Approved: February 13, 2006

Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Jean Schodorf at 1:40 p.m. on January 30, 2006, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

Committee members absent:

Committee staff present: Deb Hollon, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Kathie Sparks, Kansas Legislative Research Department

Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes Shirley Higgins, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Craig Grant, USD 497 School Board member (Lawrence)

Jim Edwards, Kansas Association of School Boards Mark Desetti, Kansas National Education Association

(KNEA)

Dale Dennis, Deputy Commissioner, State Department of Education

SB 348-School districts; board meetings; yearly schedule of date and time of meetings

Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes Office, noted that <u>SB 348</u> was introduced at the request of the Lawrence school districts. She explained that the bill amends current law which directs the local school boards to publish their upcoming meetings for the year. Under current law, districts must publish a resolution that states the regular time the board is going to meet, the regular hour, the day of the week, and the week of the month. The amendment would provide that the district adopt a resolution setting a yearly schedule of regular meetings, but the resolution would still specify the place and the time of the commencement of the meeting.

Craig Grant, a member of the USD 497 school board in Lawrence, testified in support of <u>SB 348</u>. He explained that the bill would basically change what happens during a school board's organizational meeting in July. Currently, a board establishes a certain day of the month for regular meetings. The bill would provide that the board set the actual meeting dates for the fiscal year and publish the dates. In his opinion, this change would alleviate any unnecessary confusion and minimize the number of possible date changes that a board would make during the school year. (Attachment 1)

Jim Edwards, Kansas Association of School Boards, testified in support of <u>SB 348</u>. He noted that some districts are already operating as described in the new language, but the bill would provide the clarification needed. (Attachment 2)

There being no others wishing to testify, the hearing on **SB 348** was closed.

Senator Teichman moved that SB 348 be recommended favorably for passage, seconded by Senator Vratil. The motion carried.

Overview of Kansas elementary and secondary school issues

Mark Desetti, KNEA, discussed the following challenges which public schools face:

- The achievement gap;
- Ever growing challenges in the context of funding actions since 1993;
- The educator shortage;
- Shifting funding sources; and
- The extremist anti-government agenda. (Attachment 3)

Mr. Desetti also commented on the Legislative Post Audit cost study analysis for K-12 education. He noted that the study confirmed the findings of previous studies, and the overall funding level identified in the study was not significantly different from other studies. He pointed out that the significant challenges within the

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate Education Committee at 1:40 P.M. on January 30, 2006, in Room 123-S of the Capitol.

study which be believed needed to be addressed by the Legislature (transportation weighting, vocational weighting, teacher salaries, and low enrollment weighting). (Attachment 4)

Senator Schodorf turned the Committee's attention to a previously heard bill, <u>SB 369</u> concerning school finance relating to local option budgets (LOB).

In response to questions raised at the hearing, Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes Office, distributed copies of a table which compared the current law relating to the LOB contained in K.S.A. 72-6434 with <u>SB 369</u>. (Attachment 5)

Dale Dennis, Deputy Commission, State Department of Education, distributed a table regarding the statutory formula which determines the average budget per pupil of general LOB for each district. He explained, "With this formula, this depicts what the state average is for that enrollment group." (Attachment 6) In addition, he distributed copies of a table listing school districts along with columns of information relating to the LOB. (Attachment 7) He explained that his staff used the formula to compute the figures shown in column 7. He noted, "If you see a zero in column 7, in essence, you are above the average. And, if there is a number in column 7, that's the amount you are below the average. We'll take that number when were through auditing and convert it into a percent. And we did this low to high. The majority of the districts will probably be on the list because this is one year up. Some of them will be real small. Blue Valley has an authority for 29 percent, so it doesn't make any difference whether above or below. They have the authority without this. But, in their case, they get \$196.00, which would compute to 1 percent or 2 percent, whatever it happens to be. This is just a simple calculation. Each year, you compare each district with their appropriate enrollment with a table you put in statute. And it's updated every year. The numbers on this table were less last year. There's a slight increase because of the authority you gave them last year."

Mr. Dennis responded to Committee questions concerning the difference between the provisions in the bill and current law. Senator Lee requested that he provide a list of the current LOBs – the percentages that have been adopted and the mill rate required to go to the total amount allowable by law. She commented, "I'm a no on this bill because I think what we're doing with local option budgets to our poorer districts is outrageous."

Senator Vratil moved that SB 369 be recommended favorably for passage, seconded by Senator Allen. Committee discussion regarding the LOB provisions in the bill followed. On a call for a vote on Senator Vratil's motion, the motion failed on a show of hands.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for January 31, 2006.

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 1006

NAME	REPRESENTING
TERRY HOLDRIEN	KFB
Derek Hein	Hein Law From
RILL Brad	SFFF
RILL Brad Craig Crant	USD497
Sauch Pike	KNE A
BRENT CHERRY	KNER
Elaive Frishre	Division of the Budget
Craic Gray	Divisionst the Budget KNEA-Andover Ed Assoc
Carolyn Schmitt Gerry Henclerson Bin Reardon	KNEA
Gerry Henclesson	USA
BILL Reardon	USD 500 (KCKs)
Rhonda hee	USD 489 HNEA
Dick Robinson	4SD 281 KNEA
In Edwards	KASB.
TERRY FOKSYTI+	ICNEA
MARK DESETTI	KNER
Teri Howard	feacher USDZGO OEA-KNEX
Sharon Kailey	KNEA/teacher USD 501
Diane Liebsch	Atchison Middle School / KNEA

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: JAN 30/06

NAME	REPRESENTING
A.R. BANTELS	LPA
Daniel Bryan	LPA
Heldi Zimmerman	LPA
Saeb Hinton	Post Audet
Dubic Meador	Kansas Live Stock assoc.
IN. RichARDS	TOPEKA NAACP
Dave Kirkbride	KNEA
Melane Huffman	KNEA
Val De Faver	SQE
	,

TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 348

Craig Grant, USD 497 Board Member

Thank you, Madame Chair. I am Craig Grant, a member of the USD 497 school board in Lawrence. Our board thanks the committee for introducing SB 348 and we ask that you support its passage.

Basically SB 348 would alter what each school board does during its organizational meeting in July. Currently each board establishes a certain day or days of the month for the regular school board meeting (second Monday; first and third Tuesday; etc.) and publicizes that information to the public and to the press. Then if that particular day of the month is not utilized by the board for its regular meeting (Labor Day, other holidays, etc.), the board must notify the public and press of any change, either to another date or to cancel the meeting.

What SB 348 would ask the board to do would be to set the actual meeting dates for the fiscal year (September 9, September 23, October 4, October 18, etc) and publish that to the public and press. USD 497 believes that this minor change would alleviate any unnecessary confusion and minimize the number of possible date changes that a board would make during the school year. No change is proposed for special session of local boards of education.

This is what the bill does, Madame Chair, and our board would ask that you act favorably on SB 348. Thank you for listening to our concerns.

Schate Education Committee 1-30-06 Attachment 1



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

Testimony on SB 348 before the Senate Education Committee

by

Jim Edwards, Governmental Relations Specialist Kansas Association of School Boards

January 30, 2006

Chairwoman Shodorf and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to appear today in support of SB 348, a bill that would clarify in statute how districts set meeting dates, times and locations.

We believe that some districts are already operating as described in the new language but for others, it will provide the clarification needed. School boards, like committees of this body, would love to have their rooms filled with interested patrons and would do anything to help achieve that.

We would encourage you to support this measure and I stand for questions.

Senate Education Committee 1-30-06 Attachment 2



Kansas NEA Legislative Agenda for the 2006 Legislative Session



Kansas public schools are faced with five serious challenges:

- 1. The Achievement Gap. As reflected in the Kansas State Assessment scores, our public schools are slowly closing the achievement gap. We know we still have work to do in bringing our economically disadvantaged students, minority students, students with disabilities and recent immigrants to the same high levels of achievement that the majority of Kansas children already meet. It will take additional resources to overcome these disadvantages and close the gap once and for all.
- 2. Ever-growing challenges in the context of funding actions since 1993. Both the federal government and the State Board of Education have increased their expectations of public schools. At the same time, Congress continues to provide funding for schools at levels far below those authorized by either the No Child Left Behind Act or the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and four years of flat funding from the State of Kansas. The increase of 2005 does not fully restore adequacy to Kansas school funding. In addition, Kansas is now facing two consecutive years of cuts in federal funding. A Legislative study and the Kansas Courts have determined that public school funding is inadequate. While the 2005 Special Legislative Session provided a significant increase in state funding for public education, the increase still does not meet the levels called for in the Legislature's own study of school funding. In order to meet the challenges placed before them and address the cuts in federal funding, public schools must be provided additional resources.

Response to Challenges 1 and 2: KNEA supports efforts to increase funding for public education. Without adequate resources, schools will be hard-pressed to bring our most challenging students to high levels of achievement. Kansas accreditation standards and the federal law require continuous improvement in student achievement and the closing of the achievement gap. Schools cannot be expected to meet these challenges without increases in the revenue needed to pay for student support.

3. **The Educator Shortage.** Kansas schools face the potential for large numbers of retirees from our current teaching force in the next few years. As teaching salaries and benefits become less competitive, Kansas will face both a short- and long-term problem in attracting and retaining quality teachers. Kansas school employees are facing a looming crisis in health care as premium rate increases continue to outstrip the rate of inflation.

Response to Challenge 3: KNEA supports efforts to recruit and retain the best teachers possible for our children. We must make teaching an attractive career opportunity by providing competitive salaries, comprehensive health insurance benefits for employees and their families, and support in the early years of one's teaching career.

4. **Shifting Funding Sources.** As base state aid to schools has fallen behind the rate of inflation, the use of the local option budget, which is largely funded by local property taxes, has quadrupled. Property-poor school districts find it increasingly difficult to provide high quality education. With the promises of Senate Bill 345 being set aside, higher education has also been forced to shift funding onto students in the form of tuition increases.

Response to Challenge 4: KNEA supports a balanced approach to taxation that is equitable across income levels and across the state. No students should face a shortage of opportunities based on geography. A comprehensive, high-quality education for every Kansan is the responsibility of the state. Local efforts should be for extraordinary opportunities specific to a local community's needs.

Senate Education Committee 1-30-06 Attach ment 3 5. The Extremist Anti-Government Agenda. Organizations with an extremist agenda that would destroy the ability of state government to address the needs of the citizens of Kansas are making a concerted effort to pass legislation or a constitutional amendment that would place tax and expenditure limits on government. Such limits fundamentally alter and degrade our system of representative government and would destroy the ability of the state to respond to crises or address changes in demographics.

Response to Challenge 5: KNEA opposes any legislation that would limit the ability of the Kansas legislature or local units of government from altering the tax and revenue structure so as to address the needs of citizens. KNEA supports a representative democracy in which legislators are empowered to raise appropriate revenues to meet the needs of the state and in which the judiciary is respected as a check on the power of the legislature.

Legislative Post Audit School Funding Cost Study

The LPA study is a comprehensive look at school costs. The auditors thoroughly analyzed every aspect of funding that the Legislature asked them to examine including:

- at-risk, bilingual, and special education costs,
- transportation costs,
- enrollment weightings, and
- regional cost differences.

A number of issues come immediately to mind when we review the report. The first of these is that the LPA study confirms the findings of previous studies, including the State Department Survey of District Costs and the Augenblick and Myers School Finance Study, that our schools are underfunded and that significant additional resources are needed. The overall funding level identified in the LPA study is not significantly different from that identified in previous studies.

The LPA study is also in line with the recommended funding enhancements sought by the State Board of Education in 2003, Governor Graves' 21st Century Task Force, and Governor Sebelius' Education Task Force.

The LPA study also identified funding shortfalls in special education and at-risk student programs.

We would note however, that there are significant challenges within the study that the Legislature will need to address. Among those are:

- Transportation weighting the LPA study rigidly applies current law to this weighting and has made recommendations accordingly. But the study also recommends that legislators examine the current transportation formula and make some decisions on possible adjustments which might include changing the distance requirement or the "within the city" limitation. Providing student transportation for distance and safety should be addressed by the Legislature.
- Vocational weighting the LPA study recommends a reduction in vocational weighting based on a survey of the actual cost of vocational education programs in 21 school districts. This is done by using the median cost per FTE of a vocational program. It does not take into account certain expenses such as student/teacher ratios and supplies that can vary widely across programs and districts. For example, capital outlay and bond expenditures directly attributable to vocational programs range from a \$0 per FTE student to \$1753 per FTE student; expenditures on supplies range from \$3 to \$680 per FTE student. Workforce development in Kansas requires that the state strive to provide not only excellent vocational programs but also the facilities and equipment to appropriately implement those programs.
- Teacher salaries the LPA study does not examine the adequacy of teacher salaries in Kansas.
 While the Regional Cost Index in the study attempts to answer the question of recruiting and retaining teachers through salaries commensurate with the true cost of living and the ability of a district to attract teachers, it makes no recommendations on the overall level of teacher salaries in Kansas.
 With Kansas teacher salaries ranking in the bottom 20% in the nation, legislators must find a way to raise the compensation of all teachers.
- Low-enrollment weighting the LPA study, in applying a class size model to their analysis, recommends a reduction in low-enrollment weighting. While this is somewhat offset by increases in the base, it results in decreased funding for many small school districts. The study recommends a "hold harmless" provision for schools that would lose funding if all the recommendations were adopted. Given that costs continue to rise particularly in the areas of insurance, fuel, and utilities we believe that a "hold harmless" provision is not "harmless." Ensuring that all schools large and small are able to maintain and improve the education program for students is essential for the good of those students, the health of their communities, and the economic well-being of our state.

Senate Education Committee 1-30-04 Attachment 4 This new century demands more of us than ever. We struggle in a global economy. We must prepare our young people to lead our state and nation in an economy we could hardly imagine even 20 or 30 years ago. Our nation cries out for multi-lingual people, for creative people, for dreamers and inventors. And we turn to our public schools to make this happen.

Kansas is already near the top on all measures of student achievement in our nation. We must maintain our standing but we must do more. We should not be content to be eighth or fifth or even second. Our goal must be to be first.

The LPA study lets us see that we can do it but it does take resources.

KNEA commends the Division of Legislative Post Audit for the comprehensive and unbiased study they have placed before the Legislature. We believe that this study confirms what we have long said; that our schools are suffering from inadequate funding within a fundamentally sound formula. To meet the challenges of the 21st century and provide every Kansas student with a quality public education, the Legislature will need to provide resources commensurate with the levels identified in the LPA study. But the Legislature must bear in mind that no child can be left behind. Under whatever solution this Legislature crafts, all boats must rise, all children must be served. We look forward to working with legislators to craft a school finance solution that provides for all the needs of our diverse state.

TO: Senate Education Committee

FROM: Theresa Kiernan DATE: January 30, 2006

RE: SB 369

The following is a comparison of the current law relating to the local option budget contained in K.S.A. 72-6434 and 2006 Senate Bill No. 369.

Senate Bill No. 369	K.S.A. 72-6433/72-6444
Allows any district to adopt LOB in an amount not to exceed state prescribed percentage.	Same.
State prescribed percentage 2005-2006: 27%; 2006-2007: 29%; 2007-2008: 30%.	Same.
Allows district to adopt an LOB in an amount not to exceed amount authorized for 2005-2006; not subject to publication, protest or election.	Districts which adopted an LOB over 25% in 2005-2006 are required to adopt a resolution which would be subject to publication, protest and election.
Allows a district to increase its LOB authority in an amount not to exceed the "state-wide" average percentage for the preceding school year without publication, protest or election; repeals K.S.A. 72-6444. Any resolution adopted by a district which desires to increase its LOB authority above the state-wide average or if it was not authorized to adopt an LOB in 2005-2006 would be subject to publication, protest and election.	Under K.S.A. 72-6444, there are 10 k enrollment categories for which the state board determines the district prescribed percentage; if a district is under the average, it may increase its LOB authority without publication, protest and election.
Allows for either on-going authority or for a specified number of years.	Same.
Districts may increase (and renew) authority to adopt an LOB at any time during school year after the levying of the tax to fund the LOB.	Same.
LOB moneys may be expended for the same purposes as general fund moneys or may be transferred to any program weighted fund or categorical fund. LOB moneys may not be used for payments under certain lease-purchase agreements.	Same.

Senate Education Committee 1-30-06 Attachment 5

UNDER THE AVERAGE

0 - 99.9

100 - 299.9

300 - 1,799.9

1,800 and over

\$13,187

\$13,187 - 15.705 (E - 100)

\$9,688 - 1.7020 (E - 300)

\$7,160

Senate Education Committee 1-30-06 Attachment 6

,			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Co
-			FTE Enroll	FY06 Computed	FY06			Est. 2006-07	
ISD			inc4yr at risk	General Fund	Legal	Total	Amount	Under The	Increase
Vo.	County Name	USD Name	9/20/2005	(inc spec ed)	LOB	Gen Fund + LOB	Per Pupil	Average	(Col 6 - Col 5
295	Decatur	Prairie Heights	12.5	373,339	85,000		36,667	13,187	,
213	Norton	West Solomon	58.0	678,140	183,098		14,849	13,187	
228	Hodgeman	Hanston	69.5	959,528	259,073		17,534	13,187	
455	Republic	Hillcrest	96.5	1,177,061	234,235		14,625	13,187	
104	Jewell	White Rock	98.5	1,181,318	318,956		15,231	13,187	
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	101.5	1,146,836	65,000		11,939	13,163	1,22
468	Lane	Healy	104.0	1,179,615	318,496		14,405	13,124	.,==
221	Washington	North Central	111.5	1,203,454	235,000		12,901	13,006	10
291	Gove	Grinnell	112.0	1,220,056	70,000		11,518	12,999	1,48
275	Logan	Triplains	118.0	1,114,483	232,637	1,347,120	11,416	12,904	1,48
	Wallace	Weskan	119.0	1,259,221	185,000	1,444,221	12,136	12,889	75
502	Edwards	Lewis	119.0	1,397,999	350,000	750 PV 14 DW 19 19 20 COV 19 EV	14,689	12,889	
511	Harper	Attica	120.0	1,235,807	320,000		12,965	12,873	
	Kiowa	Mullinville	121.5	1,314,987	347,500		13,683	12,849	
314	Thomas	Brewster	125.8	1,264,755	285,000	1,549,755	12,319	12,782	46
476	Gray	Copeland	127.0	1,341,806	305,000	1,646,806	12,967	12,763	00.74
399	Russell	Paradise	133.5	1,424,818	384,701	1,809,519	13,554	12,661	
299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	138.5	1,453,766	100,000		11,219	12,582	1,36
279	Jewell	Jewell	143.0	1,630,431	348,000		13,835	12,512	
103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	144.5	1,531,669	274,400		12,499	12,488	
	Rooks	Palco	149.0	1,504,424	397,114		12,762	12,417	
324	Phillips	Eastern Heights	150.0	1,480,585	182,000	1,662,585	11,084	12,402	1,31
285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	157.5	1,519,323	55,186		9,997	12,284	2,28
401	Rice	Chase	163.3	1,548,271	401,268	1,949,539	11,938	12,193	25
292	Gove	Grainfield	167.0	1,735,579	110,000		11,051	12,135	1,08
474	Kiowa	Haviland	176.0	1,586,584	345,000		10,975	11,993	1,01
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	178.5	1,757,715	270,000		11,360	11,954	59
225	Meade	Fowler	179.0	1,612,552	411,758	2,024,310	11,309	11,946	63
238	Smith	West Smith Co.	179.0	1,716,422	220,000		10,818		
212	Norton	Northern Valley	180.0	1,776,446	275,000		11,397	11,931	
326	Phillips	Logan	183.5	1,718,551	185,000		10,374	11,876	
316	Thomas	Golden Plains	188.1	1,813,908	108,000		10,217	11,803	
106	Ness	Western Plains	191.5	1,974,337	431,500		12,563	11,750	
283	Elk	Elk Valley	192.0	1,896,494	64,000	1,960,494	10,211	11,742	
433	Doniphan	Midway	197.0	1,884,574	0	1,884,574	9,566	11,664	
217	Morton	Rolla	198.5	1,832,639	494,813	2,327,452	11,725	11,640	
241	Wallace	Wallace	204.0	1,902,879	200,000		10,308	11,554	1,24
359	Sumner	Argonia	204.0	1,864,992	102,125		9,643	11,554	1,91
220	Clark	Ashland	204.5	1,881,168	425,000		11,277	11,546	
278	Jewell	Mankato	207.0	1,775,169	275,000			11,507	1,60
451	Nemaha	B & B	208.0	1,904,156	145,000	2,049,156	9,852	11,491	1,63
209	Stevens	Moscow	211.2	2,059,962	514,991	2,574,953	12,192		35.40.55
332	Kingman	Cunningham	212.0	2,065,071	423,959	2,489,030	11,741	11,428	
403	Rush	Otis-Bison	218.3	2,014,412	350,000		10,831	11,329	
384	Riley	Blue Valley	219.1	2,110,621	350,000		11,231		8
334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	221.5	2,031,866	462,205		11,260		
471	Cowley	Dexter	234.5	1,943,746	78,800		8,625		
	Doniphan	Highland	238.0	2,117,858	232,000		9,873		
219	Clark	Minneola	244.0	2,099,127	530,848		10,779		
		Dighton	244.2	1,992,276	450,000		10,001		
		South Haven	244.5	2,025,481	207,000			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	

Senate Education Constitutee 1-30-06 Attachment 7

			FTE Enroll	FY06 Computed	FY06			Est. 2006-07	
JSD			inc4yr at risk	General Fund	Legal	Total	Amount	Under The	Increase
No.	County Name	USD Name	9/20/2005	(inc spec ed)	LOB	Gen Fund + LOB	Per Pupil	Average	(Col 6 - Col 5
459	Ford	Bucklin	245.5	2,125,946	348,052	2,473,998	10,077	10,902	82
477	Gray	Ingalls	245.9	2,069,753	0		8,417	10,896	
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	246.0	2,077,416	325,000			10,894	1,12
479	Anderson	Crest	248.0	2,187,672	215,000		9,688	10,863	1,17
255	Barber	South Barber Co.	252.0	2,150,636	400,000	2 2	10,122	10,800	67
200	Greeley	Greeley County	252.3	2,179,584	409,489	1	10,262	10,795	
		Montezuma	252.4	2,218,323	440,000		10,532	10,794	26
		Pike Valley	257.5	2,224,283	316,330		9,866	10,713	84
		Marais Des Cygnes	258.7	2,239,608	275,000		9,720	10,695	97
	Ellis	Victoria	259.3	2,092,316	564,925		10,248	10,685	
		Altoona-Midway	268.0	2,251,527	299,505		9,519	10,549	
	Marion	Goessel	270.0	2,289,840	470,000		10,222	10,543	29
20.00 //	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	270.5	2,225,134	330,000		9,446	10,517	1,06
		Ness City	270.5	2,120,412	400,000		0.000		0.5080
7241500160	Sumner	Caldwell	276.1				9,246	10,476	
			270.1	2,273,238	457,526		9,890	10,421	53
	Kiowa	Burrton		2,174,476	510,000		9,691	10,407	71
		Greensburg	279.0	2,224,283	596,998		10,112	10,376	
2.77	Marion	Centre	283.0	2,429,470	385,000	2,814,470	9,945	10,313	36
	Rice	Little River	285.0	2,320,491	420,000	2,740,491	9,616	10,282	66
		Pretty Prairie	289.0	2,321,768	483,000		9,705	10,219	
		Macksville	289.0	2,371,149	380,000		9,520	10,219	69
		Claflin	295.0	2,354,121	355,000		9,183	10,125	
	Doniphan	Elwood	297.4	2,292,395	268,000		8,609	10,087	1,47
		Jetmore	299.5	2,283,455	550,000		9,461	10,054	59
		Clifton-Clyde	304.6	2,483,534	350,000		9,302	9,680	37
		Stafford	305.5	2,411,591	584,328	2,995,919	9,807	9,679	
347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerle	308.5	2,630,400	565,536	3,195,936	10,360	9,674	
	Comanche	Commanche County	310.2	2,571,654	694,347	3,266,001	10,529	9,671	
297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	311.0	2,436,281	550,000	2,986,281	9,602	9,669	6
492	Butler	Flinthills	313.5	2,495,453	458,165	2,953,618	9,421	9,665	24
488	Marshall	Axtell	316.5	2,390,306	497,611	2,887,917	9,125	9,660	53
395	Rush	LaCrosse	318.5	2,466,080	526,500	2,992,580	9,396	9,657	26
293	Gove	Quinter	319.0	2,658,922	717,909	3,376,831	10,586	9,656	
412	Sheridan	Hoxie	324.5	2,579,316	425,000	3,004,316	9,258	9,646	38
454	Osage	Burlingame	332.0	2,579,742	360,000	2,939,742	8,855	9,634	77
216	Kearny	Deerfield	335.3	2,679,782	700,000				
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	341.5	3,347,486	650,000			1002150000	
381		Spearville	343.0	2,499,710	436,650				1,05
271		Stockton	344.0	2,701,918	500,000				
		Waconda	348.4	2,715,540	525,000				
		Central	352.0	2,682,761	601,012				
		Skyline	352.5	3,096,968	506,000				
2000		Osborne	352.7	2,956,487	400,000		9,517		
		Washington	353.5	2,632,103	645,000				
		Onaga	360.5	2,796,849	475,000				
		Marmaton Valley	362.0	2,947,973	293,250				
		Lincoln	362.7	2,767,901	565,000		9,189		
			367.5	100-401 (0-10-40-40)					
		Troy		2,922,431	608,000		9,607		
		Udall	368.7	2,697,235	560,000				
		Fairfield	373.6	3,120,807	576,404		9,896		
507	Haskell	Satanta Ellis	377.5 377.6	3,072,277 2,807,917	660,000 550,000		9,887 8,893		66

			FTE Enroll	FY06 Computed	FY06			Est. 2006-07	
SD _			inc4yr at risk	General Fund	Legal	Total	Amount	Under The	Increase
۱o.	County Name	USD Name	9/20/2005	(inc spec ed)	LOB	Gen Fund + LOB	Per Pupil	Average	(Col 6 - Col
498	Marshall	Valley Heights	379.9	3,042,904	820,320	3,863,224	10,169		,
406	Doniphan	Wathena	380.0	2,767,901	286,000		8,037	9,552	1,
358	Sumner	Oxford	381.7	3,025,876	752,233		9,898		,,
		Barnes	387.1	3,021,619	755,000	3,776,619	9,756		
	Marion	Peabody-Burns	390.1	3,207,650	375,000	3,582,650	9,184		
	Graham	Hill City	390.6	3,697,358	400,000	4,097,358	10,490	9,534	
	Rooks	Plainville	391.8	2,935,627	672,743		9,210	9,532	
	Dickinson	Rural Vista	394.5	3,211,907	400,000		9,156		
	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	395.8	3,073,128	608,400		9,301	9,525	
	Trego	WaKeeney	398.0	2,990,117	455,000		8,656	9,521	
	McPherson	Canton-Galva	400.4	3,065,040	750,000		9,528	9,517	
	Jackson	North Jackson	404.0	3,154,437	442,000		8,902	9,517	
	Dickinson	Solomon	405.8	3,004,591	320,000				
344	The second second second	Pleasanton	408.5	3,068,446	460,000		8,193	9,508	1,
	Logan	Oakley	410.0				8,638	9,503	
282		West Elk		3,298,749	459,688		9,167	9,501	
		Principle Colorescential	412.5	3,506,917	450,000		9,593	9,497	
		Moundridge	415.0	3,033,538	819,055		9,283	9,492	
		Chautauqua	416.0	3,168,485	303,500		8,346	9,491	1,
	McPherson	Inman	422.5	3,215,738	550,000		8,913	9,480	
1,070,007	Smith	Smith Center	426.5	3,448,170	931,006		10;268	9,473	
	Decatur	Oberlin	432.5	3,241,280	790,814		9,323	9,462	
-	Jefferson	Valley Halls	436.5	3,181,256	607,000		8,679	9,456	
	Woodson	Woodson	437.5	3,771,276	609,755		10,014		
	Republic	Belleville	439.5	3,427,311	855,000	- D D	9,744	9,451	
	Osage	Lyndon	447.0	3,300,452	350,000	3,650,452	8,167	9,438	1
		Alma	452.0	3,551,615	725,000	4,276,615	9,462	9,429	
	Ellsworth	Lorraine	452.3	3,357,070	750,000	4,107,070	9,080	9,429	
		Ell-Saline	453.5	3,366,010	834,450	4,200,460	9,262	9,427	
		Stanton County	454.4	3,535,013	795,000		9,529	9,425	
235	Bourbon	Uniontown	455.5	3,485,206	459,000	3,944,206	8,659	9,423	
467	Wichita	Leoti	456.4	3,634,201	600,000	4,234,201	9,277	9,422	
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	459.0	3,533,310	610,335	4,143,645	9,028	9,417	
284	Chase	Chase County	467.5	3,520,113	754,008	4,274,121	9,143	9,403	
504	Labette	Oswego	468.5	3,471,158	900,000	4,371,158	9,330	9,401	
355	Barton	Ellinwood	477.6	3,767,871	833,000	4,600,871	9,633	9,386	
226	Meade	Meade	478.2	3,493,720	840,000	4,333,720	9,063	9,385	
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	478.2	3,573,752	697,000	4,270,752	8,931	9,385	
374	Haskell	Sublette	495.4	3,674,217	960,430	4,634,647	9,355		
442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	498.4	3,574,603	490,000		8,155		1
376	Rice	Sterling	501.7	3,725,301	805,000		9,030		
487		Herington	509.7	3,553,744	889,214		8,717	9,331	
258	Allen	Humboldt	511.2	3,884,513	685,250		8,939		
		Wabaunsee East	523.0	4,087,571	440,000		8,657	9,308	
0.00000000		Sedgwick	528.5	3,646,972	340,000		7,544		1
		Remington-Whitewater	539.0	4,037,765	800,000		8,975		
		McLouth	541.3	4,085,869	602,000		8,660		
	Marshall	Vermillon	541.7	4,047,556	700,000		8,764	2012	
		North Ottawa Co.	550.5	3,967,950	710,000		8,498		
		North Lyon Co.	555.7	4,343,417	710,000	5,056,354	9,099		
		Conway Springs	558.1	3,975,187	800,000				
346			560.3				8,556		
		Jayhawk Chetopa	560.5	4,221,241 4,050,536	865,777 1,089,162	5,087,018 5,139,698	9,079 9,170		

			FTE Enroll	FY06 Computed	FY06			Est. 2006-07	
JSD			inc4yr at risk	General Fund	Legal	Total	Amount	Under The	Increase
No.	County Name	USD Name	9/20/2005	(inc spec ed)	LOB	Gen Fund + LOB	Per Pupil	Average	(Col 6 - Col 5
243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	577.5	4,318,301	900,000	5,218,301	9,036	9,216	18
341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	583.6	4,577,978	1,088,500		9,710		
252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	586.0	4,240,823	545,000		8,167	9,201	1,03
246	Crawford	Northeast	588.5	4,281,265	1,127,322		9,190		
254	Barber	Barber Co.	592.5	4,390,670	737,000		8,654	9,190	5
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	595.8	4,258,277	925,000		8,700	9,185	48
288	Franklin	Central Heights	600.1	4,516,677	556,000		8,453	9,177	7:
431	Barton	Hoisington	627.8	4,466,444	1,116,611	5,583,055	8,893	9,130	2
378		Riley County	628.0	4,539,665	1,180,000			9,130	
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	632.5	4,493,264	1,176,056		8,963	9,122	1:
102		Cimarron-Ensign	632.6	4,669,503	500,000		8,172	9,122	9:
	Ottawa	Twin Valley	633.7	4,421,746	1,006,000		1000	9,120	5
	Marion	Marion	635.2	4,734,635	900,000		8,871	9,117	24
	Kearny	Lakin	636.5	4,538,388	1,110,864		8,875		24
		Eureka	639.4	4,886,185	1,001,179		9,208	9,110	
	Brown	Brown County	662.5	5,084,987	1,351,223		9,715		
	Morton	Elkhart	667.1	4,618,419	1,127,253		8,613	9,063	4:
	Marion	Durham-Hills	668.9	4,861,920	1,312,718			9,060	4,
		Norton	673.6	4,694,194	875,000		8,268	9,052	78
		Cherryvale	680.6	4,567,761	790,000		7,872	9,040	1,16
	Seward	Kismet-Plains	685.0	5,560,068	242,815		8,471	9,040	5
		Easton	691.1	4,960,256	995,000		8,617	9,033	
	Saline	Southeast of Saline	691.4						41
			696.5	4,819,350	602,660		7,842	9,022	1,1
	Neosho	Erie-St. Paul		7,049,592	1,772,934		12,667	9,013	7,
	Harvey	Halstead	706.9	4,968,345	831,000		8,204	8,995	7!
	Butler	Leon	711.5	5,193,540	1,162,931	6,356,471	8,934	8,988	
	Osage	Osage City	727.5	4,975,156	100,000				1,9
	Shawnee	Silver Lake	727.8	4,965,791	1,340,764				2:
	Atchison	Atchison County	734.3	5,400,856	716,850			8,949	6
		Galena	737.0	5,129,685	1,385,015				
	Wilson	Neodesha	742.0	5,068,810	1,276,047		8,551		
	Wilson	Fredonia	742.5	5,248,030	1,059,521		8,495		
	Crawford	Frontenac	743.0	4,847,020	607,000			8,934	
	Mitchell	Beloit	748.7	5,288,045	1,427,772				
	Sedgwick	Cheney	752.0	4,955,999	1,240,000				
	Marshall	Marysville	754.2	5,410,221	1,300,000	-	8,897		
	Sumner	Belle Plaine	758.5	5,474,928	1,478,231				
	Harvey	Hesston	763.0	5,060,722	1,037,875				9
	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	777.0	5,375,740	770,000				
	Crawford	Cherokee	784.5	5,471,522	1,125,000				4
	Franklin	Wellsville	787.0	5,461,305	1,474,552	6,935,857	8,813	8,859	
	Montgomery	Caney	817.5	5,626,903	884,000	6,510,903	7,964	8,807	8
405	Rice	Lyons	827.5	5,927,873	1,423,000	7,350,873	8,883	8,790	
396	Butler	Douglass	828.3	5,631,585	1,290,000	6,921,585	8,356	8,789	4
244	Coffey	Burlington	836.0	5,926,595	1,600,181	7,526,776	9,003	8,776	
417	Morris	Morris County	837.0	6,083,679	905,000	6,988,679	8,350	8,774	4
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	854.6	6,325,902	1,323,645	7,649,547	8,951	8,744	
508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	859.0	5,572,413	1,504,552	7,076,965	8,239	8,737	4
404	Cherokee	Riverton	864.6	5,829,110	1,275,000	7,104,110			5
363	Finney	Holcomb	874.6	5,672,027	1,388,314		8,073		
	Franklin	West Franklin	874.7	6,213,092	1,335,000	N	200000000000000000000000000000000000000		
	Brown	Hiawatha	897.9	6,394,440	1,216,000				

			FTE Enroll	FY06 Computed	FY06			Est. 2006-07	
JSD _			inc4yr at risk	General Fund	Legal	Total	Amount	Under The	Increase
No.	County Name	USD Name	9/20/2005	(inc spec ed)	LOB	Gen Fund + LOB	Per Pupil	Average	(Col 6 - Col 8
466	Scott	Scott County	900.7	6,159,879	1,537,416	7,697,295	8,546	8,666	1:
441	Nemaha	Sabetha	906.5	6,052,177	1,621,026		8,465		1
		Ft. Larned	918.8	6,546,415	1,767,532		9,049		
337	Jackson	Mayetta	926.7	6,346,336	1,709,488		8,693		
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	938.5	6,147,534	1,554,212		8,206		3
352	Sherman	Goodland	944.0	6,383,372	1,335,000		8,176		4
343	Jefferson	Perry	956.5	6,412,319	1,569,533		8,345		2
473	Dickinson	Chapman	963.4	6,421,685	1,337,300		8,054	8,559	5
315	Thomas	Colby	987.3	6,637,089	1,598,499		8,342	8,518	1
407	Russell	Russell	989.5	6,414,873	1,602,300		8,102		4
362	Linn	Prairie View	998.6	6,916,348	1,867,414		8,796		
210	Stevens	Hugoton	1,001.4	6,399,122	1,430,000		7,818		6
		Smoky Valley	1,005.6	6,504,696	1,580,575		8,040		4
	Crawford	Girard	1,052.0	6,763,096	1,430,000		7,788		6
	Cloud	Concordia	1,054.7	7,088,331	1,485,000		8,129		2
	Reno	Haven	1,055.7	6,948,701	1,737,281		8,228		1
		Kingman	1,064.0	7,236,474	1,436,359		8,151		2
		Kaw Valley	1,085.0	7,293,518	1,961,089		8,530		
	Anderson	Garnett	1,102.3	7,209,655	1,270,000		7,693		6
	Jackson	Holton	1,112.0	6,932,525	1,871,782		7,918		3
	Reno	Nickerson	1,131.1	7,468,481	1,691,309		8,098		,
	Pratt	Pratt	1,177.8	7,363,333	1,800,000		7,780		4
	Miami	Osawatomie	1,185.0	7,403,774	1,975,801		7,915		2
	Cherokee	Columbus	1,188.5	7,804,784	2,107,292		8,340		-
	Osage	Santa Fe	1,204.8	8,007,417	1,844,643				
	Sedgwick	Clearwater	1,234.3	7,865,233	2,116,027				
		Wamego	1,280.6	7,792,013	1,706,408		7,417		6
	Douglas	Eudora	1,288.6	7,732,013	1,961,204				7
	Clay	Clay Center	1,327.2	8,106,179	1,947,856		7,575		
		Baldwin City	1,347.0	7,745,186	2,070,396				
	Wyandotte		1,408.0	7,743,180	2,145,796				
	Allen	Piper	1,428.0	8,786,448	2,372,341				
	Labette		1,420.0						1
		Parsons		8,485,052	2,290,964 2,175,566	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	10. 30.20100		
	Dickinson Miami	Abilene	1,468.0	8,189,617 8,412,683					
		Louisburg Circle	1,472.8		2,266,712 2,305,906				
	Butler		1,476.8	8,540,393					
		Ft. Leavenworth	1,536.0	8,174,717	2,207,174		-		
	Atchison	Atchison	1,557.8	9,072,518	2,432,875				
	Sumner	Wellington	1,638.0	9,840,907	2,657,045				
	Labette	Labette County	1,638.2	9,423,295	2,544,290				
	Johnson	Spring Hill	1,639.8	9,021,434	2,435,787		6,987	-	
	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	1,640.7	8,642,987	2,000,000				
	Grant	Ulysses	1,655.1	9,158,936	2,472,913				
	Butler	Rose Hill	1,683.5	9,195,971	2,451,500				
	Montgomery	Coffeyville	1,806.3	11,707,601	3,161,052	- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	- X		
	Neosho	Chanute	1,831.4	10,286,189	2,730,491				
	Sedgwick	Mulvane	1,858.3	9,856,232	2,280,000				
	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	1,879.2	10,594,396	2,145,884				
	Montgomery	Independence	1,889.7	10,402,405	2,612,946				
	Sedgwick	Renwick	1,932.5	10,312,583	2,784,397			-	
368	Miami	Paola	2,004.7	11,089,911	2,800,000		6,929	7,160	
458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	2,062.7	10,846,410	2,915,543	13,761,953	6,672	7,160	

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<u> </u>			FTE Enroll	FY06 Computed	FY06			Est. 2006-07	1
USD			inc4yr at risk	General Fund	Legal	Total	Amount	Under The	Increase
No.	County Name		9/20/2005	(inc spec ed)	LOB	Gen Fund + LOB	Per Pupil	Average	(Col 6 - Col
	Butler	El Dorado	2,086.0	11,528,807	2,889,120	14,417,927	6,912	7,160	2
	Reno	Buhler	2,129.5	11,803,384	3,186,914	14,990,298	7,039	7,160	1
	Butler	Augusta	2,131.2	11,426,214	2,934,069	14,360,283	6,738	7,160	4
		Lansing	2,150.5	10,868,972	2,862,211	13,731,183	6,385	7,160	. 7
	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	2,191.5	11,814,026	3,189,787	15,003,813	6,846	7,160	3
		McPherson	2,369.9	12,642,439	3,403,804	16,046,243	6,771	7,160	3
	Franklin	Ottawa	2,380.5	12,595,612	3,346,334	15,941,946	6,697	7,160	4
		Winfield	2,415.0	13,968,068	3,771,378	17,739,446	7,346	7,160	
	Sedgwick	Valley Center	2,424.2	12,885,939	3,000,000	15,885,939	6,553	7,160	6
		Pittsburg	2,542.2	14,552,980	3,840,802	18,393,782	7,235	7,160	
		Arkansas City	2,748.6	16,172,343	4,102,258	20,274,601	7,376	7,160	
		Hays	2,869.5	16,708,299	4,497,678	21,205,977	7,390	7,160	
		Great Bend	3,023.8	16,588,678	4,163,027	20,751,705	6,863	7,160	2
		Seaman	3,329.9	18,067,985	4,580,213	22,648,198	6,801	7,160	3
		Shawnee Heights	3,370.6	18,360,867	4,631,190	22,992,057	6,821	7,160	3:
		Newton	3,433.7	18,822,751	4,411,000	23,233,751	6,766	7,160	3
		Gardner-Edgerton	3,647.8	19,971,716	5,270,643	25,242,359	6,920	7,160	2
		Turner	3,660.5	20,058,558	5,415,811	25,474,369	6,959	7,160	2
		Andover	3,891.6	20,293,119	5,479,142	25,772,261	6,623	7,160	53
		Leavenworth	3,940.2	21,622,154	5,837,982	27,460,136	6,969	7,160	19
		Liberal	4,215.7	23,632,736	4,150,000	27,782,736	6,590	7,160	5
		Goddard	4,277.4	22,556,566	6,090,273	28,646,839	6,697	7,160	46
		Haysville	4,434.1	24,308,321	6,519,340	30,827,661	6,952	7,160	20
		Hutchinson	4,542.1	24,798,302	6,183,612	30,981,914	6,821	7,160	33
	-	Emporia	4,592.9	27,028,970	6,757,243	33,786,213	7,356	7,160	
		Manhattan	4,913.7	27,490,003	6,974,030	34,464,033	7,014	7,160	14
		DeSoto	4,928.2	26,968,095	7,281,386	34,249,481	6,950	7,160	2
	TO A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Auburn Washburn	5,103.3	27,615,159	7,367,820	34,982,979	6,855	7,160	30
		Dodge City	5,630.0	35,562,552	8,890,638	44,453,190	7,896	7,160	
		Maize	5,867.3	31,425,600	7,934,197	39,359,797	6,708	7,160	45
		Junction City	5,909.3	33,481,731	8,884,571	42,366,302	7,169	7,160	
		Derby	6,334.2	34,088,779	8,591,478	42,680,257	6,738	7,160	42
		Garden City	6,859.4	40,270,794	7,515,633	47,786,427	6,967	7,160	19
		Salina	7,066.2	39,040,521	10,540,941	49,581,462	7,017	7,160	14
		Lawrence	9,855.4	54,450,436	14,701,618	69,152,054	7,017	7,160	14
		Topeka	12,607.4	73,462,623	19,834,908	93,297,531	7,400	7,160	
		Kansas City	18,877.5	112,494,205	30,235,738	142,729,943	7,561	7,160	0117-01/2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-2-
		Blue Valley	18,975.2	104,187,521	27,959,027	132,146,548	6,964	7,160	19
		Olathe	23,422.0	139,676,001	37,712,520	177,388,521	7,574	7,160	
		Shawnee Mission	27,477.2	147,671,924	39,839,582	187,511,506	6,824	7,160	33
259	Sedgwick	Wichita	45,497.2	276,602,832	73,404,643	350,007,475	7,693	7,160	
			442,821.4		660,399,147	3,374,612,433	7,621		