

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Rhoades called the meeting to order at 12:14 p.m. on March 30, 2011, in Room 346-S of the Capitol.

All members were present

Committee staff present:

Jim Wilson, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Jason Long, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
J.G. Scott, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Jarod Waltner, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Shirley Morrow, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Cindy O'Neal, Administrative Assistant, Appropriations Committee
Kathy Holscher, Committee Assistant, Appropriations Committee

Conferees:

Representative Pat Colloton
Dr. Kevin Singer, Topeka Public Schools USD #501
Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards
Bill Reardon, Kansas City, KS Public Schools
Diane Gjerstad, Wichita Public Schools

Others attending: See attached list

- Attachment 1 **HB 2400** Testimony – Representative Colloton
- Attachment 2 **HB 2400** Testimony – Dr. Kevin Singer, Topeka Public Schools
- Attachment 3 **HB 2400** Testimony – Mark Tallman, Kansas Association of School Boards
- Attachment 4 **HB 2400** Testimony – Bill Reardon, Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools
- Attachment 5 **HB 2400** Testimony – Diane Gjerstad, Wichita Public Schools
- Attachment 6 Estimated Revenue with Surcharge Increase

HB 2400: School districts; amendment to definition of at-risk pupil

Representative Pat Colloton, provided an overview of **HB 2400** (Attachment 1), as a proponent of **HB 2400**, she stated that the bill redefines at-risk to equate with non-proficient from 4th grade and thereafter. The bill keeps the current at-risk funding formula through 3rd grade. This bill allocated the Governor's recommended cut of \$104 million to education and also puts \$42 million back into the base state aid, which allows the base to increase by \$68 over the FY 2011 level of \$3937. The base state aid for FY 2012 would be \$4005, she added. It was noted that this bill has folded in the contents of **HB 2193**.

Representative Colloton responded to questions by committee members regarding at-risk weighting. She stated that the purpose of the bill is to increase the base state aid which would benefit the smaller districts. Beginning with the 4th grade, at risk money will go to those students who are not proficient in reading or math during the preceding school year, Representative Colloton noted.

Dr. Kevin Singer, Superintendent, Topeka Public Schools, provided an overview on the impact of the proposal (Attachment 2), in opposition of the bill. He stated the bill emphasized equal rather than equitable treatment of children and the current system is working as at-risk students' academic performances are improving. The proposal would reduce the budget by approximately \$4 million, result in the lay-off of over 80 teachers, and impact student achievement state-wide, he added. More affluent schools will have the ability to raise dollars or have resources to off-set budget reductions, whereas other schools in high poverty districts will not have the same resources available, he noted.

Dr. Singer responded to questions from committee members. He stated that the formula is based on free or reduced lunch participation, as determined by the federal government. Dr. Singer discussed assessment of student learning levels and the ability to identify and address their educational needs. The school budget provides for 82% of funding for instructional purposes and approximately 3% for school related activities.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the House Appropriations Committee at 12:14 p.m. on March 30, 2011, in Room 346-S of the Capitol.

Mark Tallman, Associate Executive Director for Advocacy, Kansas Association of School Boards, provided testimony in opposition of **HB 2400** (Attachment 3). He stated that districts state-wide have said that if cuts have to be made, the fairest measure is off of the base budget and districts recommend utilizing the current funding formula for at-risk students. The impact of the bill would remove millions of dollars for school district programs and impact student achievements. More children would score below proficiency levels and would cost the state more money if those dollars are brought back at another time, unless additional dollars were provided, he noted.

Mr. Tallman responded to questions from committee members regarding the eligibility and auditing process for determining free and reduced lunch guidelines. He stated that the number of families below the United States poverty level represents a lower percentage than those students on free or reduced lunch programs. It was noted that the shift in income levels may have been the result of the parent's reduced wages would result in the district receiving more funding. The current formula generates the money that goes to the district to actually help those students at-risk by different measures, he added. As requested, additional information from 2002 as it relates to Kansas poverty growth and the number of children receiving free or reduced lunch will be provided to the committee, he stated.

Bill Reardon, representing the Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools, presented testimony in opposition of **HB 2400** (Attachment 4). He stated this bill would have a devastating impact upon children who have benefited by the current formula. The risk to fail in school and poverty run parallel. Kansas schools raise the funds on based poverty levels but spend the money on the students who need it. The current formula has served the state well, he stated.

Diane Gjerstad, representing Wichita Public Schools, presented testimony in opposition of **HB 2400** (Attachment 5). She stated that this bill would take away the most money from the districts with the greatest challenges and would have an impact on the students who need additional services to become and stay proficient.

The meeting adjourned at: 1:57 p.m.

Chairman Rhoades stated that the committee will reconvene upon adjournment of the House, to continue work in **SB 229 and SB 97**.

Chairman Rhoades called the meeting to order at 5:31 p.m.

Chairman Rhoades made a motion to introduce proposed legislation regarding civil service and turning classified into unclassified positions. The motion was seconded by Representative Kelley.

SB 229: An act concerning state finance; relating to certain credits to the state general fund

Representative Mast made a motion to move SB 229 favorable for passage. The motion was seconded by Representative Kelley. Motion carried.

SB 97: An act concerning courts; relating to court fees and costs; relating to the judicial branch surcharge fund; docket fees for expungement of records

Representative Mast made a motion to move SB 97 favorable for passage. The motion was seconded by Representative Kelley. Motion carried.

Representative DeGraaf provided an overview of the estimated revenue with the 25% increase in each surcharge amount (Attachment 6). He stated that the proposed additional surcharge would raise approximately \$1.9 million for fee funded agencies.

Representative DeGraaf made a motion for an amendment that would increase the surcharge for the Judicial Branch by 25%. The motion was seconded by Representative Mast.

Discussion followed by committee members. He stated that the fee is charged for the service and the surcharge would be a user tax. The bill allows for the continuance of the surcharge for one year and the fee structure would change. Judges have the authority to waive fees as an alternative way to fund courts without furloughs and the surcharge goes directly to the courts, he added.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the House Appropriations Committee at 12:14 p.m. on March 30, 2011, in Room 346-S of the Capitol.

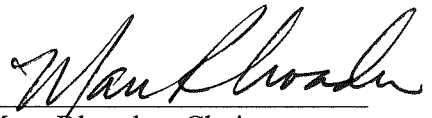
Representative DeGraaf renewed the motion. The motion carried.

Chairman Rhoades stated that is the amendment stays in the budget and goes to the Governor, the money would be captured and the Performance Review Board would be based upon a bill that has not been worked.

Representative Mast made a motion to pass **SB 97** favorable for passage as amended. Representative Kelley seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Chairman Rhoades reviewed the agenda for tomorrow's meeting and he stated that the Omnibus Bill will be worked on April 18 & 19th.

The meeting adjourned at 5:50 p.m.



Marc Rhoades, Chairman

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

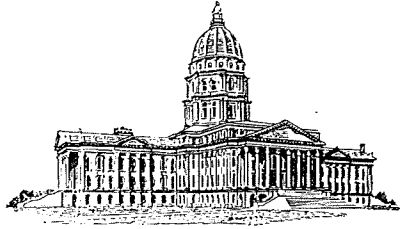
DATE: 3-30-11

NAME	REPRESENTING
leigh keck	Capitol Strategies
Greg Davis	
Monique Jacobson	Dept of Beh
Doreen Horn	HEW/WH/PIRM
Joe Kell	Fedex Consulting
Stephen Redigo	Court
Justin McFarland	KIDOL
Whitney Janner	ES Bar Assn.
MARK DEBOTTI	KNEA
Kathy Oser	ES Bankers Bar
Doug Warcham	"
DR. KEVIN SINGER	USD 501
Nancy Bryant	SOS
Doug Smith	Pinegar, Smith & Associates

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PAT COLLOTON
28TH DISTRICT

March 30, 2011

Chairman Marc Rhoades
House Appropriation Committee

Dear Chairman Rhoades and Committee Members:

The Governor in his state of the state address invited the legislature to find better ways to reduce education spending than simply cutting base state aid to every public school child in Kansas. Adjustment of the at-risk student definition in the school finance formula is a more educationally sound way of directing our education dollars. This bill keeps the current at-risk funding formula through 3rd grade. In 4th grade through 12th grade the formula is changed to provide funding to school districts based upon the number of students who are non-proficient in either reading or math. The bill simply redefines at-risk to equate with non-proficient from 4th grade and thereafter.

This bill keeps poverty based funding for all at-risk students through the 3rd grade. It keeps the medium and high-density at-risk weighting as well. This is in accord with the studies that show the effect of poverty on the early years of student learning in school. However, starting with the 4th grade, at risk money goes to those students who are not proficient in either reading or math assessment tests during the preceding school year. After the 8th grade, for any student who is not proficient in either reading or math, the weighting continues throughout high school in recognition of the need to tailor a pathway to graduation for the student that likely will involve special support. This simple reallocation based upon proficiency after third grade saves \$146 Million dollars in state spending.

The bill allocates the Governor's recommended education cut of \$104 Million dollars and also puts the extra \$42 Million dollars back into the base state aid. This allows the base to increase by \$68 dollars over the 2011 level of \$3937 base state aid. The resulting base state aid for 2012 would be \$4005 per student.

I believe this approach is better educational policy and a better use of our limited state dollars. Therefore, I urge your favorable consideration of this bill.

Respectfully submitted,

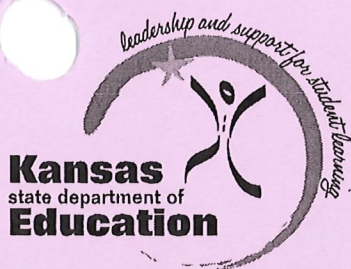
Pat Colloton

State Rep. Pat Colloton

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 1



Division of Fiscal & Administrative Services

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March 30, 2011

TO: Alan Conroy
Legislative Research

FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Deputy
Commissioner of Education

SUBJ: HB2400

Attached is a computer printout (SF1136) that provides an indication of what the effects would be if the at risk weighting reduction in HB2400 is used to reduce the appropriation for general state aid.

Please review the column explanation carefully.

COLUMN EXPLANATION

Column	1 --	September 20, 2010, FTE enrollment
	2 --	2011-2012 estimated general fund budget (excluding special education) using the BSAPP as recommended by the governor at \$3,780.
	3 --	Estimated at risk weighting reduction as provided in HB2400.
	4 --	2011-2012 estimated revised general fund budget (excluding special education) (col 2 – 3).

T:legal max/Conroy-SF1136-3-30-11

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 1-2

	3/30/2011		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
				2011-12	2011-12
				General Fund	Estimated
			2010-11	(excl Sped)	Reduction of
USD #	County	District Name	FTE Enroll	\$3,780	Weightings HB 2400
101	Neosho	Erie	518.6	3,818,934	-198,625
102	Gray	Cimarron-Ensign	670.8	4,210,164	-173,262
103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	137.5	1,254,582	-58,060
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	300.0	2,071,062	-58,884
106	Ness	Western Plains	165.5	1,454,544	-36,330
107	Jewell	Rock Hills	286.0	1,996,218	-46,553
108	Washington	Washington Co. Schools	399.0	2,619,918	-59,937
109	Republic	Republic County	483.5	3,145,338	-98,414
110	Phillips	Thunder Ridge	249.5	1,924,398	-61,544
111	Doniphan	Doniphan West Schools	346.5	2,504,628	-21,892
112	Ellsworth	Central Plains	585.0	4,036,284	-95,956
113	Nemaha	Prairie Hills	1,181.3	6,434,694	-187,551
114	Doniphan	Riverside	746.7	4,524,660	-135,933
200	Greeley	Greeley County	190.5	1,645,056	-19,340
202	Wyandotte	Turner	3,764.8	21,034,188	-1,562,760
203	Wyandotte	Piper	1,644.5	8,266,860	-59,059
204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	2,382.0	11,671,506	-548,134
205	Butler	Bluestem	523.6	3,541,860	-107,801
206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	532.0	3,411,828	-76,333
207	Leavenworth	Ft. Leavenworth	2,061.5	9,106,776	95,659
208	Trego	WaKeeney	376.0	2,546,208	-30,549
209	Stevens	Moscow	180.5	1,624,644	-66,055
210	Stevens	Hugoton	1,007.6	6,232,464	-252,742
211	Norton	Norton	726.3	4,293,702	-160,958
212	Norton	Northern Valley	201.0	1,676,808	-83,910
214	Grant	Ulysses	1,612.6	8,729,154	-424,207
215	Kearny	Lakin	594.0	4,167,450	-173,181
216	Kearny	Deerfield	296.1	2,221,884	-124,980
217	Morton	Rolla	193.5	1,618,974	-71,633
218	Morton	Elkhart	838.6	4,939,326	-183,891
219	Clark	Minneola	266.3	1,820,826	-54,238
220	Clark	Ashland	206.0	1,628,802	-16,504
223	Washington	Barnes	343.3	2,289,168	-89,001
224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	285.5	2,003,022	-67,798
225	Meade	Fowler	166.0	1,389,906	-37,910
226	Meade	Meade	453.0	2,958,606	-90,743
227	Hodgeman	Jetmore	269.0	1,867,698	-51,618
228	Hodgeman	Hanston	37.0	627,480	122
229	Johnson	Blue Valley	20,593.0	105,591,276	-315,866
230	Johnson	Spring Hill	3,172.4	14,487,228	-228,283
231	Johnson	Gardner-Edgerton	4,752.3	21,640,878	-876,317
232	Johnson	DeSoto	6,365.0	30,264,570	-232,537
233	Johnson	Olathe	26,098.1	135,233,658	-3,091,649
234	Bourbon	Ft. Scott	1,871.2	10,179,540	-612,109
235	Bourbon	Uniontown	451.1	3,214,512	-151,532
237	Smith	Smith Center	416.0	2,788,884	-86,354
239	Ottawa	North Ottawa Co.	608.5	3,863,160	-108,273
240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	603.3	3,735,018	-135,190
241	Wallace	Wallace	188.0	1,530,522	-53,441
242	Wallace	Weskan	110.0	949,536	-14,910
243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	517.5	3,310,524	-88,731
244	Coffey	Burlington	841.4	4,920,048	-182,189
245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	224.5	1,770,930	-24,067
246	Crawford	Northeast	544.0	3,774,708	-178,340
247	Crawford	Cherokee	705.5	4,565,862	-233,766
248	Crawford	Girard	1,008.5	5,930,820	-272,892
249	Crawford	Frontenac	866.0	4,872,420	-191,116
250	Crawford	Pittsburg	2,620.5	14,614,236	-1,027,511
251	Lyon	North Lyon Co.	437.3	3,310,524	-120,563
252	Lyon	Southern Lyon Co.	520.8	3,340,764	-118,943
253	Lyon	Emporia	4,308.6	25,072,362	-1,845,687
254	Barber	Barber Co.	438.5	2,898,126	-52,914
255	Barber	South Barber Co.	217.7	1,684,368	-34,209
256	Allen	Marmaton Valley	336.5	2,429,784	-115,323

Appropriations Committee

Date MARCH 30, 2011

Attachment 1-3

	3/30/2011		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
				2011-12 General Fund (excl Sped)	2011-12 Estimated Reduction of
USD #	County	District Name	2010-11 FTE Enroll	\$3,780	Weightings HB 2400
257	Allen	Iola	1,266.4	7,287,462	-367,282
258	Allen	Humboldt	541.5	3,373,650	-137,432
259	Sedgwick	Wichita	46,256.4	267,517,782	-16,470,141
260	Sedgwick	Derby	6,220.4	29,865,402	-1,178,826
261	Sedgwick	Haysville	4,978.6	25,247,754	-1,203,663
262	Sedgwick	Valley Center	2,580.5	12,308,814	-360,029
263	Sedgwick	Mulvane	1,822.6	8,398,782	-204,162
264	Sedgwick	Clearwater	1,243.9	6,413,148	-95,538
265	Sedgwick	Goddard	4,924.8	23,479,092	-631,503
266	Sedgwick	Maize	6,401.2	30,886,002	-203,582
267	Sedgwick	Renwick	1,918.0	8,845,956	-113,541
268	Sedgwick	Cheney	765.4	4,337,550	-62,963
269	Rooks	Palco	143.0	1,263,654	-21,285
270	Rooks	Plainville	368.9	2,337,174	-51,537
271	Rooks	Stockton	278.6	1,928,934	-64,070
272	Mitchell	Waconda	378.3	2,633,526	-159,122
273	Mitchell	Beloit	728.3	4,338,684	-73,267
274	Logan	Oakley	403.0	2,675,484	-124,291
275	Logan	Triplains	77.8	749,952	-38,774
281	Graham	Graham County	362.0	2,372,328	-80,385
282	Elk	West Elk	310.5	2,529,954	-103,128
283	Elk	Elk Valley	181.5	1,613,304	-49,052
284	Chase	Chase County	388.5	2,670,948	-49,187
285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	134.7	1,193,724	-29,050
286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua	346.5	2,522,394	-80,709
287	Franklin	West Franklin	646.0	4,557,168	-189,468
288	Franklin	Central Heights	550.9	3,812,508	-191,359
289	Franklin	Wellsville	807.1	4,727,646	-126,479
290	Franklin	Ottawa	2,420.2	12,269,124	-709,376
291	Gove	Grinnell	72.0	652,806	-3,322
292	Gove	Wheatland	104.0	939,330	-21,474
293	Gove	Quinter	266.0	1,830,276	-31,954
294	Decatur	Oberlin	350.5	2,330,370	-22,365
297	Cheyenne	St. Francis	289.8	1,929,690	-68,473
298	Lincoln	Lincoln	357.0	2,449,818	-105,356
299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	231.0	1,769,040	-68,338
300	Comanche	Comanche County	311.0	2,139,102	-58,317
303	Ness	Ness City	302.4	1,935,738	-23,810
305	Saline	Salina	6,971.8	35,204,652	-2,306,386
306	Saline	Southeast of Saline	713.0	4,251,744	-49,349
307	Saline	Ell-Saline	461.0	2,949,534	-14,910
308	Reno	Hutchinson	4,671.0	25,119,990	-1,666,725
309	Reno	Nickerson	1,136.5	6,701,940	-400,438
310	Reno	Fairfield	275.2	2,342,844	-107,706
311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	265.0	1,846,908	-41,084
312	Reno	Haven	1,030.9	5,906,628	-211,428
313	Reno	Buhler	2,153.0	10,252,872	-274,445
314	Thomas	Brewster	91.5	874,692	-24,837
315	Thomas	Colby	906.2	5,268,564	-129,761
316	Thomas	Golden Plains	203.6	1,677,942	-50,051
320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	1,349.5	6,686,820	-146,210
321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	1,138.5	6,354,558	-235,765
322	Pottawatomie	Onaga	309.0	2,129,274	-61,288
323	Pottawatomie	Westmoreland	842.6	5,196,366	-121,009
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	613.4	3,812,886	-149,074
326	Phillips	Logan	176.0	1,476,090	-50,875
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	615.0	3,896,802	-172,249
329	Wabaunsee	Alma	457.1	3,004,722	-42,812
330	Wabaunsee	Wabaunsee East	485.0	3,308,634	-76,603
331	Kingman	Kingman	1,005.7	5,761,476	-183,891
332	Kingman	Cunningham	166.0	1,415,988	-36,168
333	Cloud	Concordia	1,061.4	6,082,776	-312,044
334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	250.0	1,851,822	-88,934
335	Jackson	North Jackson	391.0	2,751,462	-76,333

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 1-4

	3/30/2011		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
				2011-12 General Fund (excl Sped)	2011-12 Estimated Reduction of
USD #	County	District Name	FTE Enroll	\$3,780	Weightings HB 2400
336	Jackson	Holton	1,073.0	5,909,652	-233,861
337	Jackson	Mayetta	912.1	5,547,150	-225,204
338	Jefferson	Valley Falls	398.5	2,682,666	-114,756
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County	477.5	3,026,268	-61,369
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	862.0	5,014,926	-60,207
341	Jefferson	Oskaloosa	514.6	3,673,782	-124,007
342	Jefferson	McLouth	489.6	3,178,602	-99,603
343	Jefferson	Perry	934.1	5,488,938	-168,981
344	Linn	Pleasanton	322.7	2,350,026	-127,046
345	Shawnee	Seaman	3,608.8	17,117,730	-486,657
346	Linn	Jayhawk	501.3	3,575,124	-106,788
347	Edwards	Kinsely-Offerle	364.0	2,597,616	-105,694
348	Douglas	Baldwin City	1,351.9	6,924,204	-128,370
349	Stafford	Stafford	268.6	1,980,720	-134,177
350	Stafford	St. John-Hudson	305.5	2,151,954	-85,719
351	Stafford	Macksville	274.5	2,063,880	-72,214
352	Sherman	Goodland	924.5	5,399,730	-129,220
353	Sumner	Wellington	1,626.1	8,193,906	-435,525
355	Barton	Ellinwood	391.8	2,613,114	-68,243
356	Sumner	Conway Springs	503.8	3,229,632	-111,731
357	Sumner	Belle Plaine	617.0	3,967,110	-143,563
358	Sumner	Oxford	335.2	2,218,104	-83,248
359	Sumner	Argonia	171.0	1,346,814	-2,350
360	Sumner	Caldwell	240.5	1,794,366	-72,268
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	839.1	5,601,960	-320,391
362	Linn	Prairie View	951.0	5,888,862	-280,847
363	Finney	Holcomb	965.9	5,800,410	-282,400
364	Marshall	Marysville	700.0	4,342,086	-102,439
365	Anderson	Garnett	1,081.7	6,386,310	-304,657
366	Woodson	Woodson	429.2	2,949,912	-143,253
367	Miami	Osawatomie	1,124.0	6,643,350	-404,030
368	Miami	Paola	2,010.3	9,631,818	-397,196
369	Harvey	Burrton	242.0	1,826,118	-72,214
371	Gray	Montezuma	229.6	1,738,800	-47,148
372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	715.1	4,148,172	-47,175
373	Harvey	Newton	3,346.1	17,443,566	-1,062,558
374	Haskell	Sublette	485.9	3,583,440	-246,435
375	Butler	Circle	1,748.5	8,348,508	-101,548
376	Rice	Sterling	524.2	3,462,102	-54,724
377	Atchison	Atchison County	630.6	4,221,882	-144,212
378	Riley	Riley County	688.5	4,188,240	-71,836
379	Clay	Clay Center	1,333.2	6,937,434	-240,155
380	Marshall	Vermillion	514.3	3,363,066	-85,908
381	Ford	Spearville	362.0	2,208,276	-40,611
382	Pratt	Pratt	1,044.1	5,983,740	-229,269
383	Riley	Manhattan	6,047.1	28,361,718	-717,303
384	Riley	Blue Valley	214.7	1,637,496	-32,683
385	Butler	Andover	4,953.7	21,476,826	-288,194
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	241.6	1,773,198	-54,765
387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	177.0	1,585,332	-48,890
388	Ellis	Ellis	396.5	2,477,412	-42,394
389	Greenwood	Eureka	623.9	4,220,748	-203,474
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	90.0	847,476	-12,479
392	Osborne	Osborne	315.2	2,331,504	-134,596
393	Dickinson	Solomon	349.7	2,368,548	-34,047
394	Butler	Rose Hill	1,732.5	7,793,604	-146,102
395	Rush	LaCrosse	294.0	2,030,238	-89,947
396	Butler	Douglass	719.0	4,315,626	-66,123
397	Marion	Centre	268.5	1,983,744	-53,198
398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	304.5	2,205,252	-77,494
399	Russell	Paradise	149.0	1,233,792	-31,738
400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	959.3	5,448,114	-99,090
401	Rice	Chase	146.3	1,287,846	-50,970
402	Butler	Augusta	2,144.5	10,135,314	-400,640

Appropriations Committee
Date March 30, 2011
Attachment 1-5

	3/30/2011		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
				2011-12 General Fund (excl Sped)	2011-12 Estimated Reduction of Weightings HB 2400
USD #	County	District Name	2010-11 FTE Enroll	\$3,780	
403	Rush	Otis-Bison	179.0	1,484,028	-30,671
404	Cherokee	Riverton	766.0	4,908,708	-214,265
405	Rice	Lyons	784.6	5,141,556	-282,292
407	Russell	Russell	819.7	5,353,614	-230,876
408	Marion	Marion	563.6	3,586,086	-134,461
409	Atchison	Atchison	1,638.4	9,026,640	-557,425
410	Marion	Durham-Hills	562.2	3,591,378	-95,659
411	Marion	Goessel	248.5	1,760,346	-28,199
412	Sheridan	Hoxie	305.5	1,963,332	-27,133
413	Neosho	Chanute	1,850.5	9,803,052	-586,368
415	Brown	Hiawatha	841.8	5,047,056	-232,686
416	Miami	Louisburg	1,653.0	7,606,116	-210,713
417	Morris	Morris County	740.5	4,563,594	-142,658
418	McPherson	McPherson	2,299.3	10,525,032	-303,212
419	McPherson	Canton-Galva	366.8	2,410,128	-43,123
420	Osage	Osage City	672.1	4,017,006	-175,801
421	Osage	Lyndon	453.5	2,775,276	-49,390
422	Kiowa	Greensburg	201.0	1,683,612	-41,894
423	McPherson	Moundridge	404.0	2,622,564	-81,276
424	Kiowa	Mullinville	254.7	1,340,388	52,158
426	Republic	Pike Valley	241.0	1,801,170	-64,867
428	Barton	Great Bend	3,023.6	16,473,996	-1,383,245
429	Doniphan	Troy	347.5	2,257,038	-73,524
430	Brown	Brown County	582.4	4,270,266	-251,175
431	Barton	Hoisington	649.0	3,980,340	-190,711
432	Ellis	Victoria	256.5	1,703,268	-12,682
434	Osage	Santa Fe	1,045.9	6,208,272	-206,809
435	Dickinson	Abilene	1,545.3	7,353,990	-234,901
436	Montgomery	Caney	845.4	5,161,968	-231,011
437	Shawnee	Auburn Washburn	5,541.2	26,191,998	-731,984
438	Pratt	Skyline	369.7	2,382,912	-38,248
439	Harvey	Sedgwick	536.6	3,240,216	-18,786
440	Harvey	Halstead	781.0	4,700,430	-207,174
442	Nemaha	Nemaha Valley	421.8	2,912,112	-57,628
443	Ford	Dodge City	6,046.2	37,810,962	-2,796,797
444	Rice	Little River	333.5	2,140,236	-43,569
445	Montgomery	Coffeyville	1,808.7	9,941,400	-595,848
446	Montgomery	Independence	1,805.7	9,420,894	-556,858
447	Montgomery	Cherryvale	944.1	5,585,328	-246,624
448	McPherson	Inman	419.5	2,735,586	5,726
449	Leavenworth	Easton	675.4	4,209,408	-44,541
450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	3,397.7	16,305,030	-329,655
451	Nemaha	B & B	169.5	1,415,610	-23,108
452	Stanton	Stanton County	472.1	3,360,042	-99,063
453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	3,533.6	19,606,482	-767,287
454	Osage	Burlingame	339.0	2,212,812	-100,197
456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes	259.0	2,022,300	-104,384
457	Finney	Garden City	7,033.5	40,851,216	-2,439,550
458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	2,146.2	10,407,474	-58,965
459	Ford	Bucklin	243.2	1,863,162	-62,571
460	Harvey	Hesston	818.6	4,535,622	-133,407
461	Wilson	Neodesha	698.0	4,400,676	-203,325
462	Cowley	Central	356.9	2,508,786	-136,473
463	Cowley	Udall	358.0	2,383,668	-67,487
464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	1,845.6	8,748,810	-189,604
465	Cowley	Winfield	2,345.9	12,089,196	-717,479
466	Scott	Scott County	858.1	5,326,020	-188,847
467	Wichita	Leoti	421.0	3,085,992	-121,212
468	Lane	Healy	74.0	816,858	-9,305
469	Leavenworth	Lansing	2,549.1	11,151,000	-165,685
470	Cowley	Arkansas City	2,605.0	14,792,652	-1,039,396
471	Cowley	Dexter	138.9	1,221,318	-22,352
473	Dickinson	Chapman	931.1	5,539,212	-124,737
474	Kiowa	Haviland	115.0	1,135,134	-19,894

Appropriations Committee
Date March 30, 2011
Attachment 1-6

	3/30/2011		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
				2011-12	2011-12
				General Fund	Estimated
			2010-11	(excl Sped)	Reduction of
USD #	County	District Name	FTE Enroll	\$3,780	Weightings HB 2400
475	Geary	Junction City	7,698.1	38,226,384	-1,712,914
476	Gray	Copeland	103.0	1,160,082	-16,274
477	Gray	Ingalls	229.7	1,762,236	-66,217
479	Anderson	Crest	211.5	1,765,260	-42,326
480	Seward	Liberal	4,456.0	26,595,702	-1,567,771
481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	366.5	2,689,470	-59,856
482	Lane	Dighton	240.5	1,705,158	-50,362
483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	714.5	5,748,246	-300,240
484	Wilson	Fredonia	714.3	4,591,566	-169,642
487	Dickinson	Herington	489.7	3,271,590	-184,904
489	Ellis	Hays	2,926.4	14,344,722	-654,206
490	Butler	El Dorado	1,920.0	9,866,556	-529,982
491	Douglas	Eudora	1,488.5	7,936,110	-252,944
492	Butler	Flinthills	259.4	1,996,974	-74,199
493	Cherokee	Columbus	1,020.5	6,422,220	-186,592
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	473.0	3,562,272	-166,212
495	Pawnee	Ft. Larned	901.0	5,364,954	-170,426
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	179.7	1,339,254	-16,355
497	Douglas	Lawrence	10,845.5	50,740,452	-1,314,826
498	Marshall	Valley Heights	354.5	2,544,696	-102,210
499	Cherokee	Galena	798.8	5,074,650	-361,393
500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	18,729.9	116,718,462	-9,381,693
501	Shawnee	Topeka	13,222.7	72,928,296	-5,087,084
502	Edwards	Lewis	101.0	938,574	-28,078
503	Labette	Parsons	1,176.3	7,100,730	-509,805
504	Labette	Oswego	475.5	3,073,518	-172,681
505	Labette	Chetopa - St. Paul	468.1	3,280,284	-153,368
506	Labette	Labette County	1,600.2	8,420,706	-582,357
507	Haskell	Satanta	333.5	2,623,698	-114,891
508	Cherokee	Baxter Springs	977.5	5,916,456	-353,060
509	Sumner	South Haven	213.5	1,644,300	-46,499
511	Harper	Attica	146.5	1,152,522	-22,730
512	Johnson	Shawnee Mission	26,654.0	131,378,058	-3,948,423
	TOTALS			2,519,162,100	-104,051,833

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 1-7

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO HB 2400

Be amended: On page 5, following line 35, by inserting a new section as follows:

New Sec. 2. Any reduction in expenditures in the general state aid account of the department of education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, which result from the enactment of this bill, as certified by the department of education to the director of the budget, in excess of \$104,562,000 shall be used for the base state aid per pupil for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2012, and shall be in addition to any other appropriation for general state aid for the amount of base state aid per pupil for such fiscal year.

And by renumbering sections accordingly.

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 1-8

March 30, 2011

Chairperson Rhoades and Members of the House Appropriations Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to appear on behalf of Topeka Public Schools, USD 501. My name is Dr. [REDACTED] and I am superintendent of Topeka Public Schools. I appear in opposition to this proposal.

This proposal suggests we treat children equally, rather than equitably.

- Equality means that we would treat all non-proficient students the same, regardless of poverty or wealth.
- Equity – the way, in which we currently operate - means that we treat all non-proficient students fairly, taking into account the resources available to them through their communities, schools and families.
- Neither way is perfect; therefore, we must decide what is best.

Our current system is working, as at-risk students are improving their academic performance.

- Topeka Public Schools has nearly 75 percent of its students at-risk.
- Attached are graphs demonstrating that the current method of funding at-risk students has been successful in increasing student performance.
- Under this new proposal, Topeka Public Schools would have to cut another \$5 million from our budget.
- As a result, we would have to eliminate efforts directly tied to improving performance of our at-risk students.
 - We would have to lay off more than 100 teachers.
 - We would have to eliminate efforts to decrease truancy and improve professional development.

This begs the question: would cutting 5 million dollars from our budget and laying off 100 teachers improve or harm student performance in our district?

- Without a doubt, this proposal would hurt at-risk students in Topeka Public Schools.

Currently the state expects us to identify achievement gaps between children of wealth, and children of poverty. We are then called on to close these achievement gaps.

- If we no longer consider poverty or wealth in the way we support our students – how can we be expected to maintain these considerations in the way we value achievement?

It is clear that this proposal would harm not just the students in Topeka Public Schools, but those students most in need throughout the Great State of Kansas.

I ask you to join me in opposing this measure.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

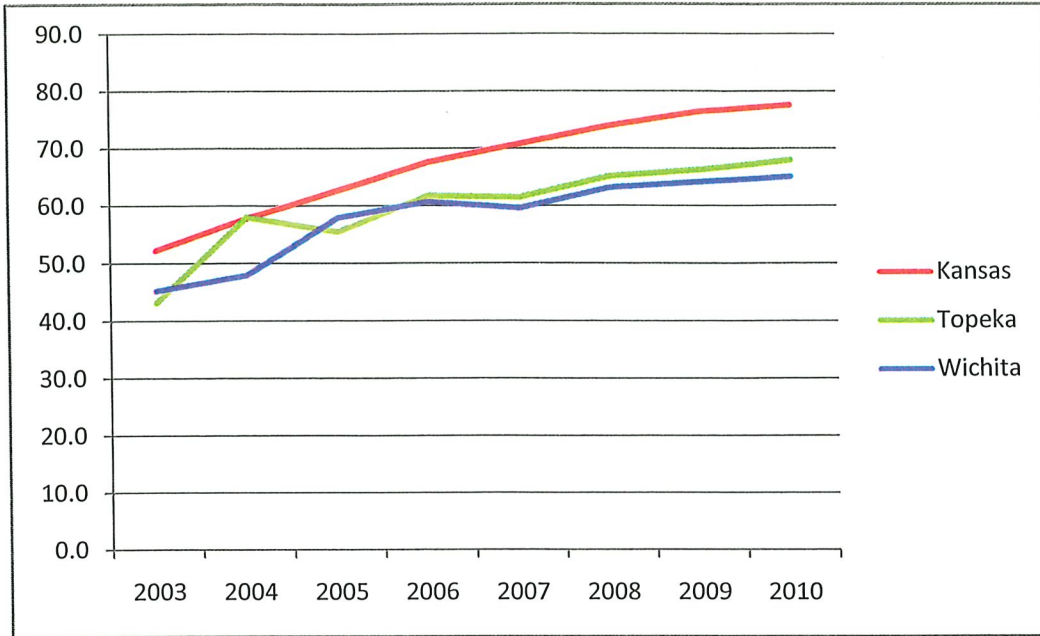


Appropriations Committee

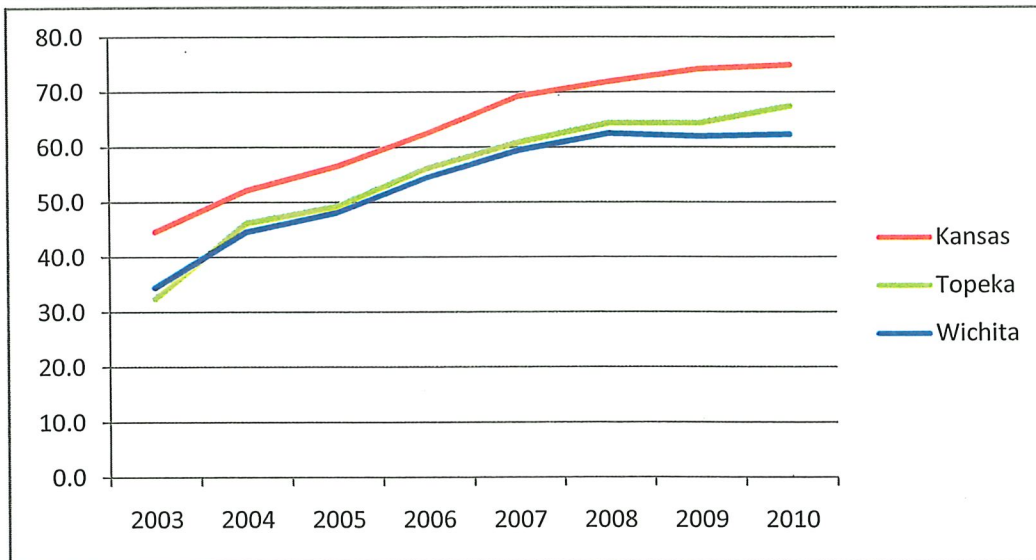
Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 2

Reading % Proficient of Students on Free and Reduced Lunch



Math % Proficient of Students on Free and Reduced Lunch



Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 2-2



Testimony before the
House Committee on Appropriations
on

~~HB 2193~~ – At-Risk Weighting Calculation

HB 2400

by

Mark Tallman, Associate Executive Director for Advocacy
Kansas Association of School Boards

March 30, 2011

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on ~~HB 2193~~ *HB 2400*. The bill would change the basis of at-risk weighting in grades four through twelve from the number of students eligible for free lunch to the number of students who do not meet reading or math proficiency on state tests in the previous year. KASB has consistently supported using free lunch eligibility as the main basis of at-risk funding, and also supports the use of other measures to supplement free lunch. The School Finance Resolution adopted by our members for the current year supports increasing both poverty- and non-poverty based programs to help at-risk students. This bill is estimated to *reduce* at-risk funding by over \$100 million. As a result, we strongly oppose this bill.

Fundamentally, we support using the free lunch indicator because there is abundant evidence that lower income students are more likely to be “at-risk” of academic difficulties. The evidence includes the actual results of state and national assessments, drop-out rates and completion rates for decades, as well as Kansas Legislative Post Audit studies and other national studies.

This does not mean that free lunch students are always going to have difficulties in school. It means that lower income students are much more likely to struggle unless they receive additional support. The reasons are simple: lower income children are less likely to have the stable, supportive environment that students need to excel. It’s not that these students are intellectually less able or that their schools are inferior. The issue is that these children face challenges from outside of the school that affect learning. Hunger, illness, needing glasses or dental care, homelessness, transience, lack of books in the home, parents’ education, vocabulary and ability to assist with homework, difficulty in getting to school, substance abuse, crime, incarceration....the list goes on.

Of course, there are numerous exceptions at both ends of the income scale, but as a general rule schools and districts with more low income students have traditionally had more difficulty getting students to proficiency and beyond. This is true of private schools as well as public.

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 3

At-risk programs based on income or poverty allow districts to do three things. First, they can put supports in place to help children before they *start* “failing” on state assessments. Second, they allow districts to immediately intervene if students demonstrate they are below proficient. Third, they allow districts to maintain support for these students even after they have achieved proficiency. The same conditions that put students “at-risk” in the first place are likely still present.

~~HB 2193~~ ^{HB 2400}, on the other hand, would only provide funding if students actually fail on state assessments in grades 4-12. Districts would lose resources to help “at-risk” students before they are tested. If schools are successful with these students after they are identified by testing, the districts lose the revenue to support them in the future. Instead of a reasonably stable funding source, at-risk funding would likely rise as test scores fall, then be reduced as interventions are successful, then be increased again as new students enter fourth grade and older students fall behind when support programs are removed. We do not believe this “fail first” model is appropriate.

At-risk funding has significantly increased over the past decade from state, federal and local sources. The track record of that funding is clear. Students scoring proficient or above on the state reading test rose from 70.5 percent in 2004 to 86.3 percent in 2010, and the percentage in math rose from 65.3 to 83.6 percent. For students eligible for free or reduced lunch, proficiency rose from 57.8 to 77.7 percent in reading and 52.2 percent to 75.0 percent in math over the same time period. Stated another way, we can estimate the actual number of students scoring below proficient decreased by about 50,000 in reading and 70,000 in math (assuming an average of approximately 315,000 students in grades 4-12).

The fiscal note for this bill indicates that about 60,000 students would be removed from funding. This is essentially the number of fourth grade and other students who are both proficient *and* qualify for free lunch, and is comparable to the *increase* in the number of students who are now proficient. Because districts increased the number of successful students as funding increased, we believe that reducing that funding by over \$100 million will significantly reduce student achievement.

While we urge you to oppose this bill and maintain at-risk funding at least at current levels, KASB would also support efforts to increase funding for programs targeted at *other* factors causing students to be at-risk.

Thank you for your consideration.

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 3-2



Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools

2010 N. 59th St. Kansas City, KS 66104
(913) 551-3200 Fax: (913) 551-3217
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HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

HB 2400

March 30, 2011

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I am Dr. Cynthia Lane, superintendent for the Kansas City, Kansas Public Schools.

HB 2400 would radically alter the definition of "At-risk pupils" as it applies to the school finance funding formula. It would replace the current definition of at-risk funding for students in grades 4-12, (which defined them as students who are eligible for free meals under the national school lunch act) with one that defines them as students who scored less than proficient on the state assessments. This change would completely alter the intention of at-risk funding, and have a devastating impact upon children who have benefited tremendously from the current definition. I urge you to reject this change.

School districts are held to a common standard of accountability, which is just as it should be. All students deserve the same opportunity that a strong education provides, regardless of the zip code they live in. At the same time, research has made clear that certain students cost more to get the same standard as other students, because of the challenges that they bring with them to school. Students who grow up in poverty (for which eligibility for free and/or reduced lunch serves as a proxy) are capable of reaching the same high levels of achievement as their more advantaged peers, but they need extra resources and support to get there. The same is true for students for whom English is not their primary language.

Studies by this legislature's own Kansas Legislative Division of Post Audit affirm the value of the current definition of "at-risk student," as do the funding decisions in the vast majority of other states that provide funding for at-risk students. Our district has used at-risk funding to continue and accelerate the academic achievement of our students, and to close the achievement gap between groups of students. The changes that are proposed in this legislation would change Kansas from a state that provides additional funding to support the students who most need it, and reward districts that fail to educate certain students well. Such a change is not good for our children, or for the state of Kansas.

Dr. Cynthia Lane
KCKPS Superintendent

Unified District 500

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 4



House Appropriations Committee Representative Rhodes, Chair

H.B. 2400 – amending at risk definition

Presented by: Diane Gjerstad
Wichita Public Schools

March 30, 2011

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

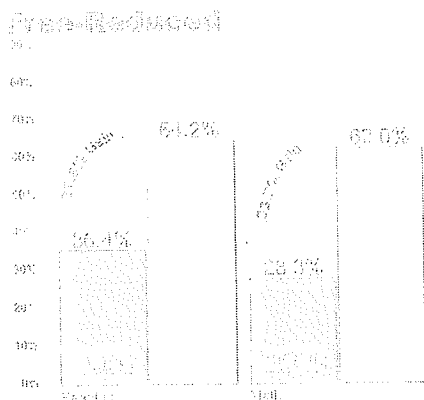
Early this session Dr. Ladner, Goldwater Institute, spoke to Senate Education. In his opening statement he said Kansas ranks 7th in the nation in the achievement of students in poverty. He complimented the state for “doing it right” in the education of students in poverty. The issue of how historically underperformed students are recognized and appropriately funded has been an on-going conversation of this legislature, your predecessors, and several special committees.

The 2006 Legislative Post Audit found the difficulties and issues surrounding students living in poverty are often obstacles to learning. The Legislative Post Audit Cost Study 2006 states on page 38:

FORMULA

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

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



H. B. 2400 would change the funding landscape for a group of students who need additional service to become proficient and stay proficient. Today schools are able to put into place supports to help students who need support to be successful on Kansas state assessments and maintain those supports to maintain proficiency in later grades.

Mr. Chairman, Wichita Public Schools strongly opposes the bill. The current at-risk weighting appropriately targets funding and gives flexibility to schools to address the needs of *any* student needing additional services.

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 5

ESTIMATED REVENUE
25% INCREASE IN EACH SURCHARGE AMOUNT

Type of Fee	Current Fee	Current Surcharge	Proposed Additional Surcharge	Proposed Total	Estimated Increase From Additional Surcharge
Civil					
Chapter 60 Limited Action* <=\$500	\$156.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$178.00	\$107,416
>\$500 or <=\$5,000	\$37.00	\$15.00	\$4.00	\$56.00	\$264,676
>\$5,000 or <=\$10,000	\$57.00	\$15.00	\$4.00	\$76.00	\$192,492
Small Claims	\$103.00	\$15.00	\$4.00	\$122.00	\$24,061
	\$39.00	\$10.00	\$2.50	\$51.50	\$9,772
	\$59.00	\$10.00	\$2.50	\$71.50	\$7,995
Domestic Relations	\$156.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$178.00	\$98,877
Post Decree Motion	\$42.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$64.00	\$115,983
Hearings in Aid of Execution	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$2.50	\$12.50	\$21,624
Garnishments	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$2.50	\$12.50	\$151,370
Criminal					
Felony	\$173.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$195.00	\$12,118
Misdemeanor	\$138.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$160.00	\$25,079
Expungements	\$100.00	\$15.00	\$4.00	\$119.00	\$7,578
Juvenile					
Offender/ CINC	\$34.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$56.00	\$3,550
Probate					
Treatment of Mentally Ill	\$59.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$81.00	\$2,255
Treatment of Alcohol or Drug	\$36.50	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$58.50	\$564
Determination of Descent	\$51.50	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$73.50	\$4,561
Guardianship	\$71.50	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$93.50	\$1,255
	\$71.50	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$93.50	\$1,883
Guardianship and Conservatorship	\$71.50	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$93.50	\$1,736
Conservatorship/Trusteeship	\$71.50	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$93.50	\$922
Probate of an Estate or a Will	\$111.50	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$133.50	\$12,517
Other Costs and Fees					
Performance Bonds					
Delinquent Personal Property Tax					
Hospital Lien					
Intent to Perform					
Mechanic's Lien					
Oil and Gas Mechanic's Lien					
Pending Action Lien					
Total	\$14.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$36.00	\$20,475
Employment Security Tax Warrant					
Sales and Compensating Tax Warrant					
State Tax Warrant					
Motor Carrier Lien					

Appropriations Committee

Date March 30, 2011

Attachment 6

ESTIMATED REVENUE
25% INCREASE IN EACH SURCHARGE AMOUNT

Type of Fee	Current Fee	Current Surcharge	Proposed Additional Surcharge	Proposed Total	Estimated Increase From Additional Surcharge
Total	\$24.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$46.00	\$41,450
Marriage License	\$59.00	\$21.00	\$5.50	\$85.50	\$89,855
Driver's License Reinstatements	\$59.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$81.00	\$113,478
Traffic	\$76.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$98.00	\$651,793
Fish and Game	\$76.00	\$17.50	\$4.50	\$98.00	\$9,000
TOTAL FEES COLLECTED					\$1,994,336

Appropriations Committee
Date March 30, 2011
Attachment 6-2