

## **GIRARD MIDDLE SCHOOL**

415 North Summit Avenue  
Girard, KS  
Phone: 620-724-4114 FAX 620-724-4610  
Website: <http://www.girard248.org>

*Randy W. Heatherly - Principal  
Blaise Bauer, Superintendent*

February 9, 2017

**Written Testimony:** Randy Heatherly, Principal, Girard Middle School

**Regarding:** Senate Bill 145 - Amending KSA 72-130 (5) on KSHSAA Classification

Dear Senator Baumgardner & other members of the Senate Education Committee:

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to offer written and oral testimony supporting S.B. 145, which would make a slight change to K.S.A 72-130 which in part specifies what the KSHSAA school classification system uses to classify its schools for post-season competition. K.S.A. 72-130 has a clause that states "*Establish a system for the classification of member high schools according to student attendance*". S.B. 145 asks for the LAST four words of that clause to be omitted.

**WHO is affected or engaged in this bill:**

Kansas State High School Activity Association (KSHSAA)  
KSHSAA Executive Director Gary Musselman  
KSHSAA Board of Directors (BOD) (76 member board members representing schools)  
KSHSAA Executive Board (9-14 member board chosen from the KSHSAA BOD)  
Jeff Hines, Paola Athletic Director (proponent of SB 145)  
Randy Heatherly, Girard MS principal, former KSHSAA Exec Board (proponent)  
355 member high schools (public & private high schools)

**KSHSAA MISSION: some of the mission and belief statements...**

"Member Schools are KSHSAA"

"KSHSAA is the recognized state authority for interscholastic activity programs"

"Each KSHSAA schools is equally important & has a direct voice in governance"

"KSHSAA is best governed by Member Schools"

"Safety, quality, and fairness in interscholastic activity programs are essential"

**The Private vs Public School Debate:**

For decades there has been debate in Kansas, and all other states, on how to address the competitive advantages enjoyed by private schools over their public school counterparts. This private/public school debate for athletic and non-athletic competitions has been widely discussed and debated at KSHSAA regional meetings as well as meetings of the KSHSAA Executive Board and KSHSAA Board of Directors. Although almost everyone agrees there is an imbalance in competitive balance, no action to adjust the classification of private schools has occurred. Since 2013, this lack of action has been blamed on K.S.A. 72-130 (5).

### **Do private schools have a competitive advantage over public schools?**

2007 KSHSAA Private/Public School Committee: A committee created by KSHSAA with representatives of both public and private schools conducted a year-long study. This committee found : ***“Data demonstrates that private schools win a DISPROPORTIONATE percentage of state titles; private schools earn DISPROPORTIONATE percentage of post-season final eight, final four, and championship game opportunities when compared to public schools.”*** However, the committee and the KSHSAA governing boards did nothing to address the issue. Additionally, many other studies have been conducted that show the private schools to be winning a disproportionate amount of the time in the Kansas playoffs. To be honest, a quick look at post-season tournament brackets reveal a very informal look at the competitive advantage they enjoy.

Many opponents suggest this is a knee-jerk reaction to recent athletic domination by Bishop Miege in 4A. That is simply not true. While the high level of dominance by Bishop Miege has brought more focus to the private/public issue, the facts and data clearly show this to be much more than a single school. Many private schools have experience extremely high levels of success at multiple classifications, especially at the 4A-5A level.

### **What advantages do private schools enjoy over public schools?**

—Both can accept whomever they want as students. Private schools have NO boundaries. Although public schools have district boundaries, they can accept out-of-district students on an individual basis.

—The PRIMARY DIFFERENCE: Public schools MUST ACCEPT any student who lives within district boundaries regardless of their academic/athletic qualifications and potential, special needs, background, ... ***Private schools can REJECT any student they wish based on whatever reasons they choose.***

**The NET RESULT of this ability to reject enrollment or admission is** : ability for the school to ‘control’ their enrollment, ability for the school to focus its budget on whatever its goals may be without being required to meet state and/or federal mandates on things like special education, assessments, remedial education, ... Monies that public schools must spend on things like special education, remedial education, etc. are not budgeted for in most private schools and can be used for other purposes like scholarships, athletic budgets, additional college prep programs, etc. that are very attractive to certain students.

### **Do other surrounding states have a modifier to adjust classifications for private schools?** **YES** - most of them do. Some examples:

Oklahoma - Success modifier to bump only highly successful private schools

Missouri - 1.35 multiplier is used to bump all private schools

Texas - Private schools are in their own division

Arkansas - Bump one class plus optional bump for any school desiring to play up

Illinois - 1.65 multiplier, Success factor, AND option to bump up if desired

### **Why are we asking the legislature to change K.S.A. 72-130?**

**LEGAL OPINION on K.S.A. 72-130:** While I was on the KSHSAA Executive Board from 2010-13, there were several classification issues that our executive board saw as issues that needed fixed. One of them was the private/public school issue. The Executive Board requested our executive director, Gary Musselman, to bring in Ed Sheakley, director of the Oklahoma Secondary Schools Association, to discuss the private school modifier recently implemented in Oklahoma. Our executive board has examined other modifiers, such as the “Missouri multiplier”, but were still searching for something that would provide the best solution to the private/public school issue in Kansas. The 2013 Executive Board was very impressed with how the Oklahoma multiplier was implemented and how it seemed to be the fairest method to adjust the classification of private schools enjoying a great deal of success over their public school counterparts. Mr. Musselman asked KSHSAA legal counsel, Randall Forbes, to look at 72-130 and report back with a legal opinion on the implementation of a modifier. Mr. Forbes penned a legal opinion in April 2013 that in part said “***if a modifier were approved, a private school would have a strong likelihood of success in challenging its legality***”. This legal opinion was distributed by Mr. Musselman and the proponents of a private school modifier backed off due to the threat of a potential law suit. Thus, Mr. Musselman and the KSHSAA Executive Board will not support any efforts to implement a classification modifier for private schools while K.S.A. 72-130 exists in its current form. The fact is: as long as K.S.A 72-130 reads as it currently does, KSHSAA leadership has demonstrated it will not recognize the wishes of its membership and pursue a change in the statute. Only a change in 72-130 will open the door so that KSHSAA leadership would be willing to listen to the vast majority of its member schools who are clamoring for a change.

If not for the legal opinion on K.S.A. 72-130, would KSHSAA’s position of neutrality be different?

Based on the fact that KSHSAA supported the 2007 private/public study, you would surmise that KSHSAA at least showed interest in determining whether there is a competitive advantage for private schools.

Additionally, in an April 8, 2010, interview with the Wichita Eagle, **Gary Musselman said “fear of a lawsuit regarding private school classification won’t halt possible change. The guiding thought has to be doing the right thing and what the majority of the membership supports, whatever that might do”**.

Obviously when the legal opinion was shared in 2013, Mr. Musselman changed his mind on doing the right thing even if it resulted in a potential lawsuit. Based on his comments, one would assume he wouldn’t stand in the way of change if K.S.A. 72-130 were modified.

### **Will Adoption of S.B. 145 automatically create a change in how private schools are classified by KSHSAA for post-season competition?**

NO —- Adopting S.B. 145 only opens the “legal” door for potential change without fear of a potential law suit.

The adoption of S.B. 145 deletes four words from the statute but would allow KSHSAA member schools to study the issue and offer proposals on how to adjust the classification of private schools to level the playing field. The requirements in the KSHSAA constitution to amend the classification system is very stringent. It is hard to

affect change because there is a set process that must be followed that involved getting a majority vote of support from the KSHSAA Board of Directors before its even allowed to be voted on by the member schools. If a proposal is passed by the BOD, it then is put out to vote to the member schools that are affected by the proposed change. It must pass BOTH a majority of the schools affected AND a majority of the classes affected. This is quite a hurdle for proposals and there must be widespread grass roots support for a proposal to have a chance to pass.

### **Has the Senate Education Committee been involved before?**

Yes. In the spring of 2016, Jeff Hines of Paola gave written/oral testimony at a hearing before the Senate Education Committee as a proponent of S.B. 464. While the Education Committee politely heard testimony from Mr. Hines, the primary question was : “Where is KSHSAA leadership at on this issue?”

Executive Director Gary Musselman offered written testimony that the KSHSAA Executive Board had a “neutral stance” on the private school modifier issue. The explanation offered was KSHSAA had a classification study committee was in the midst of reviewing the current classification system with hopes of bringing back a redesign of the classification model.

### **How did the 2016 Senate Education Committee react to testimony on S.B. 464?**

Senator Steve Abrams was directed by the committee to write a letter to Mr. Musselman. In part it said: “***As the current KSHSAA committee considers alternatives to the current classification system and develops recommendations for its Executive Board, we would encourage you to consider different options even if they require a change to the statute. In the event the committee finds the best alternative would necessitate such a change, the Senate Education Committee would welcome KSHSAA’s recommendations. We will look forward to hearing the committee’s conclusions in January of 2017...***”

This letter from Senator Abrams was shared with the classification committee and the Executive Board but was NOT shared with the vast majority of the KSHSAA membership. In fact, the classification committee final report makes mention of the letter from Senator Abrams but was NOT included in the appendix of the report despite that appendix being very comprehensive in nature and containing minutes of meetings, comments by member schools made at a regional meetings,... To our knowledge, KSHSAA has completely ignored the request from Senator Abrams and his Education Committee.

### **Did the KSHSAA Classification Committee & Executive Board consider the request from Senator Abrams?**

Minutes of meetings seem to indicate the letter from Senator Abrams was discussed but quickly dismissed. But both entities chose NOT to consider any alternative proposals that were seemingly outside the legal scope of K.S.A. 72-130.

The classification committee stated in their final report they decided early on they needed to work within the framework of the current statute K.S.A. 72-130 & chose NOT to address the private/public school issue. Bill Faflick, one of the co-chairs, was quoted in the media as saying : “***they listened to proposals to create a separate classification for private schools and to create a multiplier but determined there wasn’t enough evidence to support it.*** The other co-chair, Mike Kastle, told an regional audience the committee had to work under one restraint: “current statute”.

It appears the KSHSAA leadership, classification committee, and executive board are all waiting on the legislature to change the statute before addressing the number one issue related to classification.

### **Why did Jeff Hines and Randy Heatherly join efforts to study the issue and gather input from the 355 member schools?**

- 1) KSHSAA leadership was unwilling to take on the most widely discussed issue with classification of member schools even though it has advertised its classification committee study as the most comprehensive study of classification undertaken in KSHSAA history. One has to doubt how “comprehensive” it can be defined when the widely debated issue of private vs. public was ignored. We understand why they chose to ignore this issue but any comprehensive overall redesign should include a solution to a problem that has existed for at least three decades.
- 2) In all the decades of debate on the private/public issue, not a single survey of member schools has been conducted. Hines and Heatherly assumed there was widespread support for a private school modifier but who really knew the extent of the support without actually surveying all KS high schools.
- 3) We wanted to provide data to KSHSAA leadership and to the legislature to show the extent of support for a change to K.S.A. 72-130. If we had to appear at a legislative hearing, we wanted hard data from the member schools to demonstrate the voice of the member schools.

### **What were the results of the independent survey?**

- A two question survey was sent to the principal and athletic director of every high school in Kansas. Question #1: Do you support a private school modifier? Question #2: What type of modifier do you prefer? This survey was sent to all public AND private high schools.
- The survey was resent twice to non-respondents hoping to get a response from every school.
- **RESPONSE RATE: 80%** — 284 of 355 member schools responded to our survey.
- Do you support a private school modifier?
  - 82.8 % of HS principals support a private school modifier
  - 82.1 % of HS athletic directors support a private school modifier
  - 82% of the schools that responded support a modifier**
  - 64% of the 6A schools that responded support a modifier
  - 83% of the 5A schools that responded support a modifier
  - 92% of the 4A schools that responded support a modifier
  - 78% of the 3A schools that responded support a modifier
  - 83% of the 2A schools that responded support a modifier
  - 80% of the 1A schools that responded support a modifier
- Did the votes from the 39 leagues or conferences in Kansas support a modifier?
  - 8 leagues had every league school respond and support a modifier (Unanimous)
  - 22 leagues had a majority of league schools support a modifier (Majority)
  - 8 leagues had support for a modifier but not enough votes to register a majority
  - 1 league expressed opposition to a modifier but not enough votes for a majority
  - Summary: 38 of 39 leagues voted in support of a modifier**
- Which type of modifier would you support and prefer?
  - 40% support a “success modifier” like Oklahoma** - applies only to highly successful private schools

- 31% support a “multiplier” like Missouri that applies to all private schools
- 10% support creating a division of their own strictly for private schools
- 14% would not support any type of modifier
- 5% would support bumping schools to largest class they draw from

### **How was the survey results distributed and communicated?**

- Jeff Hines and Randy Heatherly presented the findings of our independent survey to the KSHSAA Executive Board on January 11, 2017, in hopes of securing their endorsement and support along with requesting Mr. Musselman advocate for the legislature to change K.S.A. 72-130.
- While the Executive Board expressed thanks for our presentation and recognized the survey gained widespread support, at the end of the day they released a statement from the KSHSAA Twitter account that stated **“the Executive Board EXPRESSES NO OBJECTIONS to their proposed revision of K.S.A. 72-130”**.
- Mr. Hines and Mr. Heatherly requested a special meeting to get a clearer understanding of the interpretation of the KSHSAA statement but the request was turned down. **Mr. Musselman confirmed that the statement should be interpreted as the Executive Board remains “neutral” based on the current statute.**
- The survey results were distributed via email to all principals and athletic directors in Kansas high schools and to several media outlets that requested the data.

### **Although the purpose of our testimony is to simply change K.S.A. 72-130, what could the legislature expect to happen if S.B. 145 passes?**

- Mr. Hines and Mr. Heatherly will certainly make a proposal to implement a private school modifier into our classification system. Our proposal would be to implement a “success modifier”. We do NOT want to use a “multiplier” or a “bump” that would affect every private school. There are many smaller private schools or those not achieving dominance in the athletic arenas and we would never advocate for a blanket modifier that is applied to all private schools. Our success modifier would be similar to the Oklahoma modifier with a few adjustments we feel is better for Kansas. Basically, if a private school is “highly successful” in a sport for 3 of 4 years, they would be bumped up a class. A definition of highly successful could be either a finish in the top four or top eight in a post-season competition. We have not focussed on the exact details of a proposed success modifier. However, philosophically we are 100% against a multiplier like Missouri because it punishes all private schools. We are against a proposal to put them in their own division because this just isn't fair to the smaller private schools and in some sports safety would become a very real concern. We are against a proposal to put them into the largest classification they draw their students from - again because its not fair to the smaller private schools.
- Again, our data shows a large majority (82%) of the schools want the statute changed so a private school modifier could be implemented. We believe that support would be higher if the statute were changed to enable KSHSAA to implement a modifier.
- Our data shows a “success modifier” is the number one choice of the various modifier ideas out there. We believe the opportunity to better articulate a proposal would result in even higher support for a success modifier.

**SUMMARY:**

- The voice of the member high schools is asking KSHSAA to consider the implementation of a modifier to adjust the classification of private schools.
- Surrounding states have some sort of a modifier to ensure a more even playing field.
- The passage of S.B. 145 would allow KSHSAA to listen to the voice of its member schools and provide a solution to an issue that has plagued KSHSAA for 3+ decades.
- President Trump was elected based on 46% support with a voter turnout of 55%  
Our survey showed 82% support for a modifier with a response rate of 80%.  
So we were very pleased with the response rate & level of support for a multiplier.

*KSHSAA is an great organization that does a great job regulating the interscholastic activities for the students of Kansas. But we have one major inequity that can not be addressed without legislative assistance. Please adjust K.S.A. 72-130 so that KSHSAA schools can decide on their own as an organization of 355 member schools what the fairest and most equitable system is for the classification of its member schools. 233 of the 284 schools that responded to a very simple and easy-to-understand email survey are asking you, the Senate Education Committee, to pass along S.B. 145 to the full legislature for potential passage to provide statutory relief to KSHSAA.*

Thank you for your consideration of S.B. 145!!!

Sincerely,

Randy W. Heatherly  
Principal, Girard Middle School  
Teacher/Coach/Administrator for 32 years in Kansas  
Former Member of KSHSAA Executive Board & Board of Directors

**SENATE BILL No. 145**

By Committee on Education

2-2

1 AN ACT concerning schools; relating to the Kansas state high school  
2 activities association; relating to the system for classification of high  
3 schools; amending K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 72-130 and repealing the  
4 existing section.

5  
6 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

7 Section 1. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 72-130 is hereby amended to read as  
8 follows: 72-130. (a) Any association with a majority of the high schools of  
9 the state as members and the purpose of which association is the statewide  
10 regulation, supervision, promotion and development of any of the  
11 activities defined in K.S.A. 72-133, and amendments thereto, and in which  
12 any public high school of this state may participate directly or indirectly  
13 shall:

14 (1) On or before September 1 of each year make a full report of its  
15 operation for the preceding calendar year to the state board of education.  
16 The report shall contain a complete and detailed financial statement under  
17 the certificate of a certified public accountant.

18 (2) File with the state board a copy of all reports and publications  
19 issued from time to time by such association.

20 (3) Be governed by a board of directors which shall exercise the  
21 legislative authority of the association and shall establish policy for the  
22 association.

23 (4) Submit to the state board of education, for its approval or  
24 disapproval prior to adoption, any amendments, additions, alterations or  
25 modifications of its articles of incorporation or bylaws. If any articles of  
26 incorporation, bylaws or any amendment, addition or alteration thereto is  
27 disapproved by the state board of education, the same shall not be adopted.

28 (5) Establish a system for the classification of member high schools  
29 according to student attendance.

30 (6) Be subject to the provisions of the Kansas open meetings law.

31 (7) Be subject to the provisions of the open records law.

32 (b) (1) The board of directors shall consist of not less than 60  
33 members as follows:

34 (A) At least eight directors shall be members of boards of education,  
35 elected by local boards of education. At least two of such directors shall be  
36 elected from each congressional district of the state;

Proposed change is to eliminate the last 4 words: "according to student attendance"

- 1 (B) at least two directors shall be representatives of the state board of  
2 education, appointed by the state board;
- 3 (C) (i) directors who are representatives of the senior high schools  
4 which are affiliated with a league shall be elected by the league;
- 5 (ii) the senior high schools which are not affiliated with a league shall  
6 be represented by at least one director;
- 7 (D) at least four directors shall be representatives of the middle/junior  
8 high schools, elected by the middle/junior high schools;
- 9 (E) at least one director shall be representative of and selected by  
10 athletic administrators;
- 11 (F) at least one director shall be representative of and selected by  
12 coaches;
- 13 (G) at least one director shall be representative of and selected by  
14 speech communications educators;
- 15 (H) at least one director shall be representative of and selected by  
16 music educators; and
- 17 (I) at least one director shall be representative of and selected by  
18 scholars' bowl coaches.
- 19 (2) The directors appointed by the state board of education from the  
20 public at-large prior to July 1, 2014, whose terms are set to expire after  
21 July 1, 2014, may continue to serve on the board of directors until such  
22 director's term expires. Upon the expiration of the term of any such  
23 director, the governor shall appoint a successor member of the board of  
24 directors. In the event of a vacancy or the expiration of the term of any  
25 director appointed by the governor, the governor shall appoint a successor  
26 member of the board of directors. Any person appointed by the governor  
27 shall not be employed by any school affiliated with a league in the Kansas  
28 state high school activities association, nor shall such person be a member  
29 of the state board of education. The governor shall be provided a list of  
30 those directors appointed pursuant to subsection (b)(1). The governor shall  
31 make appointments pursuant to this subsection in order to attain, when  
32 necessary, and insofar as possible, representation of ethnic minority groups  
33 and both genders on the board of directors and to ensure that a resident  
34 from each congressional district is appointed to the board of directors.
- 35 (3) All directors are limited to six consecutive years of service.
- 36 (c) (1) An executive board which shall be responsible for the  
37 administration, enforcement and interpretation of policy established by the  
38 board of directors shall be elected by the board of directors from its  
39 membership, provided that a director shall serve at least one year as a  
40 member of the board of directors prior to being elected to the executive  
41 board.
- 42 (2) At least two members of the board of directors elected to the  
43 executive board shall be directors appointed by the governor under

1 subsection (b)(2), provided such directors are eligible for election to the  
2 executive board under this subsection. Members of the executive board  
3 elected pursuant to this paragraph shall only be eligible to serve on the  
4 executive board during the second, fourth and sixth years of such director's  
5 term.

6 (3) Insofar as possible, membership on the executive board shall be  
7 representative of ethnic minority groups, both genders, and all  
8 geographical areas of the state.

9 (d) An appeal board which shall be responsible for conducting  
10 hearings provided for in K.S.A. 72-134, and amendments thereto, shall be  
11 elected as provided in this subsection. The appeal board shall consist of  
12 eight members. The membership of the appeal board shall include four  
13 members who are board of education members, elected by the boards of  
14 education of the member schools of the association; and four members  
15 who are school administrators, elected by the member schools of the  
16 association. No member of the board of directors shall be eligible for  
17 election to membership on the appeal board. All members of the appeal  
18 board are limited to six consecutive years of service.

19 (e) The executive board is authorized to employ an executive director  
20 and such other personnel as may be necessary to the exercise of the powers  
21 and the performance of the functions and duties of the board of directors,  
22 the executive board, and the appeal board. The executive director and all  
23 other personnel, except custodial, clerical or maintenance personnel,  
24 employed by the executive board pursuant to this subsection, shall file  
25 written statements of substantial interests, as provided by K.S.A. 46-248  
26 through 46-252, and amendments thereto.

27 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 72-130 is hereby repealed.

28 Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its  
29 publication in the statute book.

STATE OF KANSAS

DR. STEVE E. ABRAMS  
SENATOR, 32ND DISTRICT  
6964 252ND ROAD  
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS 67005

DURING SESSION  
STATE CAPITOL—224-E  
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612  
OFFICE: 785-296-7381 FAX: 785-368-6365

OUT OF OFFICE  
OFFICE: 620-442-8619



TOPEKA

SENATE CHAMBER

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS  
CHAIR: EDUCATION  
MEMBER: AGRICULTURE  
ASSESSMENT & TAXATION  
SENATE WAYS & MEANS EDUCATION  
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE  
E-mail: sabrams@hlt.net

March 14, 2016

Executive Director Gary Musselman  
Kansas State High School Activities Association  
PO Box 495  
Topeka, Kansas 66601

Mr. Musselman,

The Senate Committee on Education recently held a hearing on SB 464, which would provide that the KSHSAA system for classification of member high schools need not be based on student FTE. At that hearing, the Senate Education Committee discussed the KSHSAA committee studying the overall classification system. However, rather than take action on the bill this session, the Senate Education Committee encourages KSHSAA to continue its discussion and action efforts on this topic. To that end, the Senate Education Committee instructed me to communicate with you via this letter.

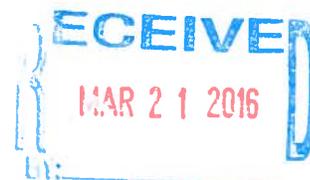
As the KSHSAA committee considers alternatives to the current classification system and develops recommendations for the Executive Board, we would encourage you to consider different options even if they may require a change to the statute. In the event the committee finds the best alternative would necessitate such a change, the Senate Education Committee would welcome KSHSAA's recommendations. We will look forward to hearing the committee's conclusions in January of 2017.

We truly appreciate your consideration of this issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steve Abrams".

Senator Steve Abrams,  
Chair, Senate Committee on Education





# Independent Survey Results

- 284 of 355 member schools completed the survey, an 80% Response Rate.
- If Principal/AD voted differently the principal's vote was used to determine final vote displayed.
- The goal of this survey is to determine if there is support among member schools to address the Private School. To our knowledge this question has never been asked in survey form.

## **Question #1:**

*Would you support the KSHSAA Classification system implementing a "modifier" for "selective enrollment schools"? Selective enrollment schools are defined as a school that can decline admission/enrollment to a student that resides within that school's public school district or designated geographic area.*

## **Question #2:**

*Which of the following do you feel would be the most fair and effective type of classification modifier?*

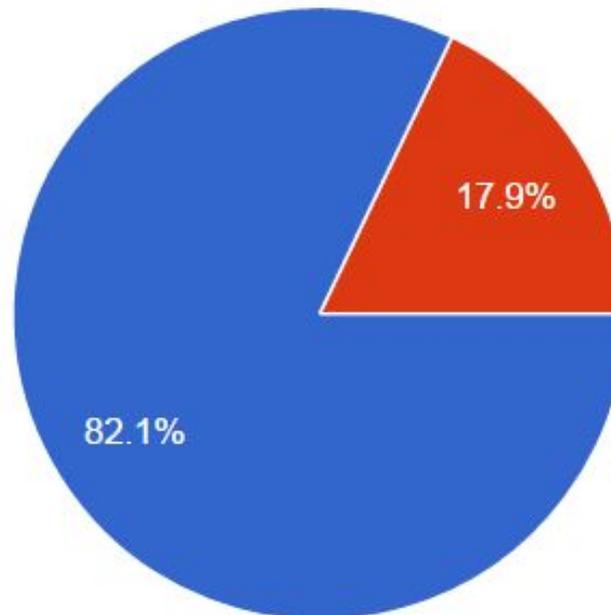
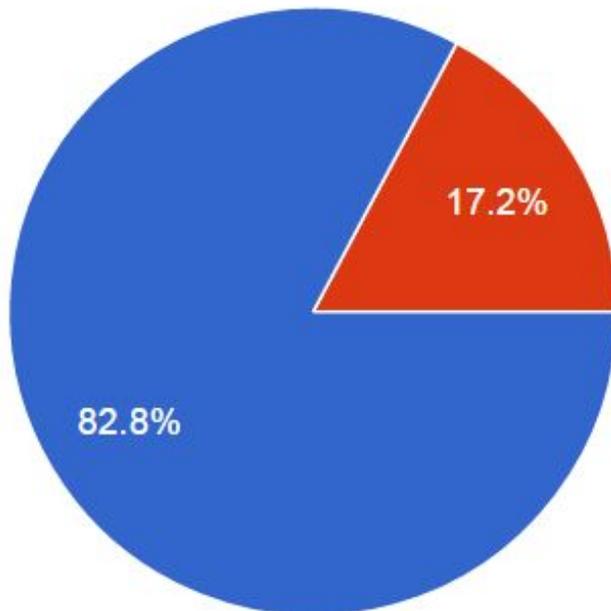


# Independent Survey Results

***“Would you support the KSHSAA Classification system implementing a “modifier” for “selective enrollment schools”? Selective enrollment schools are defined as a school that can decline admission/enrollment to a student that resides within that school's public school district or designated geographic area.”***

**Principals 82.8% “Yes”**

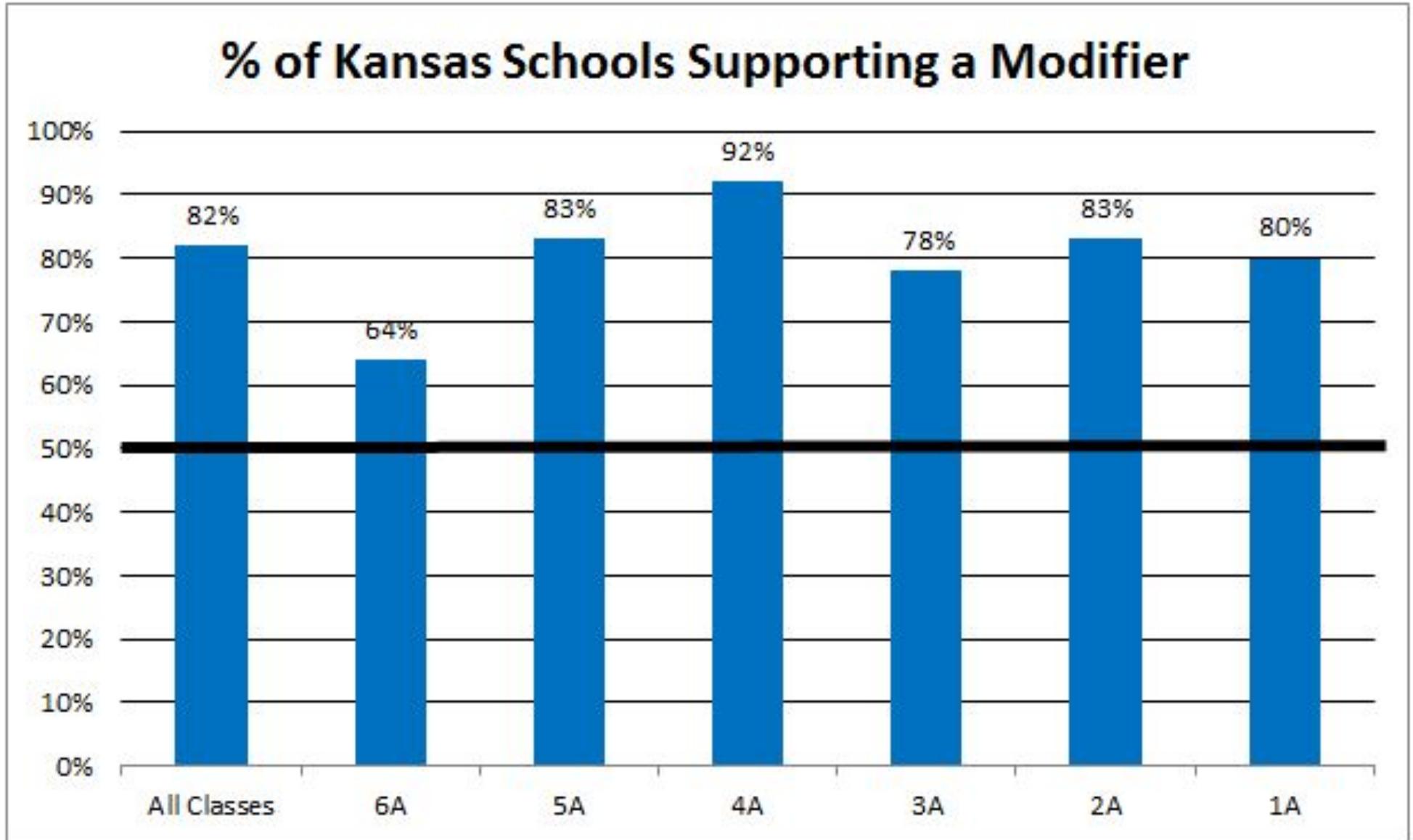
**AD’s 82.1% “Yes”**



- YES - I would support the classification of "selective enrollment schools" being adjusted by some sort of modifier.
- NO - I would NOT support any type of modifier that could possibly adjust the classification of selective enrollment schools. I believe classification should be based SOLELY on enroll...



# Results by Classification





# League Results

## Unanimous Support (8)

Central KS  
Frontier  
Mid-East  
North Central KS  
Pioneer  
Santa Fe Trail  
Three Rivers  
Tri Valley

## Majority Support (22)

AVCTL I&II  
AVCTL III&IV  
Big Seven  
Central Plains  
Central Prairie  
CNC  
Flint Hills  
Great West  
Heart of the Plains  
Hi-Plains  
Kaw Valley  
Lyon County  
North Central Act.  
Northern Plains  
Northwest KS  
South Central  
Southeast KS  
SPAA-Iroquis  
Twin Valley  
Western KS-Liberty  
Wheat State

## Undecided-No Majority (9)

Centennial  
Eastern Kansas  
Greater Wichita  
Heart of America  
Mid Continent  
KCAL  
Northeast KS\*  
Sunflower  
Western Athletic

\*Only league with more "No" votes than "Yes" votes but a majority was not established.

## Opposed (0)

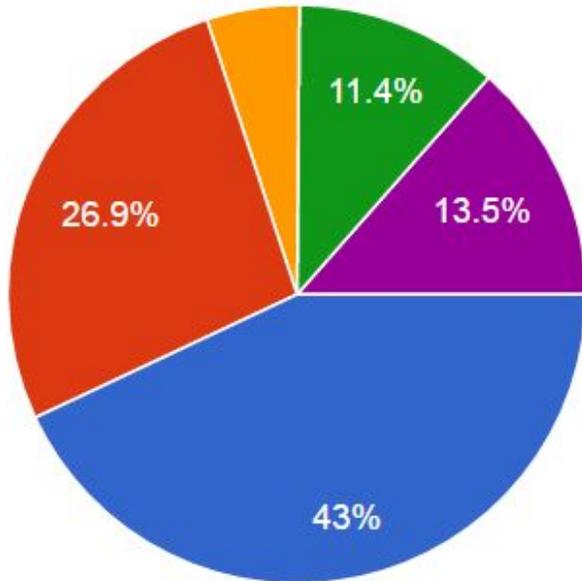
None



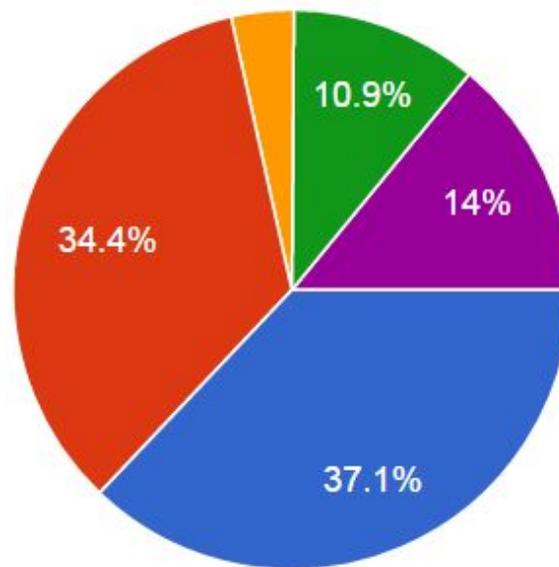
# Independent Survey Results

***“Which of the following do you feel would be the most fair and effective type of classification modifier?”***

Principals



AD's



- A modifier like Oklahoma that bumps schools up one classification for activities in which they have met a s...
- A modifier like Missouri that is a multiplier than in effect increases th...
- Other type of modifier (please list your idea in the final question which is a...
- All private schools should be in their own division
- I do NOT think KSHSAA should modify the classification of any me...



# Summary of Survey Results

- 82% of responding schools SUPPORT modifying the classification system to address the competitive imbalance created by Selective Enrollment Schools.
- A “success modifier” is the most popular option (40%)
- A “multiplier” is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most popular option (31%).

**KSHSAA Public vs Private School Success (Past 10 years)**

10/26/16

	Public School	Private School	% of	5A		4A		3A		2A		
	Titles	Titles	Private Titles	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Soccer (G)	0	16	100%	0	10	0	6	0	0	0	0	Soccer combines classes 4A-1A
Soccer (B)	5	15	75%	2	8	3	7	0	0	0	0	Soccer combines classes 4A-1A
Golf (B)	22	28	56%	1	9	5	5	3	7	0	0	
Tennis (G)	14	16	53%	4	6	6	4	4	6	0	0	Tennis combines classes 3A-1A
Golf (G)	16	16	50%	0	10	6	4	10	0	0	0	
Baseball	22	21	49%	6	4	4	9	9	1	3	7	Baseball combines classes 2A-1A
CrossCountry (B)	23	17	43%	1	9	10	0	6	4	6	4	
CrossCountry (G)	23	17	43%	0	10	8	2	10	0	5	5	
Tennis (B)	18	12	40%	8	2	6	4	4	6	0	0	Tennis combines classes 3A-1A
Volleyball	13	20	39%	0	10	4	9	9	1	0	0	
Basketball (B)	28	15	35%	8	2	7	6	6	4	7	3	
Basketball (G)	32	11	26%	4	6	10	3	9	1	9	1	
Track/Field (G)	30	10	25%	4	6	10	0	10	0	6	4	
Track/Field (B)	31	9	23%	8	2	9	1	6	4	8	2	
Softball	34	9	21%	4	6	12	1	9	1	9	1	Softball combines classes 2A-1A
Football	35	7	17%	8	2	8	4	9	1	10	0	Football combines classes 2A-1A
Wrestling	27	3	10%	7	3	10	0	10	0	0	0	Wrestling combines classes 3A-1A
	373	242	39%	65	105	118	65	114	36	63	27	
					62%		36%		24%		30%	

FYI: For 2016-17 football classifications, there are 326 total schools (307-public, 19-Private). Thus, 6% of the football schools are "private".

But as you see, the number of championships won by private schools are much larger and disproportionate.

\*\* In 2006-07, KSHSAA established a "Public and Private School Study Committee" to study the similarities and differences in public and private schools.

In part, they were charged with analyzing the perception that private schools had more post season qualifiers, championship appearances, and championships won when compared to their percentage of membership in KSHSAA.

In 2006-07, there were 360 schools in KSHSAA: 334 of them public (90%) and 26 of them private (10%).

The KSHSAA study committee consisted of 18 members: 14 were from public schools (78%) and 4 were from private schools (22%).

**The committee found: "Data demonstrates that private schools win a disproportionate percentage of state titles and also earn a disproportionate percentage of post-season final eight, final four, and championship game opportunities when compared to public schools."**

**That was 9 years ago - the committee found that the data showed a DISPROPORTIONATE advantage - yet nothing has even been done to "even the playing field".**

<b>6A VOLLEYBALL</b>	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07		Public-Private
State Champion	BV West	Olathe East	Olathe East	Wash Rural	Wash Rural	Manhattan	Wash Rural	Wash Rural	Wash Rural	Wash Rural	State Titles	10 - 0 100%-0%
State Runner-Up	BV NW	Olathe NW	BV NW	BV North	BV North	Maize	BV West	BV West				
3rd Place	BV North	BV NW	BV	Gard-Edger	Gard-Edger	Wash Rural	Manhattan	Goddard				
4th Place	Olathe NW	WashRural	Olathe NW	Olathe East	Olathe East	BV North	BV North	Wich Hts				
<b>5A VOLLEYBALL</b>												
<b>5A VOLLEYBALL</b>	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07		Public-Private
State Champion	St.James	Aquinas	St. James	St.James	Miege	Miege	Miege	Miege	Aquinas	Aquinas	State Titles	0-10 0%-100%
State Runner-Up	Aquinas	St. James	Aquinas	ShawneeHts	Newton	Aquinas	Aquinas	Aquinas				
3rd Place	ShawneeHts	ShawneeHts	Kapaun	Miege	Center	ShawneeHts	Seaman	Seaman				
4th Place	Newton	Carroll	Andover	Kapaun	Seaman	Lansing	Lansing	Carroll				
<b>4A-I VOLLEYBALL</b>												
<b>4A-I VOLLEYBALL</b>	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07		Public-Private
State Champion	Miege	Miege	Miege	McPherson	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	Hayden	Eudora	State Titles	2 - 8 20%-80%
State Runner-Up	McPherson	Hayden	Louisburg	Hayden	McPherson	Hayden	Hayden	Hayden				
3rd Place	Louisburg	McPherson	Chanute	Rose Hill	Ottawa	Abilene	Cheney	Clearwater				
4th Place	Tonganoxie	Louisburg	Rose Hill	Louisburg	Holton	Cheney	Abilene	Cheney				
<b>4A-II VOLLEYBALL</b>												
<b>4A-II VOLLEYBALL</b>	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07		Public-Private
State Champion	Hayden	Clay Center	Santa FeTrail								State Titles	2 - 1
State Runner-Up	Concordia	Baldwin	Wich Trinity									
3rd Place	Clearwater	RoyalValley	Burlington									
4th Place	Santa FeTrail	Iola	Frtontenac									