	\$15,551,729	4,211.7	\$3,693	\$336
293 LIBERAL	\$11,869,188	3,534.6	\$13,374,201	3,629.5	\$3,685	\$327
294 OLATHE	\$64,720,396	14,622.1	\$55,710,000	15,208.0	\$3,663	(\$763)
295 SALINA	\$24,655,797	7,151.1	\$26,890,200	7,378.5	\$3,644	\$197
296 AUBURN WASHBURN	\$14,045,488	4,235.5	\$16,282,934	4,486.5	\$3,629	\$313
297 AUGUSTA	\$6,849,046	2,074.0	\$7,784,626	2,150.0	\$3,621	\$318
298 HUTCHINSON PUBLIC	\$17,666,243	5,007.5	\$18,641,880	5,155.5	\$3,616	\$88
299 OTTAWA	\$7,481,891	2,277.0	\$8,315,374	2,303.0	\$3,611	\$325
300 FORT SCOTT	\$6,801,192	2,070.9	\$7,527,559	2,085.0	\$3,610	\$326
301 GREAT BEND	\$10,960,751	3,369.9	\$12,265,080	3,433.8	\$3,572	\$319
302 GARDEN CITY	\$21,095,240	6,419.6	\$23,862,935	6,770.0	\$3,525	\$239
303 PITTSBURG	\$9,331,478	2,923.7	\$10,348,609	2,950.0	\$3,508	\$316
304 MULVANE	\$5,304,869	1,904.6	\$5,914,929	1,933.1	\$3,060	\$275
TOTAL OR AVERAGE	\$1,767,790,016	422,814.8	\$1,828,589,356	430,356.0	\$4,249	\$68

*Attached 4-11  
3-17-93*

To the other twenty-eight:

This is a copy of the letter I am sending to my legislators and anyone else I can think of. If you echo some of my thoughts I would encourage you to follow suit. The dollar amounts shown, of course, reflect how far you are away from equity funding even after programming in a 10% increase in authority for the coming year.

Marmaton Valley U.S.D. No. 256

Route 1, Box 35  
Moran, Kansas 66755

**KANSAS SCHOOL FINANCE LAW PROVIDES EQUITY FUNDING FOR KANSAS KIDS**  
**EXCEPT**  
**FOR KIDS IN MARMATON VALLEY AND TWENTY-EIGHT OTHER KANSAS SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

Over the years my district has taken a great deal of pride in providing our kids with a quality educational program while maintaining our per pupil budget expenditures under that of the state average for districts of our size. Our teacher salaries are very competitive, our students do well on nationally normed and state mandated tests, we have been in the school improvement mode for several years, our decisions about kids, programs, and methods are based upon recent research and not on tradition, and we have done these things in a most cost effective manner.

Our reward?

Districts like ours, with budget expenditures under the state median last year, had their budgets capped and were permitted only a 10% increase. The result is that our kids are not being funded at the same "equity" level as are kids in districts that were not so cost effective. Next year, however, the cap was supposed to be removed and that would permit our funding level to move up on a par with the rest of the state.

That was the plan!

Senate Bill 102, recently introduced, again caps twenty-nine school districts for the coming school year. Our kids, then, will not receive the same level of funding other kids receive for at least one more year.

I ask that this cap be eliminated for the coming school year. I ask this so that equity funding might be enjoyed by every student in the state and not every student except those in twenty-nine districts. Under the recommended bill a student residing in our district would be worth \$379 more if they moved across the district line to a neighboring district. With the proposed cap in place for next year our kids will be \$144,000 short of equity funding levels.

The figures above reflect the situation in only my district. The scenario is: the same in every one of the twenty-nine school districts--only the dollar amounts would vary.

The basic philosophy behind the Kansas School Finance Plan is equity funding for Kansas kids. On behalf of our kids I ask that you adhere to this concept by voting to remove the cap restriction on our budgets.

Sincerely,  
*Ernie Price*  
Ernie Price, Superintendent

-----PROUD TO BE A WILDCAT-----

TO: Ernie Price  
Fr: Verly Peter 3891

• #256 Marmaton Valley	9144,506
• #215 Leon	9209,213
• #214 Chase Co.	9144,923
• 285 Cedar Vale	143,440
• 219 Minneola	63,819
• 243 Lebo-Waverly	56,571
• 246 Northeast	246,282
• 487 Herington	40,105
• 429 Troy	66,046
• 502 Lewis	51,879
• 283 Elk Valley	192,532
• 381 Spearville	9,569
• 489 Ducklin	344,221
• 288 Centene Heights	98,438
• 331 Valley Falls	35,432
• 341 Oskaloosa	13,438
• 299 Sylvan Grove	136,892
• 252 So. Lynn Co.	70,183
• 229 No. Ottawa Co.	40,471
• 324 Eastern Heights	24,001
• 314 Blue Valley	21,232
• 263 Mulvane	<u>696,772</u>
• 264 Clearwater	1,085
• 268 Cheney	167,910
• 483 Kisnet - Plains	35,830
• 356 Oxford	225,858
• 509 So. Haven	171,431

3,943  
369,799

• 329 Mill Creek Valley	
• 366 Yates Center	

HE  
4-12  
3-17-93



ROCHELLE CHRONISTER  
 REPRESENTATIVE, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT  
 ROUTE 2-BOX 321A  
 NEODESHA, KANSAS 66757-0321



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF  
 REPRESENTATIVES

35-93 0  
 Smith  
 COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
 CHAIRMAN APPROPRIATIONS  
 MEMBER JOINT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN &  
 FAMILIES  
 BOARD MEMBER KANSAS TECHNOLOGY  
 ENTERPRISE CORP  
 (KTEC)  
 KANSAS ADVOCACY AND  
 PROTECTIVE SERVICES  
 (KAPS)

Carl Gallagher 2215

February 23, 1993

Honorable Robert T. Stephan 2215  
 Attorney General  
 Judicial Center  
 301 S.W. 10th, 2nd Floor  
 Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Attorney General Stephan:

S.B. 102 is a bill that amends the School District Finance and Quality Performance Act. Much of the substance of that bill concerns the ground rules for school district access to local option budget (LOB) spending authority. However, a feature added by the Senate Education Committee affects both the access of some school districts to the base state aid of \$3,600 per pupil of adjusted enrollment (base state aid per pupil times adjusted enrollment yields the district's state financial aid (SFA)) and of all school districts with respect to the total amount of SFA or SFA and LOB (combined).

More specifically, the amendment that is the main subject of my inquiry is the one that extends to the 1993-94 school year a provision that originally applied only to the 1992-93 school year -- that which prohibited any school district from realizing an increase in SFA or SFA and LOB combined of more than 10 percent, plus enrollment growth.

As you may recall, in 1992-93 this cap prevented a number of the lowest spending school districts from gaining access to the full amount of the \$3,600 base state aid per pupil. Based on information that has been provided to me by the State Department of Education, it appears that in 1993-94 a 10 percent cap might prevent as many as 29 school districts from reaching the \$3,600 figure. The same figures suggest that the SFA "lost" to these districts might range somewhere between \$3.5 and \$4.0 million (see enclosed printout).

Because I am concerned about maintaining the integrity of the school finance law, I am seeking your views regarding any constitutional infirmity that might be contained in S.B. 102 in the form recommended by the Senate Education Committee, especially the 10 percent growth cap provision.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Rochelle Chronister  
 Representative Rochelle Chronister

Senator Tim Emert

93-5132

Attachment 4-13  
 3-17-93  
 HE

# ***Kansas State Board of Education***

120 S.E. 10th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66612-1182

---

February 17, 1993

TO: Senator Dave Kerr, Chairman  
Senate Education Committee

FROM: State Board of Education and  
Legislative Research Department

SUBJECT: Fiscal Effects of 10 Percent Cap on \$3,600 Limitation

Attached is a computer printout which shows the estimated amount of money (Column 3) that unified school districts would be unable to budget to reach the \$3,600 per student cap as a result of the 10 percent limitation approved by the Senate Education Committee in 1993 Senate Bill 102.

This will have the effect of reducing state aid appropriations under the School District Finance and Quality Performance Act by \$3,891,156.

Please disregard the information shown in Columns 1, 2, and 4.

Feel free to contact my office if you have questions.

Dale M. Dennis  
Deputy/Assistant Commissioner  
Division of Fiscal Services and Quality Control  
(913) 296-3871

HE  
Attachment 4-14  
3-17-93



CHASE COUNTY  
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT #284

P.O. Box 569

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas 66845

*"Dedicated To Excellence"*

Rick Weiss, Superintendent  
Cindy Kelsheimer, Clerk  
Joyce Blount, Treasurer

Board of Education:

Tom Bell  
Tom Burton  
Frank Harshman  
Don Ingalls  
Scott Irwin  
Mark Potts  
Jon Weiss

Representative Ted Powers  
State Capitol  
Room 446-N  
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1591

February 24, 1993

Dear Representative Powers,

I am writing on behalf of 29 Kansas school districts that will not be able to present equal educational opportunities to students during the 1993-94 school year because of Senate Bill 102. This proposed legislation would permit a 10% increase in our general fund budget authority instead of the \$3,600.00 per pupil increase. This is a loss of \$180,000.00 in budget authority to our school district. It seems that 29 districts are being penalized for being fiscally astute on all educational expenditures during the past years. Since our expenditures were under the state median, we are facing state imposed limitations on our students.

I had actually planned to utilize this money in ways that would benefit students and everyone who is associated with USD 284. We need to continue technological enhancement within our district. This will continue but not at the increase it should. We need to increase teacher salaries as we now rank 233 out of 304 school districts in career salary earning potential. Our average teacher salary is now at the 1991 state level. We have improved this in the last year, but I am not pleased of where we currently stand. We are involved in an extensive and comprehensive curriculum revision. We are asking our teachers to revise and change in this process. This cannot be accomplished without adequate compensation. We are purchasing needed text books, library books and other educational tools to enhance the educational endeavors of all students. This legislation will delay our process and jeopardize our success.

I ask you to vote against Senate Bill 102 and not forget the students in the 29 school districts being affected. I am most appreciative of the opportunities the new finance bill brings to us and I am hoping to utilize all aspects as soon as possible.

If I can be of further service or provide any additional information, do not hesitate to call.

Thank you, for your efforts on behalf of the citizens of Kansas.

Sincerely,



Rick Weiss  
Superintendent  
USD 284, Chase County  
Box 569  
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas 66845

HE  
Attachment 4-15  
3-17-93

# Unified School District No. 263

BILL W. BROWN, PRINCIPAL  
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
915 WESTVIEW, PH. 777-1183

MARCUS F. RUSLIG, PRINCIPAL  
MULVANE GRADE SCHOOL  
411 S.E. LOUIS BLVD., PH. 777-1981

DEAN PARKS, Superintendent  
430 E. Main - P.O. Box 129  
MULVANE, KANSAS 67110  
777-1102 FAX 777-1103

JERRY L. QUIGLEY, PRINCIPAL  
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
628 MULVANE, PH. 777-1156

DONALD R. GEORGE, PRINCIPAL  
W. D. MUNSON PRIMARY SCHOOL  
1007 WESTVIEW, PH. 777-0151

March 12, 1993

Representative 1-  
Room #2~  
State Capitol  
Topeka, KS 66612-1591

Dear Representative 3-:

I would like to take this opportunity to express the thoughts of both myself and the USD 263 Board of Education concerning one of the items amended into S.B. 102, which has recently been passed by the Kansas Senate.

USD 263 has for years been last in the state, by a wide margin, in terms of Budget Per Pupil. Thus, our district has of necessity been forced to make extraordinary efforts to provide our students with quality educational programs with substantially less financial resources than any other school district in Kansas --- and we have done so!!! When H.B. 2892 came into being for 1992-93, we had a glimmer of hope that at last our district would be able to achieve a more equitable financial position in relation to all other Kansas school districts. USD 263 did not protest even when the 10% financial cap prevented us from achieving that goal for the current year. Even when our BPP for 1992-93 was allowed to increase only from \$2,725 in 1991-92 to \$3,060 for 1992-93, there was no complaint from our district since we felt somewhat secure in the knowledge that we would be able to reach the \$3,600 BPP figure in 1993-94. Now the amendment which was added to S.B. 102 threatens to withhold that BPP financial equity from us for at least another year. This same threat exists in 28 other Kansas school districts due to this amendment. Is there something magic in these 29 Kansas school districts that says that it costs less to educate each student in these districts than it does in the other 275 Kansas school districts? I think not!!

We have grave concerns as to how the continuation of the 10% cap for another year carries out the intent of the ruling by Judge Bullock that would provide true financial equity for all students in Kansas no matter in which of the 304 school districts they reside. I would submit to you that the continuation of the cap would in fact continue the practice of inequity for USD 263 and the 28 other Kansas school districts caught by the 10% cap again for 1993-94 if S.B. 102 becomes law. This inequity is further

HE  
Attachment 14-16  
3-17-93

Stephen D. Nichols  
USD 263 BOE President

Stacy L. Hill  
USD 263 BOE Vice President

Richardson  
USD 263 BOE Member

Robert L. Boudette  
USD 263 BOE Member

Jean Hedstrom  
USD 263 BOE Member

Wayne C. Dale  
USD 263 BOE Member

Debra L. Kendrick  
USD 263 BOE Member

HE

Attachment 24-17  
3-17-93



compounded by the fact that until such time as these 29 districts come out from under the 10% cap, they do not have access to the Local Option Budget portion of the current law -- as do the other 275 Kansas school districts!! This fact is and of itself would appear to be in direct conflict with the intent of the ruling by Judge Bullock.

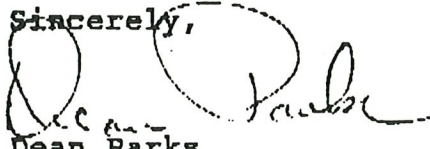
The bottom line to the effect of the continuation of the 10% cap for 1993-94 would be as follows:

1. Loss of \$670,000 in budget authority for USD 263.
2. Loss of \$3,900,000 in budget authority for 29 Kansas school districts.
3. BPP of only approximately \$3,300 in USD 263 as compared to the "supposedly" state-wide figure of \$3,600.
4. BPP of less than \$3,600 for the other 28 school districts.
5. Loss of opportunity for the use of Local Option Budget for all 29 school districts.
6. Inability of all 29 school districts to achieve the intent of the Judge Bullock decision -- financial equity funding for all Kansas students!

I would ask on behalf of both myself and the USD 263 Board of Education, that the 10% cap as currently proposed in S.B. 102 be eliminated for 1993-94. We feel very strongly in this district that the continuation of the 10% cap for 1993-94 is wrong from a philosophical standpoint, a practical standpoint, and quite probably, from a legal standpoint. We would encourage you to support true equity funding for all Kansas students by eliminating this provision for a 10% cap as presently contained in S.B. 102.

Thank you in advance for your interest and concern in behalf of USD 263, and in behalf of all students in the 29 school districts affected by this 10% cap.

Sincerely,

  
Dean Parks  
Supt, USD 263

DP:1b

HE

Attachment 4-18  
3-17-93

CHASE COUNTY  
UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT #284

Rick Weiss, Superintendent  
Cindy Kelsheimer, Clerk  
Joyce Blount, Treasurer

P.O. Box 569  
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas 66845  
"Dedicated To Excellence"

Board of Education:  
Tom Bell  
Tom Burton  
Frank Harshman  
Don Ingalls  
Scott Irwin  
Mark Potts  
Jon Weiss

Representative Ted Powers  
State Capitol  
Room 446-N  
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1591

February 24, 1993

Dear Representative Powers,

I am writing on behalf of 29 Kansas school districts that will not be able to present equal educational opportunities to students during the 1993-94 school year because of Senate Bill 102. This proposed legislation would permit a 10% increase in our general fund budget authority instead of the \$3,600.00 per pupil increase. This is a loss of \$180,000.00 in budget authority to our school district. It seems that 29 districts are being penalized for being fiscally astute on all educational expenditures during the past years. Since our expenditures were under the state median, we are facing state imposed limitations on our students.

I had actually planned to utilize this money in ways that would benefit students and everyone who is associated with USD 284. We need to continue technological enhancement within our district. This will continue but not at the increase it should. We need to increase teacher salaries as we now rank 233 out of 304 school districts in career salary earning potential. Our average teacher salary is now at the 1991 state level. We have improved this in the last year, but I am not pleased of where we currently stand. We are involved in an extensive and comprehensive curriculum revision. We are asking our teachers to revise and change in this process. This cannot be accomplished without adequate compensation. We are purchasing needed text books, library books and other educational tools to enhance the educational endeavors of all students. This legislation will delay our process and jeopardize our success.

I ask you to vote against Senate Bill 102 and not forget the students in the 29 school districts being affected. I am most appreciative of the opportunities the new finance bill brings to us and I am hoping to utilize all aspects as soon as possible.

If I can be of further service or provide any additional information, do not hesitate to call.

Thank you, for your efforts on behalf of the citizens of Kansas.

Sincerely,



Rick Weiss  
Superintendent  
USD 284, Chase County  
Box 569  
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas 66845

HE

Attachment 4-19

3-17-93



# Unified School District No. 263

BILL W. BROWN, PRINCIPAL  
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
915 WESTVIEW, PH. 777-1183

MARCUS F. HUSLIG, PRINCIPAL  
MULVANE GRADE SCHOOL  
411 S.E. LOUIS BLVD., PH. 777-1981

DEAN PARKS, Superintendent  
430 E. Main - P.O. Box 129  
MULVANE, KANSAS 67110  
777-1102 FAX 777-1103

JERRY L. QUIGLEY, PRINCIPAL  
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
628 MULVANE, PH. 777-1155

DONALD R. GEORGE, PRINCIPAL  
W. D. MUNSON PRIMARY SCHOOL  
1007 WESTVIEW, PH. 777-0151

March 12, 1993

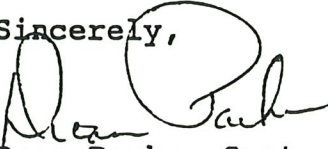
Dear Superintendent:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter concerning S.B. 102 which our district has sent to all members of the House Education Committee. As you are probably already aware, USD 263 will lose approximately \$696,000 in General Fund budget authority if the currently proposed 10% cap is enacted and passed into law during the 1993 Kansas legislative session. Our district attempted to get the 10% cap amendment defeated on the Senate side of the aisle, but we were unsuccessful. We are now directing our efforts to the same cause on the House side of the aisle, and we hope to be more successful in these efforts. The House Education Committee will begin debate on S.B. 102 on Wednesday, March 17, so any and all efforts which you may be considering should be undertaken prior to that time if any success is to be achieved in the House Education Committee.

Should efforts to stop the 10% cap be unsuccessful and the cap becomes law, then more stringent efforts will need to be undertaken to gain relief from the inequity fostered by the cap. The USD 263 Board of Education is seriously considering the filing of a lawsuit if the cap does indeed become law. We would very much be interested in other districts from the 29 affected by the cap joining our district in a class action lawsuit. Would your district have an interest in joining USD 263 in a lawsuit should such action become necessary? I would appreciate hearing from you with your thoughts on this matter.

Thank you for your time on this crucial item.

Sincerely,

  
Dean Parks, Supt.  
USD 263

DP/taw

Enclosure

HE

Attachment 4-20

3-17-93

## SEEKING EQUITY FOR ALL KANSAS KIDS

Ernie Price, Superintendent, USD 256 - Marmaton Valley Schools  
(Before the House Education Committee, March 17, 1993)

### **Who are we?**

We are a small school district located in Southeastern Kansas. Our district and several like ours were placed under a budgetary cap last year. We were left with the understanding that we would be permitted to see our budgets flow to equity in the 1993-1994 school year. We are very concerned that SB 102 seeks to place that cap on our budgets again for the coming year.

Our district focused, under the old formula, on two basic concepts. Those concepts were to operate an effective school on a most efficient basis. We worked hard to keep our per pupil expenditures at or below the state average for districts of our size. We also struggled to keep our mill levy at or below the state average.

### **What is our problem?**

Our budget under the new formula, without a cap in place, would be \$2,262,960. Our budget under the new formula with the cap in place is \$1,926,465. The difference of \$336,495 may be viewed as a lack of equity for our kids.

Our philosophy, very commendable under the old school finance formula, has been met, under the capped formula, by a lack of equitable funding for our kids. Simply put, the removal of that cap makes equitable funding for all Kansas kids a reality.

### **Are we "stuffing our pockets" under the new formula?**

Raises, over the last five years, including a "catch-up" 6.9% increase this year, have not kept up with inflation. Our capital outlay fund, fully levied at 4 mills, raises only \$40,000 a year. Asbestos removal cost our district over \$50,000 this year. We have purchased over \$40,000 in new equipment, computers, and technologies in the last 12 months and are still in need of much, much more. Special Education assessments have increased each and every year. They will increase even more next year under the proposed budget for special education that is currently being considered. We will spend yet to be determined amounts, (\$34,000 just to replace doors in our high school), to comply with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. We desperately need additional equipment and additional storage space to meet the demands placed upon us by the breakfast mandate.

The list could go on and on and is not, of course, exclusive to our district.

### **What is the point of all this?**

We are trying to show that we are still motoring on the twin cylinders of effectiveness and efficiency. We do not seek additional funding to spend on frills or waste.

We have both a board and a staff that truly puts kids first in the decision-making process. We are only asking for equity for our kids.

### **What, specifically, are we asking?**

The new formula was a masterly response, on the part of the legislature, to a judicial request to solve the equity issue and to also provide Kansas taxpayers with an equitable tax base.

The formula adopted has been successful in all but twenty-nine school districts across the state.

We ask that you address that equity issue by removing the cap from the new school finance formula.

On behalf of USD 256, home of WILDCAT PRIDE, I thank you for the opportunity to be heard.

HE  
Attachment  
S-1  
3-17-93



Woodson School District No. 366

Post Office Box 160

YATES CENTER, KANSAS 66783

Telephone 316 625-3205

BILLY M. NORRIS  
Superintendent of Schools

DORIS M. RYAN, Clerk  
Board of Education

To: House Committee on Education

From: Bill Norris, Superintendent

Subject: Senate Bill 102

Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate the opportunity to visit with you today and speak to you concerning Senate Bill 102 and the cap that is a part of the present bill.

First I would like to thank the Kansas legislature for the work that they have performed in developing the present finance plan in the State of Kansas. It has helped our school a great deal however we still have concerns due to the fact we were unable to have per pupil expenditures as other districts in the state.

Woodson USD #366 is located in Woodson County. We are the only school district totally within the boundaries of Woodson County. Our district covers 425 square miles. We have a total of 663 students in grades K through 12.

We are very proud of our accomplishments and have been able to keep spending down to a bare minimum. Some of our accomplishments are we have been a member of the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges since 1915. We were the first district in the State of Kansas to be accredited K through 12 by North Central. In the seventies we were involved in a process called district wide accreditation which is very similar to QPA. At the present time we are a pilot district for QPA. Approximately 60% of our graduating seniors go on to college and 50% stay in school to receive a degree. Our graduates are to be found in all professions some doctors, dentists, teachers, and a couple of nuclear engineers.

Woodson USD #366 has had a breakfast program in place since the mid seventies. At the present time we offer an at risk program and latchkey.

This past summer we were able to place a technology laboratory at both the middle school and the senior high school. We also have an average of one computer for every 4.5 students.

The cap this year has cost our school district \$651,000. Next year the projected loss we would sustain is another \$359,000. The above figure does not reflect money we could have applied for as a result having an at risk program in place.

HE  
Attachment 6-1  
3-17-93

I will give you a very brief history or description of why we are in the position that we are in. Woodson school district always prided itself in providing quality education by the most effective means.

In the early eighties our district was expressing a boom in the oil business as oil exploration and production increased so did our valuation. This lasted until the mid eighties. At one time our basic state aid was at 19%. We were able to go the maximum budget and keep the mill levy low as our valuation was high. Then in 1986 after the decline of both oil and agriculture we had lost 38% of our valuation. The state aid formula if allowed to work would have provided state aid to compensate for our loss in valuation however in 1986 and 1987 the legislature changed the wealth averages from twelve months to twenty-four months and other variables cost our district a total of \$110,000 for those two years. We were forced not to go the maximum budget those two years and always underestimating enrollment gave our district unused budget of \$375,000. In FY 90 and 91 we began to lower our unused authority as the legislature allowed us to do so in those years. We were down to about \$300,000 in unused budget authority. Failing to go the maximum budget authority lowered our per pupil expenditures.

FY 1992 or the 1991-92 school year our district set the budget based on an expenditure of \$4,210 per pupil. With an increase of fifty students that we could not explain the reason for the increase enrollment it lowered our per pupil expenditure to \$3,870 and of course last spring was the changing to the present finance plan. Should our district have chosen to republish the budget for FY 92 we would have increased our budget to \$252,000 more.

The present finance formula with weighting taken into consideration allows our district to spend \$2,952 per student. We realize that the state has financial concerns but we believe that it is only fair that you remove the cap from Woodson USD #366 and the other twenty-eight schools who are under this cap.

Once again thank you for the opportunity to visit with you.

HE  
Attachment 6-2  
3-17-93



# Southern Lyon County Unified District No. 252

Board Office  
302 Commercial St.  
P.O. Box 278  
Hartford, Kansas 66854

Phone:  
(316) 392-5519

Dennis L. Versch, Superintendent

TO: HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE  
SUBJECT: SENATE BILL 102  
FROM: DENNIS L. VERSCH, SUPERINTENDENT  
DATE: MARCH 17, 1993

Mr. Chairman and Members of the House Education Committee:

Thanks for the opportunity to express the thoughts of both myself and the twenty-nine school districts concerning one of the items amended into Senate Bill 102, which has recently been passed by the Kansas Senate.

With the passage of House Bill 2892, Southern Lyon County USD #252 has made a great deal of improvement in educating children. We have expanded our summer programs from teaching reading to a math camp, science camp, and a fine arts program. We now have Even Start, Parents as Teachers, and Early Start for four year olds.

We have added one elementary teacher at our Neosho Rapids K-5 School, a part-time Science/Math teacher at Olpe Jr/Sr High School, a half-time Art teacher at Hartford High School, and a Keyboarding teacher at Neosho Rapids 6-8 School. Other educational improvements include a Life Education Center, Curriculum Development, improved In-service, Breakfast Programs, increased numbers of students attending the Flint Hills Technical School, along with a big improvement in technology.

According to Judge Bullock, the basic philosophy behind the School Finance Bill is that all students were to be treated equal. There were numerous districts that were capped last year. There would be twenty-nine (29) districts in the State of Kansas that would still have a ten percent cap if Senate Bill 102 is passed. It was our understanding that in 1993-94 the cap was to be removed and that would permit our funding level to move up on the same level as the rest of the schools in the State. If Senate Bill 102 passes, twenty-nine (29) school districts will have a cap for the 1993-94 school year. Our students, then, will not receive the same level of funding as the other 275 schools.

Is there something magic in those twenty-nine (29) Kansas school districts that says that it costs less to educate each student in these districts than it does in the other 275 Kansas school districts?

## Board of Education:

JESSE HOWARD  
President

JAMES I. GEORGE  
Treasurer

DANNY BROYLES  
JERRY HAAG  
GERALD LAWS  
JOE PIMPLE  
CAROLE WILSON

BRIAN KELLEY  
Vice-President

SHERRY LINGENFELTER  
Clerk

An Equal Opportunity Employer

HE  
Attachment 7-1  
3-17-93

# Southern Lyon County Unified District No. 252

Board Office  
302 Commercial St.  
P.O. Box 278  
Hartford, Kansas 66854

Phone:  
(316) 392-5519

Dennis L. Versch, Superintendent

Page 2

Once again, the intent of the ruling by Judge Bullock was to provide true financing equity for all students in Kansas, no matter in which of the 304 school districts they reside. I would submit to you that the continuation of the cap would in fact continue the practice of inequity for twenty-nine school districts. Further inequity is compounded by the fact that we do not have access to the Local Option Budget portion of the current law. It also promotes the continued unequal practice of raising local option budgets, when what is needed is increased funding per pupil and reduced reliance on local option budgets.

The effect of the continuation of the ten percent cap for 1993-94 would be as follows:

1. Loss of \$70,153 in budget authority for USD #252.
2. Loss of \$3.8 million in budget authority for twenty-nine Kansas school districts.
3. Budget per Pupil of only approximately \$3,205.25 for USD #252 as compared to the "supposedly" state-wide figure of \$3,600.00.
4. Budget per Pupil of less than \$3,600 for the other twenty-eight school districts.
5. Loss of opportunity for the use of Local Option Budget for all twenty-nine school districts.
6. Inability of all twenty-nine school districts to achieve the intent of Judge Bullock's decision--financial equity funding for all Kansas Students!
7. Loss of new and improved programs because of the cap.
8. Loss of public support, due to the fact that all schools are not treated equal.

We appreciate your hard work and the struggle to find \$350 million additional State general fund dollars to make the school finance formula pass in the 1992 session. But what a better way to spend the Kansas tax dollars--on the education of your children and grandchildren.

## Board of Education:

JESSE HOWARD  
President

JAMES I. GEORGE  
Treasurer

DANNY BROYLES  
JERRY HAAG  
GERALD LAWS  
JOE PIMPLE  
CAROLE WILSON

BRIAN KELLEY  
Vice-President

SHERRY LINGENFELTER  
Clerk

An Equal Opportunity Employer

HE  
Attachment 7.2  
3-17-93



March 17, 1993

Mr. Chairperson and committee members of the House Education Committee, I'm John Etzel, 3124 Chelsea Dr, Topeka

I appear before you today to oppose Senate Bill No. 102 as amended. This bill takes away my right to vote on whether or not I am going to be unduly taxed. The protest petition is as American as apple pie. This bill is worse then common law fraud. Last year's school finance law gave citizen's like myself the right under law to file a petition to put any local option budget to the vote of the people. You are now considering taking away this right. I guess we could say it's not common law fraud, but just plain old law fraud.

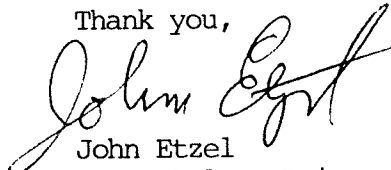
If this Legislative body is not going to control school district budgeting, then let us citizen's do so. See exhibit 1 which clearly shows no need for a local option budget in my school district.

Exhibit 2 shows the pay raises received by employees in my school district for the last ten years. How much of a pay increase have you given to state workers in the last ten years?

If you are going to commit fraud on the voters of Kansas, I ask you to also commit fraud on the school boards. Amend Senate Bill 102 to state that a school district cannot have an LOB in 1993-94 greater than the amount of the 1992-93 LOB. If I can't vote on the entire 14% LOB my school district wants, than they should not be allowed to increase the LOB from 9 to 14%.

I notice from the newspaper that the house budget people and the governor's budget people agree there will be a 22 million dollar short-fall in school finance money next year. Pray tell me how you are going to tax us to raise this money!!!

Thank you,



John Etzel  
3124 Chelsea Drive  
Topeka, Ks. 66614  
272-4558

Exhibit 1: No need for USD 501 Local option budget of \$4,961,644  
Exhibit 2: Percentages of pay increases for the last 10 years, USD 501

HE  
Attachment 8-1  
3-17-93

**NO NEED FOR USD 501 LOCAL OPTION BUDGET OF \$4,961,644**

Excessive Padding (far greater amounts of money budgeted than what is required) in budget and other actions show no requirement for a Local Option Budget

Excessive Padding in employees' salary line items	\$2,220,973
Excessive Padding in social security line item	\$281,927
Excessive Padding in in-district travel line items	\$45,029
Excessive Padding in out-district travel line items	\$26,384
Excessive Padding in utility/Refuse line items	\$259,586
Money transferred from General Fund to other funds where it is not required	\$184,787
Establishment of Special Liability Expense Fund and immediate transfer of money to this fund	\$1,657,342
Establishment of Contingency Reserve Fund and transfer of excessive money into it now	\$500,000
Eilminate 2 Associate Superintendents	\$143,744
Eilminate 1 General Director of Elementary Education	\$64,773
Eilminate 1 General Director of Secondary Education	\$60,381
Eilminate 3 Curriculum and Instruction Specialists	\$167,043
Eilminate 1 Director Community/Government Relations	\$57,292
Eilminate 9 Assistant High School Principals	\$401,112
Eilminate 1 Director of Communications/Volunteers	\$50,722
Savings on benefits of eilimated positions	<u>\$189,013</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$6,310,108</b>

HE  
Attachment 8-2  
3-17-93

Exh 1



Classified 10.00  
19,035  
9035

Teacher 20000  
39,378  
19,378

Admin 50000  
86,146  
36,146



February 25, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John Etzel  
FROM: FRANK YBARRA, Ph.D.  
Assistant Superintendent of Personnel

SUBJECT: EMPLOYEE PACKAGES

Md 33.1  
35

Listed below are the percentages of pay increases for the last ten years. These figures do not include fixed costs and fringes.

1982-83	Administrators - 6.6%	55.94	1988-89	Administrators - 5.5%
	Certified - 9.9%	70.3		Certified - 6.5%
	Classified - 8.5%	66.55		Classified - 6.1%
1983-84	Administrators - 6.5%		1989-90	Administrators - 4.5%
	Certified - 9.5%			Certified - 6.5%
	Classified - 8.4%			Classified - 6.0%
1984-85	Administrators - 7.0%		1990-91	Administrators - 1.3%
	Certified - 11.0%			Certified - 1.6%
	Classified - 7.3%			Classified - 1.5%
1985-86	Administrators - 5.0%		1991-92	Administrators - 2.14%
	Certified - 5.5%			Certified - 2.20%
	Classified - 7.0%			Classified - 2.25%
1986-87	Administrators - 5.0%		1992-93	Administrators - 7.4%
	Certified - 5.0%			Certified - 7.5%
	Classified - 6.5%			Classified - 8.0%
1987-88	Administrators - 5.0%			
	Certified - 5.1%			
	Classified - 5.0%			

FY/pb

Dick Swalen recently stated: "Remember the old saying, 'Them that has, gets'."

# ***ansas State Board of Education***

120 S.E. 10th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66612-1182

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March 17, 1993

TO: House Education Committee

FROM: State Board of Education

SUBJECT: 1993 Senate Bill 102

My name is Connie Hubbell, Legislative Coordinator of the State Board of Education. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Committee on behalf of the State Board.

After numerous discussions concerning the local option budget (LOB), the State Board of Education has two recommendations. The first recommendation is that all school districts be granted the same percentage of LOB in 1993-94 that was budgeted in the 1992-93 school year without publishing the resolution and providing for the protest petition. This will prevent the school districts from losing any spending authority during the coming school year. This recommendation will also eliminate any potential reduction in services to students and continue the school improvement program which the Legislature and the State Board of Education have outlined the past two years.

The State Board's second recommendation is that all unified school districts should be given authority to budget the \$3,600 currently provided by law. These school districts have planned to upgrade their program during the past school year to meet the needs of students as outlined by the State Board of Education and the Kansas Legislature.

I would be happy to respond to any questions from the Committee.

Dale M. Dennis  
Deputy/Assistant Commissioner  
Division of Fiscal Services and Quality Control  
(913) 296-3871  
Fax No. (913) 296-7933

HE  
Attachment 9-1  
3-17-93





KANSAS NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION / 715 W. 10TH STREET / TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1686

Craig Grant Testimony Before  
House Education Committee  
Wednesday, March 17, 1993

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Craig Grant and I represent Kansas NEA. I appreciate the opportunity to visit with the committee about SB 102.

Kansas NEA supports the provisions of SB 102. The local option budget (LOB) provision of the bill needs to be included to make sure districts do not lose much needed budget authority. The LOB authority was needed for these 100 plus districts to maintain budgets from the previous year. Districts would be in jeopardy of losing quality programs and would be forced into massive layoffs of employees resulting in larger class sizes.

We wish we were dealing with a bill to increase the base budget rather than dealing with the LOB. If we could increase the base budget, less pressure would be placed on LOB usage and greater equalization would occur in our state. Since we are not headed in that direction, we need SB 102 for the flexibility and ability to plan it will provide our schools.

We are not in favor of the provisions of the 10% cap as contained in the bill presently. We believe that the \$3600 per pupil is important to maintain for all pupils in the state. A one-year cap was necessary, but further caps are not the correct policy for the state.

Thank you for listening to our concerns. We ask that you support SB 102 with the changes outlined.



SENATE BILL NO. 102

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Onan C. Burnett, representing Unified School District No. 501.

We understand the concern of legislators regarding the local option budget procedures. The legislature, in establishing the new finance formula last year, wisely included the local option budget as a means of preventing major problems in schools across the state in this move toward equalization of educational opportunities for our children state wide. It was clear to most, if not all, legislators that many districts across the state were spending more than the \$3,600 base per student and that the use of the local option budget would be necessary to maintain the high quality of education.

We feel that Senate Bill 102 recognizes a flaw in the current bill which has the potential to create great harm in districts and could lead to inequality of our schools across the state once more.



SB 102

Testimony presented before the House Committee on Education  
by Dr. Bill Biggs, Superintendent  
Northeast USD 246  
Arma, KS  
March 17, 1993

First of all I would like to express my appreciation to you for allowing me to address you on the subject of SB 102 and the provision to place a 10 percent cap on budget authority.

Let me describe the school district I represent. Northeast USD 246, Arma, KS, is located in Crawford county north of Pittsburg, Kansas. The district is rural in nature and encompasses the communities of Arcadia, Arma, and Mulberry. There are 597 students enrolled in the district which places us at the median size district for the state of Kansas. Approximately 41 percent of the students receive free and reduced lunches. The district wealth is \$8,982,574 which places us near the bottom in ability to raise local revenue to support the schools. We are also a very transient district; that is, we have a large number of students who transfer in and out of the district yearly. For example, last year in a K-8 building with a student enrollment of 411, we had 185 in and out transfers. That is 45 percent. Many of these students are at risk. The district's teacher salaries rank 106th in the state. We have been able to maintain an average of 3.8 percent per year increase in teacher salaries over the past four years. However, we do not feel that this is adequate to attract and keep quality teachers.

In spite of these difficulties, we have maintained a good, quality school district. The board has been frugal in allocating funds and has maintained a levy that is acceptable to the district's public. Now, because of the board's frugality students will not receive the full benefit of the new finance law.

HE  
Attachment 12-1  
3-17-93

We are very pleased that the new finance law has allowed us to make strides in educating students. Now the board can concentrate on educational and curricular issues instead of maintaining a levy acceptable to the public in order to keep the schools financed.

Under the new finance law enacted last year with the 10 percent cap provision, the district was not allowed to allocate the full \$3,600 per student. The difference between the \$3,600 per pupil and what we were allowed to budget amounted to \$537,008. We realized that this cap and its impact on us was necessary in order to place into effect the new finance law. We also understood that this cap was for one year only and we looked forward to receiving the full \$3,600 per student next year; therefore achieving equity.

However, under the proposed 10 percent cap in SB 102 the district will fall short of achieving a full budget authority by an estimated \$246,282. In reality this amounts to a budget of \$3,181 per pupil and not the \$3,600 funding per pupil. This is a short fall of \$419 per pupil. We feel that this is not equity.

One of the frustrations we have had in this district was not being able to put in place complete programs which would enhance the educational opportunity for our students. We have had to piece meal in new technologies. For example, we have been able to afford a minimum amount of computers over the years instead of putting in full computer labs. Our science department is in desperate need of updating. Much of the equipment we have in the science labs is 30 years or older. Again, we have piece mealed where we could. Our industrial arts department is in need of updating. Although we want to join with most other districts in providing a modern technology curriculum, we have been unable to do so.

This year we have been able to make strides in providing our students with updated technology. Even now we are placing computers in every classroom and are equipping two computer labs - one in the grade/junior high school and one in the high

JE  
Attachment 12-2  
3-17-93



school. You should see the faces of the students and teachers when they see the equipment. They are excited about being able to use the computers and are taking pride in moving into the new technologies. The board has also approved implementing a technology lab in the industrial arts area. The curriculum will be in place next year. Again, there is general excitement and pride in our achievements.

One of the questions I'm sure that you have is what the district would do with full funding. We will continue to implement a computerization of the district. We need to have more computers in the business room so that students who are going to enter into the world of business have an understanding of how computers operate, their functions, and to be able to sell their skills to prospective employers.

We must improve our science department. I asked the science teachers what they needed to update their equipment so that their students could receive a higher degree of science skills. The total of the requests is \$30,000, and this is just to bring us up to minimal standards to meet the curriculum.

We want to have a full time counselor in the grade/junior high school, and we have already made this commitment. Many of our young students are in desperate need of help and counseling. We believe that if we are able to help students when they are in their young, developing years we can short circuit many of the problems that cause students not to perform at their best or become drop out statistics. Again, with our transient population, counseling is a must. We must continue to develop drop out prevention programs. Our drop out rate is approximately 6.6 percent, which is much too high! Even one student who drops out of school is too many. We must provide the opportunity for students to achieve their full potential and become full productive Kansas citizens. They are our heritage.

There are mandated programs that we must address. The requirements under the ADA (American Disadvantaged Act) are going to cost approximately \$92,000. The Bloodborne requirements necessitate allocating funds to comply with the act that other-

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Attachment 12-3  
3-17-93

wise would be spent on students. Our district is seeing more and more students who need special services, and their needs must be met to help them achieve their fullest potential.

Our district believes that the QPA process will net many dividends for students, but we do not know to what extent our curriculum and our program delivery system will be changed. I foresee the need to develop full summer school programs or Saturday programs. This will require additional staff to help students master the objectives to prepare them to be full participants in tomorrow.

There are 29 districts that will not receive equity under the proposed 10 percent cap. We are just one of them. But I know that they too have needs for their students that parallel ours. They too require equity in funding for their students. None of these districts are able to exercise the Local Option Budget which provides other districts with an avenue to enhance and improve the educational opportunities for their students. This inability to exercise the Local Option Budget is a result of the 10 percent cap.

In summary, we are asking that you strongly consider removing the 10 percent cap as presently contained in SB 102. We are asking that our students receive the full benefit of the new finance law and the original intent of the law. Our students need every opportunity to be successful, productive Kansas citizens. I ask that you help them achieve their full scholastic potential by allowing Northeast students full funding.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

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Attachment 12-4  
3-17-93





## SB 102

Testimony presented before the House Committee on Education  
by Gerald W. Henderson, Executive Director  
United School Administrators of Kansas  
March 17, 1993

Mister Chairman and members of the committee:

United School Administrators of Kansas supports the provisions of **SB 102** which would allow districts using the Local Option Budget this year to adopt such a budget in coming years, without that budget being subjected to a protest petition. We believe, however, that the bill does not go far enough.

We would hope that at some point in the discussion of school finance that the committee would move to provide for regular increases in the Basic State Aid Per Pupil (BSAPP) now set at \$3600. Without such an increase, indexed in some fashion for inflation, schools will be back in the inequitable circumstances which precipitated the new finance formula. Districts will have no alternative but to use the Local Option portion of the formula to fund budgets.

Because of this situation, our position is that the protest petition ought to be eliminated completely, and that decisions on budgeting for local school programs should be left to local boards of education. An alternative to the elimination of the protest petition would be to allow for a 3% increase in Local Option Budget authority as recommended by the Kansas Committee on School Finance and Quality Performance and outlined in **SB 102** in its original form.

HE  
Attachment 13-1  
3-17-93



Finally, my organization is not in support of the Senate amendment to **SB 102** which continued the 10% cap. During discussion on the new formula last session, we agreed with and indeed helped initiate the idea of the cap with the understanding that school districts could not adequately plan for the increases in budget authority resulting from the shift to the new system. Such is not now the case. Those districts which held down spending for children because of affects on the local mill levy, have spent a great deal of time in their communities planning how to best use the new more equitable funding to pay for school improvements postponed solely because of the need to hold taxes down. Several of my members representing some of those districts are here to outline the specifics of that planning. We would encourage the committee to remove the 10% cap so that these and similar districts can move forward with programs designed to improve educational opportunities for kids.

We appreciate this opportunity to visit with you and would attempt to answer any questions.

LEG/SB102

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Attachment 13-2  
3-17-93





**Testimony on S.B. 102  
before the  
House Committee on Education**

**by**

**Mark Tallman, Director of Governmental Relations  
Kansas Association of School Boards**

**March 17, 1993**

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on S.B. 102. This statement will focus on three areas: first, modification of the local option budget; second, the 10% cap on school district budget increases; and third, other school finance issues which have not been addressed in bills before your committee.

**Modification of Local Option Budget Procedures**

In December, the KASB Delegate Assembly revised our school finance positions in light of the 1992 School Finance Act. Delegates voted to oppose protest petition or referendum requirements for general operating budgets of Kansas school districts. We believe those decisions should be made by the school boards that are elected by and accountable to the voters of each district.

I have attached to this statement a section from KASB's position paper on school finance, which presents supporting arguments.

As recommended by the Committee on School District Finance and Quality Performance, S.B. 102 would have continued the protest petition mechanism for local option budget increases of 3% over the previous year. As amended, it continues the protest petition for any increase over the current school year. While the Senate Committee amendment is certainly an improvement over current law, we support removing the protest petition entirely; or at least restoring the provisions of the bill as introduced.

HE  
Attachment 14-1  
3-17-93

Our position is not that school districts' budgets should be protected from scrutiny and possible reduction. Rather, we believe these decisions should be made by the representative, deliberative bodies charged by the state constitution with operating the public schools.

#### **Ten Percent Limit on Budget Increases**

KASB strongly opposes the continuation of the 10% cap on budget increases adopted by the Senate Committee. **Every** school district should receive the base state budget entitlement. While the cap was justified last year on the grounds that school districts would not have time to effectively budget large increases, it was for one year only. Districts have had a full year to plan budgets based on \$3,600 - which they have had every reason to expect they would receive. The only justification we can see for this amendment is to save money. The school finance plan should not be balanced at the expense of the lowest spending districts in the state. That is exactly what destroyed the old system.

#### **Declining Enrollment**

KASB also supports a declining enrollment provision that will allow districts losing students to use the previous year's enrollment for budget purposes. This provision recognizes that as enrollments decline, it is very difficult for districts to immediately realize cost reductions. This concept was a long-standing feature of the School District Equalization Act, and was recommended by the School Finance Committee in S.B. 67. As of this morning, that bill was still in the Senate Education Committee. Another issue in S.B. 67 is the new school facilities weighting. KASB believes this weighting should be based on actual costs of opening new buildings and applicable to all districts, regardless of LOB usage.

#### **Conclusion**

KASB would also stress the need for increasing the base budget per pupil as educational costs rise. Without adjustments to the base, school districts will be forced into greater reliance on the LOB to cover increased salaries and benefits, insurance and utilities, state and federal mandates, and other expenses under inflationary pressure. This will erode the property tax reductions provided to most districts by the new school finance system.

Thank you for your consideration.

HE  
Attachment 14-2  
3-17-93



## Local Option Budget Procedures

The new school finance act provides a base general fund budget for each district, which is determined by multiplying a base amount per pupil (\$3,600) times the district's weighted enrollment. In addition, districts may adopt a supplemental general fund budget (commonly called the local option budget or LOB) of up to 25% of the base. For 1992-93, the LOB could be used at each school board's discretion, subject to a limit of 10% plus enrollment growth over 1991-92. (The 10% limit expires after this year.)

Beginning in 1993-94, a school board must publish a resolution to use any portion of its LOB authority. If the resolution is protested by 5% of the district's registered voters, the board must either withdraw the resolution or submit it to a voter referendum. If the resolution is not protested, or is approved by the voters, the board may budget any portion of the amount authorized for four years. After the four-year period ends, the entire process must begin again to use any portion of the LOB.

The interim School Finance Committee proposes the following change in this procedure. Whatever percentage of LOB authority a district used in 1992-93 would become a new LOB base, not subject to protest petition. Beginning in 1993-94 and in each year after, a district could increase the LOB percentage by up to 3% above the prior year's percentage. This increase would be added to the base and not subject to protest petition. The school board could propose to increase the LOB greater than 3%, but the difference between the higher amount and 3% would be subject to protest petition. The maximum LOB would continue to be 25% of the general fund base.

For example, if a district has used its LOB authority for 10% in 1992-93, it could budget up to 13% LOB in 1993-94 without being subject to protest petition. The following year, it could budget up to 16% without protest petition. This could continue each year until the LOB reaches 25%. On the other hand, if a district did not use any LOB authority in 1992-93, it could use up to 3% in 1993-94, 6% the following year, etc. Any increase greater than 3% a year would be subject to protest petition. Once a district has reached a 25% LOB, it cannot increase its budget any further.

### **KASB Position:**

**We believe that the local school board should be able to determine the amount of Local Option Budget the district needs to operate its educational program without being subject to protest petition or referendum.**

### **Rationale:**

- \* **Importance of the LOB.** One-third of Kansas school districts, which enroll nearly two-thirds of Kansas students, used some portion of LOB in the current school year. The LOB was used to maintain the budgets of districts which would have otherwise had to cut budgets under the new school finance act, and to help fund the additional requirements of that act (implementing Quality Performance Accreditation, longer school year, etc.) These districts and their students are put at-risk by the protest petition.

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Attachment 4.3  
3-17-93

- \* **Local Control.** KASB supports the concept of a base amount per pupil and pupil weighting, but also believes that each district has unique needs and circumstances. The LOB is important to "local control" because it allows school boards to address those local issues in a way that a statewide budget per pupil and weighting system cannot.
- \* **Necessary Spending.** The protest petition suggests that LOB expenditures may be excessive or unnecessary, especially because the entire LOB becomes subject to petition every four years. It is important to remember that the \$3,600 base amount was "backed into" based on available funding. There is no significant threshold between programs funded by the base amount and programs that require the LOB.
- \* **Educational Opportunity.** If the LOB is necessary to fund local costs, it should not be subject to referendum in an arbitrary amount (any amount over \$3,600) in an arbitrary cycle (every four years).
- \* **Hold Harmless.** Another function of the LOB was to "hold harmless" districts which had higher budgets per pupil as the new school finance act took effect. The protest petition treats these educational programs differently simply because they were of higher cost.
- \* **"All or Nothing."** The operation of the protest petition is awkward. Unlike a school board decision, which allows for debate and compromise, an LOB referendum is an "all or nothing" which could be a significant portion of a district's operating budget. The school board must try to interpret the political circumstances that will allow such a referendum to pass, not the educational needs of the district.
- \* **Voting Against Taxes.** For taxpayers, the LOB may be the only opportunity to vote against taxes, even though school district levies are only part of the total property tax bill. Other local units are not subject to similar protest petition requirements, and may have a greater ability to raise revenue from other sources. Yet these units do not have the constitutional mandate to provide a suitable education for all children.
- \* **Equalization.** Although state equalization aid is provided for the LOB, the referendum requirements still present a problem. In less wealthy communities, tax rates for other government services may be higher. This in turn may make it more difficult for such communities to pass an LOB referendum, penalizing the children in such districts.
- \* **Public Misunderstanding.** Reports from some districts which are attempting to use the LOB next year suggest that the LOB procedure is complicated and confusing to some voters. Voters may believe (or be told) that approving the LOB will result in higher taxes even if the district is simply maintaining current spending levels. Others may believe that the LOB allows a 25% increase in spending or taxes, regardless of the actual budget situation, or even a 25% annual increase over four years.

HE  
Attachment 14-4  
3-17-93





Executive Offices:  
3644 S. W. Burlingame Road  
Topeka, Kansas 66611  
Telephone 913/267-3610

TO: HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

FROM: KAREN FRANCE, DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

DATE: MARCH 17, 1993

SUBJECT: SB 102, LOCAL OPTION BUDGET AUTHORITY

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. On behalf of the Kansas Association of REALTORS, I appear today to support SB 102.

As many of you are aware, our association has been heavily involved in the property tax debate which has encompassed the Legislature for many years now. We appear today in an effort to put a system in place which will sustain the property tax relief, where it was given last year, by keeping in check any increases which might occur. This means monitoring the school finance funding legislation as well as any tax lid legislation.

In particular, we support the provisions of this bill which subject all increases in the local option budget authority to the protest petition procedure adopted in last year's legislation. We believe that it is crucial for the citizens to retain the ability to put the increases to a vote if they meet the 5% signature requirement. Time and again, taxpayers are asking for the ability to have a say in controlling government costs. The protest petition process is a "safety catch" in the school finance formula.

We prefer this version of the bill over the version which was initially introduced, as it relates to the treatment of the exercise of LOB authority which has been put on the ballot. In our testimony in the Senate committee, we cautioned against adopting the portions of the bill which invalidated any elections which are held in accordance the Local Option Budget Authority provisions in the 1992 legislation. While we understood the retroactive effect of these elections, which may have caused hardships for some school districts, we believe the electorate who successfully oppose the exercise of the LOB authority at the ballot would have a difficult time accepting an action by the state which would override a public vote. We fear that such an action will only breed mistrust in the process at a time when taxpayer cooperation is crucial.

HE  
Attachment 15-1  
3-17-93

We support the Senate amendments which let LOB elections stand as they relate to the 1993-1994 school year, while permitting the school districts to retain the LOB authority invoked last year. We believe this handles the retroactivity problem inherent in the original bill.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify. I will be happy to respond to any questions you might have.

HE  
Attachment 15-2  
3-17-93