

IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DISTRICT COURT OF SHAWNEE COUNTY KANSAS
CIVIL DEPARTMENT

LUKE GANNON,
By his next friends and guardians, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE OF KANSAS,

Defendant.

Case No.: 10-C-1569

MOTION FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiffs, by and through their undersigned counsel of record, respectfully request a declaratory judgment that House Substitute for Senate Bill 7 (S.B. 7) is unconstitutional as a violation of Article 6 of the Kansas Constitution. The bill, which has been described as “a model of poor lawmaking,”¹ is unconstitutional both in design and in its intended implementation. Therefore, Plaintiffs seek a permanent injunction enjoining the State from enforcing S.B. 7.

Until the Panel can take evidence regarding the constitutionality of S.B. 7 at the May 7, 2015 hearing, Plaintiffs seek a preliminary injunction enjoining the State implementing and enforcing S.B. 7. A proposed order is attached. Entering the proposed order will protect the status quo and assure the availability of relief at that hearing. At the very least, this Panel should enjoin the State from enforcing S.B. 7 until the State can meet its burden to prove that the newly adopted legislation complies with the Supreme Court’s mandate that the State remedy the constitutional inequities previously found by this Panel and affirmed by the Supreme Court. Because this matter is in the remedy phase, the State should be required to make that showing before implementing and enforcing S.B. 7. Finally, Plaintiffs’ requested relief is in addition to

¹ See Exhibit A, *Block-grant bill a model of poor lawmaking*, THE WICHITA EAGLE, March 17, 2015.

the previous relief sought in conjunction with their Motion to Alter or Amend the equity portion of the Panel's December 30, 2014 Order.

RELEVANT FACTUAL STATEMENT

1. On January 11, 2013, this Panel found that the current school finance system was unconstitutional. The Panel found that the system was both inadequate and inequitable. On March 7, 2014, the Kansas Supreme Court affirmed the Panel's finding that the system was unconstitutional due to inequities present in the system. The Court tasked this Panel to review whether any corrective measure taken by the State complied with the equity component of Article 6 of the Kansas Constitution. *Gannon v. State*, 298 Kan. 1107, 1170-72 (2014). The Court also reversed the Panel's adequacy finding, and remanded the issue to the Panel "to determine whether the State met its duty to provide adequacy in public education as required under Article 6 of the Kansas Constitution." *Gannon v. State*, 298 Kan. 1107, 1170-72 (2014).

2. Following remand, the Panel issued judgment as to both equity and adequacy as instructed by the Kansas Supreme Court. As to adequacy, the Panel again found that the system was unconstitutional as funded. It specifically found that the system was constitutionally funded on July 1, 2008 *before* the State began cutting funding. However, the State's "political choice to use otherwise available state financial resources elsewhere or not at all" rendered the system unconstitutional. *See Gannon Panel Decision* (Dec. 30, 2014), at p. 7. With regard to equity, the Panel issued judgment in favor of the State, stating that "the legislature substantially complied with their obligations in regard to supplemental state aid and capital outlay [through the adoption of H.B. 2506]." *See Gannon Panel Decision* (Dec. 30, 2014), at p. 7.

3. On March 25, 2015, S.B. 7 was signed into law by Governor Brownback. That bill, among other things, revokes the current school finance system, including the provisions of

H.B. 2506 that purported to fund and cure the equity issue. S.B. 7 only provides school districts a prorated amount of capital outlay equalization and LOB equalization. The Panel has already concluded that “recent restoration of capital outlay and supplemental state aid funding for FY 2015 only eliminated cannibalization of other needed funds that were used to augment these recently restored source of funds in the past.” *See Gannon Panel Decision* (Dec. 30, 2014). Now, school districts will not see the full benefit of that equalization money going forward and the unconstitutional cannibalization will continue.

4. As to adequacy, S.B. 7 locks the current funding levels – levels that this Panel has specifically found to be unconstitutional – in place for at least the next two years. Under S.B. 7, there are no increases to educational funding that will take place in fiscal years 2016 and 2017. In fact, the funding will decrease. School districts will receive .4% less funding each year under the bill. *See S.B. 7, at Sec. 6(a)(7)*. And, the set level of funding will be distributed each year despite any changes in demands, demographics, or enrollment. *See e.g. Exhibit B, Journal of the Senate, March 16, 2015, at p. 260, Explanation of Vote by Senator Francisco* (“Our current school finance formula takes into account changes in enrollment and other weightings. This bill assumes we should ignore those changes within districts while reducing overall funds that can be used in the classroom.”).

5. No school district will receive an increase in funding as a result of S.B. 7. *See Ex. B, at attached printout SF15-094*. Every school district eligible for equalization will instead see a net loss in funding. *Id.* Funding to Wichita (USD 259) will be reduced by \$7,754,694. *Id.* Funding to Kansas City (USD 500) will be reduced by \$1,875,916. Funding to Dodge City (USD 443) will be reduced by \$600,973. Funding to Hutchinson (USD 308) will be reduced by \$313,234.

6. S.B. 7 revises the way in which equalization aid will be distributed. *See* S.B. 7. The bill will reduce the funding available to any school district that was eligible for equalization funding. *See* Ex. B, at p. 259, Protest of Senator Hensley; attached printout SF15-094.

7. The block grant system, embodied by S.B. 7, has never been a proposed solution to the unconstitutionality present in the current school finance system. Rather, as Governor Brownback explained, the purpose of the block grants are to allow the Legislature “sufficient time to write a new modern formula,” which will presumably comply with the constitutional requirements imposed by Article 6. *See* Exhibit C, State of the State Address; Ex. B, at p. 260, Explanation of Vote by Senator Masterson (explaining that block grants will be in place “as we develop a [new] formula”). While Governor Brownback refers to this as “a timeout in the school finance wars,” *see* Ex. C, Plaintiffs see it for what it really is: a conscious decision by the State of Kansas to sacrifice the education of Kansas schoolchildren for the foreseeable future. If it were truly a “pause,” the State should at least abide by the maxim, “First, do no harm.”

ARGUMENTS AND AUTHORITIES

Plaintiffs request that this Panel declare S.B. 7 unconstitutional and enjoin the State from enforcing it. At this time, Plaintiffs seek a preliminary injunction enjoining the implementation and enforcement of S.B. 7 until the Panel can consider additional evidence regarding the constitutionality of S.B. 7 at the May 7 hearing. Such an injunction is appropriate because Plaintiffs can prove the following four elements:

- (1) substantial likelihood that the movant will eventually prevail on the merits; (2) a showing that the movant will suffer irreparable injury unless the injunction issues; (3) proof that the threatened injury to the movant outweighs whatever damage the proposed injunction may cause the opposing parties; and (4) a showing that the injunction, if issued, would not be adverse to the public interest.

Brown v. ConocoPhillips Pipeline Co., 47 Kan. App. 2d 26 (2011).

A. There Is Substantial Likelihood That Plaintiffs Will Prevail on the Merits and Establish that S.B. 7 is Unconstitutional

S.B. 7 provides Kansas schoolchildren with neither an equitable education nor an adequate education. As such, it violates both components of Article 6 of the Kansas Constitution. Therefore, there is substantial likelihood that Plaintiffs will prevail on the merits with regard to the constitutionality of S.B. 7.

1. The State has the burden to establish that S.B. 7 is an appropriate remedy for the constitutional inequities identified by the Kansas Supreme Court.

The Kansas Supreme Court has already found that the current school finance scheme is inequitable and unconstitutional. Noting the Panel “correctly ruled,” the Court specifically found that withholding capital outlay equalization payments and prorating the supplemental general state aid payments violated the Court’s equity test by creating unreasonable, wealth-based inequities. *Gannon*, 298 Kan. 1107, 1111-12 (2014). While the State adopted H.B. 2506 as a supposed cure for the inequities, the entirety of the equalization money provided for in H.B. 2506 is not provided to school districts via S.B. 7. Instead, only a portion of the equalization money will actually be distributed to school districts. *See* Ex. B, attached printout SF15-094. Many school districts, including the Plaintiff school districts, will not receive the full benefit of the funding promised to them in H.B. 2506 for fiscal years 2016 and 2017. *Id.*

Because S.B. 7 undoes the equalization provided by H.B. 2506 – which the State purported to adopt for the very purpose of complying with the Kansas Supreme Court’s mandate – this Panel must determine whether S.B. 7 complies with the Supreme Court’s equity test. And, the burden of proof is on the State to show that the Legislature’s actions “resulted in suitable provision for the financing of education as required by Article 6, §6.” *See Montoy v. State of Kansas*, 279 Kan. 817, 821, 825-26 (2005). It does not.

2. S.B. 7 does not comply with the equity test set forth by the Kansas Supreme Court.

As Plaintiffs have previously pointed out, if the State does not fully fund the equalization mechanisms as they existed at the time the Supreme Court entered its Order (*i.e.* – does not fully fund H.B. 2506), it is no longer within the protections of the Supreme Court’s “safe harbor.” Again, the “safe harbor” was only available to the State if it fully funded the equalization mechanisms *as they existed* at that time. S.B. 7 does not fully fund H.B. 2506. Instead, S.B. 7 eradicates H.B. 2506 and once again provides school districts with only a portion of the equalization money to which they are entitled. Therefore, pursuant to the Supreme Court’s mandate, the Panel is *required* to determine whether S.B. 7 meets the equity test set forth in the Court’s opinion (*i.e.* – whether the system allowed school districts reasonably equal access to substantially similar educational opportunity through similar tax effort). And, the burden is on the State to prove that it does.

Plaintiffs contend – and intend to show at the May 7 hearing – that S.B. 7 does not meet the equity test set forth by the Kansas Supreme Court. S.B. 7 decreases funding as calculated by the former formula by prorating the funding downward. But, the former formula had already been found unconstitutional by both the Panel and the Kansas Supreme Court because the State had prorated the funding downward. The State cannot prove that it is now in compliance with the Constitution by *again prorating* the equalization money due to school districts. The State’s most recent action does not comport with the equity test articulated by the Kansas Supreme Court in its mandate. *See* Plaintiffs’ Supplemental Response to Show Cause Order; Plaintiffs’ previously submitted equity exhibits. Therefore, there is a substantial likelihood that Plaintiffs will be able to show that S.B. 7 does not comply with the Supreme Court’s equity test.

3. S.B. 7 will not provide Kansas schoolchildren with an education reasonably calculated to meet or exceed the *Rose* standards.

The Kansas Supreme Court has indicated that the touchstone for determining whether a school finance formula is constitutionally adequate is whether it “is reasonably calculated to have all Kansas public education students meet or exceed the standards set out in *Rose*.” S.B. 7 does not meet that test. Instead, its purpose was to evade judicial review and to prevent educational spending from increasing over at least the next two years. *See* Ex. C (in which Governor Brownback criticizes the formula as “designed to lock in automatic, massive increases in spending unrelated to actual student populations or improved student achievement”). Governor Brownback has publicly blamed the State’s projected shortfall on “increases in K-12 spending since Fiscal Year 2014.” Ex. C. Yet, despite Governor Brownback and the Legislature’s animus to the prior formula, if a new formula is going to be adopted, it must be reasonably calculated to meet the *Rose* standards. A purported interim funding scheme is still a funding scheme that must meet the constitutional requirements. A system that is reasonably calculated to *spend less* does not meet that test. The Panel has twice held that “less funding” does not “equate to equal or more in supporting the outcomes demanded by the K.S.A. 72-1127(c) standards [*i.e.* – the *Rose* factors].” *Gannon* Panel Decision (Dec. 30, 2014), at p. 19. Yet, the State’s response to that Order was to adopt a system that gives school districts *even less* money than they received during FY2014. There is a substantial likelihood that Plaintiffs will be able to show that S.B. 7 does not comply with the Supreme Court’s adequacy test.

And, even if this Panel is not prepared to take evidence as to the adequacy of S.B. 7, the requested relief is still proper. S.B. 7 contains a non-severability clause. *See* S.B. 7, at Sec. 22. Therefore, because Plaintiffs have a substantial likelihood of showing that S.B. 7 does not meet

the equity test, *see supra*, the requested injunction is proper even if the Panel does not determine whether S.B. 7 meets the adequacy test.

B. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm if this Panel does not issue the orders requested by Plaintiffs.

If the Panel does not enjoin S.B. 7, Plaintiffs – and all Kansas school districts – will suffer irreparable harm. Locking in lower funding levels (school districts will receive less money than they would have received under the prior formula and less money than they received last year) will exacerbate those problems that have already been caused by the State’s failure to fully fund education. The Panel has many times pointed out the adverse effect of an unconstitutional funding scheme, stating, for example: “[T]he failure to provide full opportunity for learning experiences in our Kansas K-12 school system in the past due to a shortfall in funding is truly sad, however, a continuation of the status quo would only deepen the reflection of opportunities lost. For past students and future students, ‘all that they can be’ was, is currently, and will be, compromised.” *See* Panel’s January 11, 2013 Order, at p. 189; *id.* at 240 (noting that “constitutional deficiencies identified warrant sound and prompt response” “before such K-12 schooling opportunities are lost or muted”).

Governor Brownback has admitted that this two-year period is – what he calls – “a timeout in the school finance wars.” *See* Ex. C. However, a timeout in providing a constitutional education for Kansas schoolchildren is nothing more than a conscious decision by the State of Kansas to sacrifice the education of Kansas schoolchildren for at least two more years. If the Panel does not enjoin S.B. 7, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm.

C. The orders requested by Plaintiffs are in the best interest of the public.

There is no question that the issues raised in this litigation are of a significant public interest. The Kansas Supreme Court, in its March Order, fully understood that the adoption of

Article 6 of the Kansas Constitution represented the “unmistakable” “intent of the people of Kansas” to include the specific provisions of the Kansas Constitution that are at play in this litigation. *Gannon*, 298 Kan. at 1142. It is the people of Kansas, through the Kansas Constitution, that have demanded that the Legislature fund education to meet the constitutional requirements. Requiring the Legislature to comply with that obligation is in the best interest of the public.

D. The State will not be damaged by the orders requested by Plaintiffs.

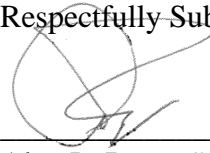
The State will suffer no harm if S.B. 7 is stayed; the requested injunction will merely ensure that the State is complying with the Kansas Constitution. *See e.g. Brady v. National Football League*, 640 F.3d 785, 795 (8th Cir. 2011) (“Moreover, the fact the [defendant] must comply with the law . . . does not constitute irreparable harm — it is the absolute minimum that could be expected of the [defendant].”); *Anderson v. Govt. of Virgin Islands*, 947 F. Supp. 894, 902 (D.V.I. 1996) (“[T]he Court’s modest requirement that the agency comply with well-established legal standards can hardly constitute the infliction of irreparable harm to its operations.”); *Perry v. Judd*, 840 F. Supp.2d 945, 960 (E.D. Va. 2012) (“An injunction enjoining the Commonwealth from enforcing a regulation that the Court has determined is likely to be found unconstitutional cannot qualify as harm.”).

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, for the reasons stated herein, Plaintiffs request that this Panel maintain the status quo and enjoin the State from implanting and enforcing S.B. 7. Plaintiffs also request that, after hearing evidence of S.B. 7’s unconstitutionality at the May 7 hearing, the Panel declare S.B. 7 unconstitutional and permanently enjoin the State from enforcing it.

Dated this 26th day of March, 2015.

Respectfully Submitted,



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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 26th day of March, 2015, a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing was sent by first-class mail to the following:

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Additionally, the above and foregoing was sent by first-class mail to the following:

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Honorable Jack L. Burr
Sherman County District Court
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Alan L. Rupe

Exhibit A

Block-grant bill a model of poor lawmaking

03/17/2015 7:06 PM | Updated:03/18/2015 12:06 AM



The block-grant education bill now bound for Gov. Sam Brownback's desk has been a model of poor lawmaking.

At least it wasn't passed in the middle of the night.

Otherwise, the block-grant education bill now bound for Gov. Sam Brownback's desk has been a model of poor lawmaking:

Crafted out of sight. Unveiled to allow Kansas' 286 school districts just part of one workday and a weekend to try to understand its potential impact before hearings began.

Handled by the money committees rather than the education panels in each chamber. Hurriedly approved by the House Appropriations Committee, which valued the endorsements of a very few anti-tax special-interest groups over the outcry of hundreds of people who actually spend time in Kansas schools.

Engineered so that it could only be amended and fully debated in one chamber and have an up-or-down vote in the other. Altered to help two southeast Kansas districts, ignoring that Wichita and many other districts will see major funding reductions under the bill.

Forced through the House, barely eight days after the bill's introduction, via an extraordinary final-action vote lasting two hours and involving deploying the state plane in an attempt to fetch a "yes" voter. Immediately read into the Senate record, preventing any remorseful representatives from offering a motion Monday to reconsider the House vote.

And finally eased (<http://www.kansas.com/news/politics-government/article14669279.html>) through the Senate, where it could only be the subject of questions rather than amendments – and where opponents were denounced as liars.

"Trickery, trickery, trickery," Rep. Kathy Wolfe Moore, D-Kansas City, called (<http://www.kansas.com/news/politics-government/article13202321.html>) it last week.

Plus, it's unfunded, meaning for all the proponents' talk of "certainty," the plan's promises from now through June 2017 are subject to change if the state's revenue picture remains disastrous. Though there are benefits for some districts, including flexibility in how money is spent, the bill newly lets the state off the hook for districts' changing funding needs, such as for enrollment, demographics or transportation.

Why so much haste, and such disdain for the feedback from school boards, administrators, teachers and parents? What could justify the rush by the governor and lawmakers to throw out the intricate school-finance formula that has tried to meet the needs of K-12 public schoolchildren for 23 years by accounting for the socioeconomic and property-value disparities across the state?

The block-grant bill certainly appears intended to cut off the Kansas courts at the pass, and to make it hard for judges to hold the state accountable for insufficiently funding public schools under a newly defunct formula. Whether that gambit will work is in doubt, though, as the three-judge panel in Shawnee County District Court that has twice said state support for schools is unconstitutionally low said last week it could act to "preserve the status quo."

The whole hurried process inspires no confidence in state leaders' ability or intention to write a fair, adequate school-finance formula over the next two years. Unfortunately, one of the certainties of the block-grant bill is that Brownback will sign it.

For the editorial board, Rhonda Holman

Exhibit B

Journal of the Senate

FORTY-SECOND DAY

SENATE CHAMBER, TOPEKA, KANSAS
Monday, March 16, 2015, 3:30 p.m.

The Senate was called to order by Vice President Jeff King.
Roll was called with 39 senators present.
Senator O'Donnell was excused.
Invocation by Father Don Davidson:

The warming temperatures remind us of new life and new beginnings; the planting and growing of the new crops in the field, and the return of afternoon sports and cook-outs. Help us, Dear Lord, to give thanks for all the seasons and the joy that the changes bring to our hearts. Help us to be good stewards of the good earth you have entrusted to our care, and as it blesses us help us to bless you. In Your holy name. Amen

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Vice President Jeff King.

REFERENCE OF BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills were referred to Committees as indicated:

Assessment and Taxation: **SB 286, SB 287.**
Public Health and Welfare: **SB 285.**
Senate Select Committee on KPERS: **SB 284.**

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under the authority of the President, the Vice President withdrew **HB 2109** from the Committee on **Judiciary**, and referred the bill to the Committee on **Assessment and Taxation**.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Announcing passage of **SB 13.**

CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO CONCUR AND NONCONCUR

Senator Masterson moved the Senate concur in House amendments to **H Sub SB 7.**
H Sub SB 7, AN ACT concerning education; relating to the financing and instruction thereof; making and concerning appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2015, June 30, 2016, and June 30, 2017, for the department of education; creating the classroom learning assuring student success act; amending K.S.A. 12-1677, 12-1775a, 72-1414, 72-6622, 72-6757, 72-8190, 72-8230, 72-8233, 72-8236, 72-8309, 72-8908, 79-2001 and 79-5105 and K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 10-1116a, 12-1770a, 12-1776a, 72-978,

72-1046b, 72-1398, 72-1923, 72-3607, 72-3711, 72-3712, 72-3715, 72-5333b, 72-6434, 72-6460, 72-64b01, 72-64c03, 72-64c05, 72-6624, 72-6625, 72-67,115, 72-7535, 72-8187, 72-8237, 72-8249, 72-8250, 72-8251, 72-8302, 72-8316, 72-8415b, 72-8801, 72-8804, 72-8814, as amended by section 54 of 2015 House Substitute for Senate Bill No. 4, 72-9509, 72-9609, 72-99a02, 74-32,141, 74-4939a, 74-8925, 74-99b43, 75-2319, 79-201x, 79-213 and 79-2925b and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 72-6406, 72-6408, 72-6411, 72-6415, 72-6418, 72-6419, 72-6424, 72-6427, 72-6429, 72-6432, 72-6436, 72-6437, 72-6444, 72-6446 and 72-6447 and K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 46-3401, 46-3402, 72-3716, 72-6405, 72-6407, 72-6409, 72-6410, 72-6412, 72-6413, 72-6414, 72-6414a, 72-6414b, 72-6415b, 72-6416, 72-6417, 72-6420, 72-6421, 72-6423, 72-6425, 72-6426, 72-6428, 72-6430, 72-6431, 72-6433, 72-6433d, 72-6434, as amended by section 38 of this act, 72-6434b, 72-6435, 72-6438, 72-6439, 72-6439a, 72-6441, 72-6441a, 72-6442b, 72-6443, 72-6445a, 72-6448, 72-6449, 72-6450, 72-6451, 72-6452, 72-6453, 72-6455, 72-6456, 72-6457, 72-6458, 72-6460, as amended by section 39 of this act, 72-6461, 72-8801a, 72-8814, as amended by section 63 of this act, 72-8814b, 72-8815 and 79-213f.

Upon the showing of five hands, a Call of the Senate was requested.

On roll call, the vote was: Yeas 25; Nays 14; Present and Passing 0; Absent or Not Voting 1.

Yeas: Abrams, Arpke, Baumgardner, Bruce, Denning, Donovan, Fitzgerald, Holmes, King, Knox, LaTurner, Lynn, Masterson, Melcher, Olson, Ostmeier, Petersen, Pilcher-Cook, Powell, Pyle, Smith, Tyson, Wagle, Wilborn, Wolf.

Nays: Bowers, Faust-Goudeau, Francisco, Haley, Hawk, Hensley, Holland, Kelly, Kerschen, Longbine, Love, McGinn, Pettey, Schmidt.

Absent or Not Voting: O'Donnell.

The Senate concurred.

The Call of the Senate was lifted.

PROTEST

*Protest of Senator Hensley against House Sub. for Senate Bill No. 7
March 16, 2015*

Madam President: I hereby exercise my right under Article 2, Section 10, of the Kansas Constitution to protest **House Substitute for Senate Bill No. 7**.

The funding in this bill for the current school year is based on a funding level that has already been found to be unconstitutionally low. The operational funding for school districts is cut even further (0.4%) for 2016 and 2017.

The current school finance formula, when fully funded, has been found to ensure adequacy and equity as required by the Kansas Constitution.

This bill completely removes the weighting components that ensure that Kansas' disadvantaged students, specifically African-Americans, Latino-Americans, and other English Language Learners and foreign-born students and students living in poverty receive the same educational opportunities as non-minority and domestic-born students. These weightings evolved over several years based on expert testimony and in response to prior Kansas Supreme Court decisions and were based on the costs needed to educate different students.

Governor Brownback has specifically stated that the purpose of the block grant mechanism is to ensure that the state is not “held hostage” by changing demographics and increases in the number of students.

Such a statement indicates that this legislation, if enacted into law, will have been enacted for the purpose of eliminating the protections found in the current school finance formula that ensured African-Americans, Latino-Americans, children in poverty and English Language Learners (the members of those “changing demographics”) had equal educational opportunities as non-minority and domestic-born students.

The changes to the calculations for equalization deliberately prorate the level of equity that the State committed to restore through passage of 2014 **Senate Substitute for House Bill 2506**. The State represented to the Court that the funding of **Senate Substitute for House Bill 2506** was secure and we have now done exactly what the Court told us we could not do.

Thus, the passage of this block grant bill represents an intentional refusal to comply with the Supreme Court’s order and renders the representations made by the State to the *Gannon* trial panel patently false.

Governor Brownback has also said that "This cycle of school finance litigation must end." This block grant bill represents the Governor's unconstitutional, intentional, and futile attempt to evade the clear directives of the Supreme Court and the trial panel.

In sum, by passing this bill, we are all standing witness to the unconstitutional disassembling of public education in the State of Kansas.

The attached printout SF15-094 shows the bill’s effect on current school district budgets. It creates losses in funding only for districts eligible for equalization funding. This is not in any way constitutional or acceptable for the school children of Kansas.

—ANTHONY HENSLEY

Joined: Oletha Faust-Goudeau, Marci Francisco, Tom Hawk, Laura Kelly

* Copies of SF 15-094 are on file in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and are available for review at any time.

EXPLANATION OF VOTE

Mr. Vice President: I vote “No” on the motion to concur with **H Sub SB 7**. I believe that this new funding mechanism will create an unfair finance formula for all students, especially for those who are minorities and low income.—OLETHA FAUST-GOUDAU

Mr. Vice President: The Senate should be discussing how to appropriate school funding, after all, K-12 funding is 53% of our annual state general fund budget. But concurring with changes made to **H Sub SB 7** in the House provides for very little discussion. Our current school finance formula takes into account changes in enrollment and other weightings. This bill assumes we should ignore those changes within districts while reducing overall funds that can be used in the classroom. Under the block grant what a district received in 2014-15 determines much of what that district will receive for the next two years. Concerns that some equalization aid is going to “wealthy” districts are ignored; the basis for determining that aid does not change although all of those districts will receive it at differing lower percentages. I agree we need changes in virtual school funding, however this proposal provides more funding per FTE for part-time students and students over the age of 18 in 2015-16 than for the full-time students

for whom the program was designed. I am concerned this bill puts the interest of some members of the legislature to have predictability in the state budget ahead of our responsibility to provide the funding to educate Kansas pupils. I vote "No" on the motion to concur. —MARC FRANCISCO

Senators Hawk, Hensley and Pettey request the record to show they concur with the "Explanation of Vote" offered by Senator Francisco on **H Sub SB 7**.

Mr. Vice President: What a sad day for Kansas. Today the Kansas Legislature has chosen to abandon the current school finance formula, a bi-partisan legislative achievement that has withstood the constitutional test of time for well over 20 years, in its efforts to pay for Governor Brownback's financially devastating and unsustainable tax policies. This legislation has nothing to do with adequately and equitably educating Kansas kids but has everything to do with the pure politics of those who continue to put the desires of the well-heeled special interests ahead of the educational needs of our children. But while Charles and David Koch may have won this particular battle, Mr. Vice President, Kansas families can at least take some small measure of comfort in knowing that our Kansas courts, as yet uncorrupted by the supply side ideology cancer that has metastasized throughout Kansas' executive and legislative branches of government, are keeping a watchful eye on this legislature's actions. Sadly, it is now up to them to constitutionally protect the educational rights of those whose voices continue to be ignored in our state capitol building. I vote "No" on **H Sub SB 7**.—TOM HOLLAND

Mr. Vice President: While I support the concept that the state's school finance formula needs to be studied, I cannot support the vehicle being used to allow the study. The block grant proposal, as proposed by the Governor, was to hold school districts harmless while a new formula was being developed. **H Sub SB 7** does not hold the school districts I represent harmless. This bill reduces funding, eliminates the 2nd count for military districts and offers no certainty as to what future formulas might look like for our schools. I offer my support in developing a new funding formula, but must vote "No" on **H Sub SB 7**.—JEFF LONGBINE

Mr Vice President: I vote "Yes" on **H Sub SB 7**. The formula was flawed from the beginning and after 25 years of incrementalism has collapsed under its own weight. The block grant will provide adequate financing over the next two years as we develop a formula to thrive in the modern education environment. The new formula should reward good outcomes and good teachers with less emphasis on structures. Transparent financing and measureable outcomes are main goals of the modern education environment. In 1991 we spent \$1.1 billion on K-12 Education. Today we are spending over \$4.1 billion. Education is important for the quality of life our citizens enjoy. It is the pillar that creates prosperity across our state. We will not waiver on our quest to create a modern educational finance formula that meets expectations. We must and will be successful in writing a new formula which works for everyone; students, teachers, parents, and the tax payers.—TY MASTERSON

Senators Abrams and Denning request the record to show they concur with the "Explanation of Vote" offered by Senator Masterson on **H Sub SB 7**.

On motion of Senator Bruce, the Senate adjourned until 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, March 17, 2015.

MARCH 16, 2015

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ROSE MARIE GLATT, CHARLENE BAILEY, CINDY SHEPARD, *Journal Clerks*.
COREY CARNAHAN, *Secretary of the Senate*.



3/11/2015			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12	Col 13	Col 14	Col 15	Col 16
				Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083		SF15-090	SF15-090
			2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.			
			General	General	LOB	Capital Outlay	KPERS	Total	Gen. State Aid	Virtual	Proposed	2014-15	Special Wtgs	2014-15 Est.	Estimated	Net gain/loss	Cut to	Cut to
USD #	County	District Name	Adjusted FTE Enroll.	State Aid \$3,852	State Aid	State Aid	State Aid	(Cols 2 thru 5)	(excl Spec Wtgs)	State Aid	Cap Outlay	Proposed	Budget Authority (COL, Decl, Ancil)	KPERS	Total	(col 13-col 6)	(Col 10-Col 3)	Cap. Outlay
101	Neosho	Erie-Galesburg	528.5	3,778,772	692,472	0	307,346	4,778,590	3,750,267	28,505	0	637,053	0	307,346	4,773,171	-55,419	-55,419	0
102	Gray	Cimmaron-Ensign	642.7	4,254,903	660,158	51,440	427,429	5,393,930	4,219,850	35,053	25,158	607,394	0	427,429	5,314,884	-79,046	-52,764	-26,282
103	Cheyenne	Cheylin	137.0	1,319,658	0	0	111,321	1,430,979	1,319,658	0	0	0	0	111,321	1,430,979	0	0	0
105	Rawlins	Rawlins County	323.5	2,340,638	286,946	27,626	240,658	2,895,868	2,340,638	0	0	235,275	0	240,638	2,816,571	-79,297	-51,671	-27,626
106	Ness	Western Plains	131.7	1,143,724	0	0	121,985	1,265,709	1,143,724	0	0	0	0	121,985	1,265,709	0	0	0
107	Jewell	Rock Hills	287.3	2,178,691	29,540	0	210,354	2,418,585	2,178,691	0	0	21,272	0	210,354	2,410,317	-8,268	-8,268	0
108	Washington	Washington Co. Schools	349.5	2,405,189	256,443	6,055	216,656	2,400,952	2,400,952	4,237	0	184,639	0	216,656	2,606,484	-77,859	-71,804	-6,055
109	Republic	Republic County	466.5	3,206,405	332,918	16,614	267,475	3,823,412	3,190,997	15,408	0	239,728	0	267,475	3,713,608	-109,804	-93,190	-16,614
110	Phillips	Thunder Ridge Schools	227.0	1,900,962	312,318	0	156,815	1,468,211	1,900,962	0	9,701	256,101	0	146,821	2,313,585	-76,931	-56,217	-20,714
111	Doniphan	Doniphan West Schools	324.0	2,406,730	0	0	267,050	2,673,780	2,406,730	0	0	0	0	267,050	2,673,780	0	0	0
112	Ellsworth	Central Plains	458.4	4,998,036	0	0	405,555	5,403,591	4,762,679	235,357	0	0	0	405,555	5,403,591	0	0	0
113	Nemaha	Prairie Hills	1,092.5	7,634,575	851,939	77,565	736,622	9,300,701	7,634,575	0	0	698,590	0	736,622	9,069,787	-230,914	-153,349	-77,565
114	Doniphan	Riverside	652.8	4,955,823	825,528	0	432,130	6,213,481	4,955,823	0	0	784,362	0	432,130	6,172,315	-41,166	-41,166	0
115	Nemaha	Nemaha Central	563.5	4,507,363	21,500	0	485,337	5,014,200	4,507,363	0	0	15,480	0	485,337	5,008,180	-6,020	-6,020	0
200	Greeley	Greeley County Schools	244.4	1,961,430	0	0	161,310	2,122,740	1,961,430	0	0	0	0	161,310	2,122,740	0	0	0
202	Wyandotte	Turner-Kansas City	3,985.8	23,288,772	6,750,349	572,759	2,540,846	33,152,726	23,288,772	0	435,965	6,547,839	0	2,540,846	32,813,422	-339,304	-202,510	-136,794
203	Wyandotte	Piper-Kansas City	1,893.0	8,814,856	985,998	63,678	898,105	10,762,637	8,798,678	16,178	0	710,014	0	898,105	10,422,975	-339,662	-275,984	-63,678
204	Wyandotte	Bonner Springs	2,526.1	13,099,293	2,448,582	363,953	1,304,626	17,216,454	13,099,293	0	179,451	2,550,420	0	1,304,626	17,133,790	-82,664	-101,838	-184,502
205	Butler	Bluestem	509.0	3,650,926	596,699	63,506	283,452	4,594,583	3,650,926	0	22,078	489,213	0	283,452	4,445,669	-148,914	-107,486	-41,428
206	Butler	Remington-Whitewater	496.6	3,439,222	393,030	21,653	354,418	4,208,323	3,378,360	60,862	0	326,945	0	354,418	4,120,585	-87,738	-66,085	-21,653
207	Leavenworth	Ft Leavenworth	1,927.6	3,737,045	3,431,609	7,805	1,054,610	8,231,069	3,737,045	0	6,553	3,328,661	0	1,054,610	8,126,869	-104,200	-102,948	-1,252
208	Trego	Wakeeny	375.0	2,383,677	0	0	248,706	2,632,383	2,383,677	0	0	0	0	248,706	2,632,383	0	0	0
209	Stevens	Moscow Public Schools	190.7	1,573,232	0	0	166,463	1,739,695	1,573,232	0	0	0	0	166,463	1,739,695	0	0	0
210	Stevens	Hugoton Public Schools	1,052.8	6,784,142	0	0	720,836	7,504,978	6,761,800	22,342	0	0	0	720,836	7,504,978	0	0	0
211	Norton	Norton Community Schools	697.0	4,280,728	860,952	77,546	441,569	5,660,795	4,280,728	0	41,262	792,048	0	441,569	5,555,607	-105,188	-68,904	-36,284
212	Norton	Northern Valley	170.0	1,462,549	199,693	17,823	144,003	1,824,068	1,462,549	0	0	164,428	0	144,003	1,770,980	-53,088	-35,265	-17,823
214	Grant	Ulysses	1,705.0	9,728,595	0	0	969,057	10,697,652	9,665,422	63,173	0	0	0	969,057	10,697,652	0	0	0
215	Kearny	Lakin	642.1	4,293,043	0	0	406,071	4,699,114	4,293,043	0	0	0	0	406,071	4,699,114	0	0	0
216	Kearny	Deerfield	236.5	1,917,190	0	0	237,069	2,154,259	1,917,190	0	0	0	0	237,069	2,154,259	0	0	0
217	Morton	Rolla	183.6	1,559,289	0	0	158,424	1,717,713	1,555,052	4,237	0	0	0	158,424	1,717,713	0	0	0
218	Morton	Elkhart	503.1	5,334,282	656,047	86,038	433,373	6,509,740	3,274,232	2,060,050	46,363	603,563	0	433,373	6,417,581	-92,159	-52,484	-39,675
219	Clark	Minneola	250.8	1,861,341	116,581	0	173,407	2,151,329	1,861,341	0	0	83,939	0	173,407	2,118,687	-32,642	-32,642	0
220	Clark	Ashland	196.9	1,559,637	0	0	165,717	1,725,354	1,559,637	0	0	0	0	165,717	1,725,354	0	0	0
223	Washington	Barnes	374.8	2,513,815	244,084	8,550	254,346	3,020,795	2,509,578	4,237	0	175,740	0	254,346	2,943,901	-76,894	-68,344	-8,550
224	Washington	Clifton-Clyde	320.0	2,187,166	232,594	0	208,031	2,627,791	2,187,166	0	0	167,467	0	208,031	2,562,664	-65,127	-65,127	0
225	Meade	Fowler	160.0	1,372,082	122,579	0	130,554	1,625,215	1,372,082	0	0	88,257	0	130,554	1,590,893	-34,322	-34,322	0
226	Meade	Meade	409.6	2,647,094	0	0	288,840	2,935,934	2,647,094	0	0	0	0	288,840	2,935,934	0	0	0
227	Hodgeman	Hodgeman County Schools	296.8	1,878,913	0	0	180,378	2,059,291	1,878,913	0	0	0	0	180,378	2,059,291	0	0	0
229	Johnson	Blue Valley	21,387.3	108,657,601	3,333,822	0	15,309,018	127,300,441	91,903,327	0	0	2,400,352	16,754,274	15,309,018	126,366,971	-933,470	-933,470	0
230	Johnson	Spring Hill	2,378.5	16,148,354	3,162,364	0	1,681,771	20,992,489	11,570,638	3,068,888	0	3,004,246	1,508,828	1,681,771	20,834,371	-158,118	-158,118	0
231	Johnson	Gardner Edgerton	5,366.1	25,752,546	6,554,434	750,134	3,298,758	36,355,872	25,752,546	0	520,678	6,849,383	0	3,298,758	36,421,365	65,493	294,949	-229,456
232	Johnson	De Soto	6,755.6	32,163,044	7,126,755	1,153,512	3,954,368	44,397,679	30,206,228	0	657,301	6,556,614	1,956,816	3,954,368	43,331,327	-1,066,352	-570,141	-496,211
233	Johnson	Olathe	27,682.8	143,789,446	30,479,728	4,289,517	19,439,425	197,998,116	128,480,442	0	2,170,433	28,041,350	19,309,004	19,439,425	193,440,654	-4,557,462	-2,438,378	-2,119,084
234	Bourbon	Fort Scott	1,834.2	9,900,883	2,494,524	253,522	1,207,985	13,916,914	9,960,883	0	180,101	2,419,688	0	1,207,985	13,768,657	-148,257	-74,836	-73,421
235	Bourbon	Uniontown	435.0	3,219,420	906,914	0	303,687	4,430,021	3,219,420	0	0	879,706	0	303,687	4,402,813	-27,208	-27,208	0
237	Smith	Smith Center	383.3	2,689,843	478,333	48,031	252,828	3,469,035	2,649,782	40,061	13,719	392,262	0	252,828	3,348,652	-120,383	-86,071	-34,312
239	Ottawa	North Ottawa County	618.3	3,870,490	916,700	50,626	391,746	5,229,562	3,862,401	8,089	29,624	843,364	0	391,746	5,135,224	-94,338	-73,336	-21,002
240	Ottawa	Twin Valley	579.5	3,719,874	933,542	77,291	343,847	5,074,554	3,657,472	62,402	49,108	886,865	0	343,847	4,999,694	-74,860	-46,677	-28,183
241	Wallace	Wallace County Schools	190.0	1,481,479	0	0	159,756	1,641,235	1,481,479	0	0	0	0	159,756	1,641,235	0	0	0
242	Wallace	Weskan	96.0	840,506	23,661	0	76,111	940,278	840,506	0	0	18,740	0	76,111	935,357	-4,921	-4,921	0
243	Coffey	Lebo-Waverly	491.0	3,110,439	688,050	40,324	335,662	4,174,475	3,110,439	0	23,752	633,006	0	335,662	4,102,859	-71,616	-55,044	-16,572
244	Coffey	Burlington	821.0	4,820,694	0	0	714,619	5,535,313	4,820,694	0	0	0	0	714,619	5,535,313	0	0	0
245	Coffey	LeRoy-Gridley	214.1	1,724,540	0	0	170,156	1,894,696	1,724,540	0	0	0	0	170,156	1,894,696	0	0	0
246	Crawford	Northeast	486.5	3,501,853	970,964	0	331,809	4,804,626	3,501,853	0	0	941,835	0	331,809	4,775,497	-29,129	-29,129	0
247	Crawford	Cherokee	620.0	4,239,126	1,018,404	111,086	463,257	5,831,873	4,239,126	0	74,996	967,453	0	463,257	5,744,832	-87,041	-50,951	-36,090
248	Crawford	Girard	989.3	5,905,501	1,657,389	79,573	559,054	8,201,517	5,905,501	0	58,359	1,607,667	0	559,051	8,130,581	-97,936	-49,722	-21,214
249	Crawford	Frontenac Public Schools	888.5	5,143,795	1,568,828	63,967	480,026	7,256,616	5,143,795	0	48,185	1,521,763	0	480,026	7,193,769	-62,847	-47,065	-15,782
250	Crawford	Pittsburg	2,881.0	15,983,489	3,681,357	235,106	1,											

3/11/2015			Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12	Col 13	Col 14	Col 15	Col 16
				Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.			
			2014-15 Est.	General	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	Gen. State Aid	2014-15 Est.	Proposed	2014-15	Special Wtgs	2014-15 Est.	Estimated	Net gain/loss	Cut to	Cut to
USD #	County	District Name	Adjusted FTE Enroll.	State Aid \$3,852	LOB State Aid	Capital Outlay State Aid	KPERS State Aid	Total (Cols 2 thru 5)	(excl Spec Wtgs) (excl Virtual)	Virtual State Aid	Cap Outlay State Aid	Proposed LOB Aid	Budget Authority (COL, Decl, Ancil)	KPERS State Aid	Total (Cols 7 thru 12)	(col 13-col 6)	(Col 10-Col 3)	Cap. Outlay (Col 9-Col 4)
268	Sedgwick	Cheney	761.1	4,435,578	1,161,439	124,915	474,179	6,196,111	4,435,578	0	88,866	1,126,595	0	474,179	6,125,218	-70,893	-34,844	-36,049
269	Rooks	Palco	127.0	1,056,185	0	0	95,945	1,152,130	1,037,695	18,490	0	0	0	95,945	1,152,130	0	0	0
270	Rooks	Plainville	370.2	2,283,162	0	0	231,774	2,514,936	2,283,162	0	0	0	0	231,774	2,514,936	0	0	0
271	Rooks	Stockton	293.6	2,049,697	112,670	0	172,551	2,334,918	2,049,697	0	0	81,122	0	172,551	2,303,370	-31,548	-31,548	0
272	Mitchell	Waconda	307.4	2,156,516	239,101	14,199	194,611	2,604,427	2,156,516	0	0	196,063	0	194,611	2,547,190	-57,237	-43,038	-14,199
273	Mitchell	Beloit	770.0	4,567,182	765,696	93,352	844,228	6,270,458	4,551,004	16,178	31,397	627,863	0	844,228	6,070,670	-199,788	-137,833	-61,955
274	Logan	Oakley	370.0	2,426,844	0	0	270,383	2,697,227	2,426,844	0	0	0	0	270,383	2,697,227	0	0	0
275	Logan	Triplains	81.3	721,509	0	0	63,830	785,339	721,509	0	0	0	0	63,830	785,339	0	0	0
281	Graham	Graham County	366.1	2,532,178	0	0	235,181	2,767,359	2,430,485	101,693	0	0	0	235,181	2,767,359	0	0	0
282	Elk	West Elk	320.8	2,460,658	482,821	22,091	373,879	3,339,449	2,460,658	0	10,161	444,195	0	373,879	3,288,893	-50,556	-38,626	-11,930
283	Elk	Elk Valley	144.7	1,380,172	188,773	0	81,032	1,649,977	1,380,172	0	0	154,802	0	81,032	1,616,006	-33,971	-33,971	0
284	Chase	Chase County	364.5	2,516,897	6,382	0	244,030	2,767,309	2,516,897	0	0	4,595	0	244,030	2,765,522	-1,787	-1,787	0
285	Chautauqua	Cedar Vale	165.2	1,421,044	197,980	0	106,812	1,725,836	1,421,044	0	0	182,126	0	106,812	1,709,982	-15,854	-15,854	0
286	Chautauqua	Chautauqua Co Community	358.7	2,608,264	459,436	5,988	224,098	3,297,786	2,608,264	0	2,539	0	0	224,098	3,257,581	-40,205	-36,756	-3,449
287	Franklin	West Franklin	582.0	4,033,044	728,863	76,954	390,391	5,229,252	4,033,044	0	30,616	597,668	0	390,391	5,051,719	-177,533	-131,195	-46,338
288	Franklin	Central Heights	560.0	4,126,373	997,177	0	328,126	5,451,676	4,126,373	0	0	947,318	0	328,126	5,401,817	-49,859	-49,859	0
289	Franklin	Wellsville	767.8	4,560,383	875,355	115,401	466,870	6,018,009	4,552,294	8,089	57,436	805,326	0	466,870	5,890,015	-127,994	-70,029	-57,965
290	Franklin	Ottawa	2,394.0	12,904,102	2,963,209	393,446	1,626,606	17,887,363	12,855,567	48,535	253,648	2,814,661	0	1,626,606	17,599,017	-288,346	-148,548	-139,798
291	Gove	Grinnell Public Schools	90.0	789,249	0	0	64,533	853,782	789,249	0	0	0	0	64,533	853,782	0	0	0
292	Gove	Wheatland	106.5	984,956	0	0	94,303	1,079,259	984,956	0	0	0	0	94,303	1,079,259	0	0	0
293	Gove	Quinter Public Schools	288.5	1,909,533	248,960	17,020	190,269	2,365,782	1,909,533	0	0	204,120	0	190,269	2,303,922	-61,860	-44,840	-17,020
294	Decatur	Oberlin	344.5	2,292,325	68,994	0	274,975	2,636,294	2,292,325	0	0	49,676	0	274,975	2,616,976	-19,318	-19,318	0
297	Cheyenne	St Francis Comm Sch	284.0	1,937,339	130,209	0	188,219	2,255,767	1,937,339	0	0	93,751	0	188,219	2,219,309	-36,458	-36,458	0
298	Lincoln	Lincoln	347.0	2,467,122	411,438	41,976	241,496	3,162,032	2,467,122	0	13,456	337,342	0	241,496	3,059,416	-102,616	-74,096	-28,520
299	Lincoln	Sylvan Grove	221.3	1,843,567	99,880	0	142,254	2,085,701	1,843,567	0	0	71,902	0	142,254	2,057,723	-27,978	-27,978	0
300	Comanche	Comanche County	324.5	2,126,571	0	0	168,808	2,295,379	2,126,571	0	0	0	0	168,808	2,295,379	0	0	0
303	Ness	Ness City	299.2	1,890,734	0	0	173,248	2,063,982	1,890,734	0	0	0	0	173,248	2,063,982	0	0	0
305	Saline	Salina	6,952.2	37,166,022	7,002,313	757,086	6,129,471	51,054,892	36,949,154	216,868	367,837	6,441,141	0	6,129,471	50,104,471	-950,421	-561,172	-389,249
306	Saline	Southeast Of Saline	720.2	4,364,566	352,511	0	437,896	5,154,973	4,343,765	20,801	0	253,808	0	437,896	5,056,270	-98,703	-98,703	0
307	Saline	El-Saline	489.2	3,147,655	793,662	42,242	264,699	4,248,258	3,116,839	30,816	29,254	769,852	0	264,699	4,211,460	-36,798	-23,810	-12,988
308	Reno	Hutchinson Public Schools	4,880.5	26,118,016	6,456,000	410,309	3,141,070	36,125,395	26,052,917	65,099	290,082	6,262,993	0	3,141,070	35,812,161	-313,234	-193,007	-120,227
309	Reno	Nickerson	1,112.0	6,808,221	1,308,312	81,445	729,857	8,927,835	6,808,221	0	41,018	1,203,700	0	729,857	8,782,796	-145,039	-104,612	-40,427
310	Reno	Fairfield	274.5	2,316,135	0	0	243,491	2,559,626	2,316,135	0	0	0	0	243,491	2,559,626	0	0	0
311	Reno	Pretty Prairie	275.3	1,944,875	377,353	43,014	185,745	2,550,987	1,944,875	0	0	22,903	347,165	185,745	2,500,688	-50,299	-30,188	-20,111
312	Reno	Haven Public Schools	862.5	5,600,504	953,095	112,794	573,372	7,239,765	5,384,022	216,482	32,294	781,571	0	573,372	6,987,741	-252,024	-171,524	-80,500
313	Reno	Buhler	2,137.6	11,145,377	1,918,640	280,101	1,101,058	14,445,176	11,145,377	0	98,168	1,573,285	0	1,101,058	13,917,888	-527,288	-345,355	-181,933
314	Thomas	Brewster	111.0	923,324	0	0	72,321	995,645	923,324	0	0	0	0	72,321	995,645	0	0	0
315	Thomas	Colby Public Schools	918.0	5,345,035	736,432	82,734	503,601	6,667,802	5,316,530	28,505	0	603,875	0	503,601	6,452,511	-215,291	-132,557	-82,734
316	Thomas	Golden Plains	190.4	1,601,820	288,893	0	142,057	2,032,770	1,601,820	0	0	265,768	0	142,057	2,009,645	-23,125	-23,125	0
320	Pottawatomie	Wamego	1,495.8	7,234,826	1,742,560	123,290	1,199,049	10,299,725	7,234,826	0	77,043	1,655,432	0	1,199,049	10,166,350	-133,375	-87,128	-46,247
321	Pottawatomie	Kaw Valley	1,127.0	6,306,494	0	0	826,456	7,132,950	6,306,494	0	0	0	0	826,456	7,132,950	0	0	0
322	Pottawatomie	Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	309.7	2,143,252	372,693	21,938	190,320	2,728,203	2,143,252	0	9,930	342,878	0	190,320	2,686,380	-41,823	-29,815	-12,008
323	Pottawatomie	Rock Creek	901.3	5,534,167	1,110,461	0	475,685	7,120,313	5,534,167	0	0	1,054,843	0	475,685	7,064,695	-55,618	-55,618	0
325	Phillips	Phillipsburg	590.5	3,712,172	892,407	61,763	340,769	5,007,111	3,712,172	0	40,461	847,874	0	340,769	4,941,276	-65,835	-44,533	-21,302
326	Phillips	Logan	172.0	1,419,462	64,848	0	127,454	1,611,764	1,419,462	0	0	46,690	0	127,454	1,593,606	-18,158	-18,158	0
327	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	592.0	3,798,154	645,189	50,822	380,394	4,874,559	3,798,154	0	20,850	529,019	0	380,394	4,728,417	-146,142	-116,170	-29,972
329	Wabaunsee	Mill Creek Valley	471.5	3,160,181	411,193	28,309	327,429	3,927,112	3,160,181	0	0	337,178	0	327,429	3,824,788	-102,324	-74,015	-28,309
330	Wabaunsee	Mission Valley	474.1	3,266,496	497,131	46,951	377,430	4,188,008	3,266,496	0	5,565	407,647	0	377,430	4,057,138	-130,870	-89,484	-41,386
331	Kingman	Kingman - Norwich	938.3	5,720,266	907,391	89,755	536,027	7,253,439	5,687,909	32,357	19,883	822,773	0	536,027	7,098,949	-154,490	-84,618	-69,872
332	Kingman	Cunningham	161.1	1,324,318	0	0	153,243	1,477,561	1,324,318	0	0	0	0	153,243	1,477,561	0	0	0
333	Cloud	Concordia	1,015.5	5,853,449	1,396,805	168,440	869,487	8,288,181	5,833,033	20,416	119,181	1,326,965	0	869,487	8,169,082	-119,099	-69,840	-49,259
334	Cloud	Southern Cloud	229.6	1,920,330	170,718	3,368	214,697	2,309,113	1,786,666	133,664	0	122,917	0	214,697	2,257,944	-51,169	-47,801	-3,368
335	Jackson	North Jackson	388.0	2,683,669	644,140	57,066	214,642	3,599,517	2,683,669	0	39,135	611,933	0	214,642	3,549,379	-50,138	-32,207	-17,931
336	Jackson	Holton	1,151.4	6,439,774	1,759,324	185,803	1,085,487	9,470,388	6,439,774	0	135,612	1,706,722	0	1,085,487	9,367,595	-102,793	-52,602	-50,191
337	Jackson	Royal Valley	917.4	5,408,248	1,679,783	138,877	615,996	7,842,904	5,408,248	0	104,194	1,629,452	0	615,996	7,757,890	-85,014	-50,331	-34,683
338	Jefferson	Valley Falls	394.5	2,612,426	693,522	65,537	243,383	3,614,868	2,612,426	0	46,268	672,716	0	243,383	3,574,793	-40,075	-20,806	-19,269
339	Jefferson	Jefferson County North	436.0	2,828,098	787,966	53,441	273,748	3,943,253	2,828,098	0	38,017	764,327	0	273,748	3,904,190	-39,063	-23,639	-15,424
340	Jefferson	Jefferson West	854.8	4,968,323	1,264,984	139,559	443,700	6,816,866	4,968,323	0	95,342	1,201,735	0	443,700	6,709,100			

	3/11/2015		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12	Col 13	Col 14	Col 15	Col 16
				Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083		SF15-090	SF15-090
			2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.			
			General	General	LOB	Capital Outlay	KPERS	Total	Gen. State Aid	2014-15 Est.	Proposed	2014-15	Special Wtgs	2014-15 Est.	Estimated	Net gain/loss	Cut to	Cut to
USD #	County	District Name	Adjusted FTE Enroll.	State Aid \$3,852	State Aid	State Aid	State Aid	(Cols 2 thru 5)	(excl Spec Wtgs) (excl Virtual)	Virtual	Cap Outlay State Aid	Proposed LOB Aid	Budget Authority (COL, Decl, Ancil)	KPERS State Aid	Total (Cols 7 thru 12)	(col 13-col 6)	(Col 10-Col 3)	Cap. Outlay (Col 9-Col 4)
359	Sumner	Argonia Public Schools	165.9	1,348,402	129,853	2,881	125,369	1,606,505	1,348,402	0	0	93,477	0	125,369	1,567,248	-39,257	-36,376	-2,881
360	Sumner	Caldwell	247.0	1,824,692	349,683	42,875	158,999	2,376,249	1,824,692	0	24,257	0	2014-15 Est.	158,999	2,329,657	-46,592	-27,974	-18,618
361	Harper	Anthony-Harper	849.8	5,628,398	110,640	0	511,805	6,250,843	5,628,398	0	0	79,648	0	511,805	6,219,851	-30,992	-30,992	0
362	Linn	Prairie View	909.3	5,767,600	0	0	757,238	6,524,838	5,753,348	14,252	0	0	0	757,238	6,524,838	0	0	0
363	Finney	Holcomb	949.3	5,884,700	0	0	614,854	6,499,554	5,869,292	15,408	0	0	0	614,854	6,499,554	0	0	0
364	Marshall	Marysville	707.3	4,411,560	239,095	0	611,729	5,262,384	4,411,560	0	0	189,363	0	611,729	5,212,652	-49,732	-49,732	0
365	Anderson	Garnett	1,070.6	6,253,337	1,210,924	139,053	634,009	8,237,323	6,253,337	0	67,810	0	634,009	8,069,206	-168,117	-96,874	-71,243	
366	Woodson	Woodson	442.5	3,113,101	520,849	48,223	297,204	3,979,377	3,113,101	0	15,314	469,805	0	297,204	3,895,424	-83,953	-51,044	-32,909
367	Miami	Oswatomie	1,171.0	7,206,707	2,022,399	184,370	695,390	10,108,866	7,206,707	0	134,235	1,961,483	0	695,390	9,997,815	-111,051	-60,916	-50,135
368	Miami	Paola	1,934.4	9,541,184	1,698,950	257,232	2,091,719	13,589,085	9,541,184	0	92,958	1,534,839	0	2,091,719	13,260,700	-328,385	-164,111	-164,274
369	Harvey	Burrton	238.5	1,827,356	204,460	11,473	190,697	2,233,986	1,827,356	0	0	167,657	0	190,697	2,185,710	-48,276	-36,803	-11,473
371	Gray	Montezuma	241.5	1,840,021	247,497	15,005	164,587	2,267,110	1,840,021	0	1,766	202,916	0	164,587	2,209,290	-57,820	-44,581	-13,239
372	Shawnee	Silver Lake	693.2	4,049,608	994,593	117,562	461,531	5,623,294	4,049,608	0	80,881	944,719	0	461,531	5,536,739	-86,555	-49,874	-36,681
373	Harvey	Newton	3,373.4	17,454,170	4,373,703	586,382	2,465,820	24,880,075	17,221,509	232,661	413,015	4,257,966	0	2,465,820	24,590,971	-289,104	-115,737	-173,367
374	Haskell	Sublette	483.9	3,614,313	0	0	377,068	3,991,381	3,596,979	17,334	0	0	0	377,068	3,991,381	0	0	0
375	Butler	Circle	1,855.2	8,995,336	662,263	0	1,138,177	10,796,316	8,882,858	112,478	0	476,830	0	1,138,177	10,610,883	-185,433	-185,433	0
376	Rice	Sterling	520.4	3,295,386	760,010	77,369	337,509	4,470,274	3,295,386	0	47,471	722,073	0	337,509	4,402,439	-67,835	-37,937	-29,898
377	Atchison	Atchison Co Comm Schools	590.4	4,063,860	564,237	26,420	367,046	5,021,563	4,063,860	0	0	462,674	0	367,046	4,893,580	-127,983	-101,563	-26,420
378	Riley	Riley County	685.8	4,197,907	850,883	111,784	352,818	5,113,392	4,197,907	0	60,962	782,759	0	352,818	5,394,446	-118,946	-68,124	-50,822
379	Clay	Clay Center	1,346.3	7,229,017	1,532,942	153,447	1,066,380	9,981,786	7,190,497	38,520	93,664	1,410,307	0	1,066,380	9,799,368	-182,418	-122,635	-59,783
380	Marshall	Vermillion	524.5	3,430,514	698,780	92,747	328,430	4,550,471	3,430,514	0	54,206	642,878	0	328,430	4,456,028	-94,443	-55,902	-38,541
381	Ford	Spearville	340.8	2,273,450	391,797	0	197,174	2,862,421	2,273,450	0	0	360,453	0	197,174	2,831,077	-31,344	-31,344	0
382	Pratt	Pratt	1,173.2	6,436,692	1,071,097	92,193	656,328	8,256,310	6,436,692	0	30,939	878,299	0	656,328	8,002,258	-254,052	-192,798	-61,254
383	Riley	Manhattan-Ogden	5,938.7	29,349,262	2,114,691	0	4,318,894	35,782,847	28,818,842	530,420	0	1,522,563	0	4,318,894	35,190,719	-592,128	-592,128	0
384	Riley	Blue Valley	183.2	1,470,043	87,954	0	133,799	1,691,796	1,470,043	0	0	69,660	0	133,799	1,673,502	-18,294	-18,294	0
385	Butler	Andover	4,947.9	25,085,509	5,718,020	981,693	2,652,199	34,437,421	22,147,203	2,938,306	639,291	5,432,181	0	2,652,199	33,809,180	-628,241	-285,839	-342,402
386	Greenwood	Madison-Virgil	243.0	1,812,751	311,958	16,072	167,200	2,307,981	1,812,751	0	6,345	255,805	0	167,200	2,242,101	-65,880	-56,153	-9,727
387	Wilson	Altoona-Midway	211.0	1,784,430	54,908	0	136,633	1,975,971	1,784,430	0	0	39,528	0	136,633	1,960,591	-15,380	-15,380	0
388	Ellis	Ellis	412.0	2,561,195	177,319	0	249,665	2,988,179	2,561,195	0	0	127,670	0	249,665	2,938,530	-49,649	-49,649	0
389	Greenwood	Eureka	643.5	4,458,627	1,001,064	108,949	508,124	6,076,764	4,458,627	0	69,205	950,886	0	508,124	5,986,842	-89,922	-50,178	-39,744
390	Greenwood	Hamilton	88.5	856,052	9,824	0	66,789	932,665	856,052	0	0	7,074	0	66,789	929,915	-2,750	-2,750	0
392	Osborne	Osborne County	287.6	2,011,865	283,412	25,989	204,373	2,525,639	2,011,865	0	0	255,638	0	204,373	2,471,876	-53,763	-27,774	-25,989
393	Dickinson	Solomon	324.2	2,220,599	362,655	31,536	225,737	2,840,527	2,159,737	60,862	12,334	327,115	0	225,737	2,785,785	-54,742	-35,540	-19,202
394	Butler	Rose Hill Public Schools	1,602.2	7,753,691	2,145,900	269,026	841,980	11,010,597	7,639,287	114,404	194,764	2,289,676	0	841,980	11,080,111	69,514	143,776	-74,262
395	Rush	LaCrosse	291.0	2,079,672	189,666	2,668	212,533	2,484,539	2,079,672	0	0	156,250	0	212,533	2,448,455	-36,084	-33,416	-2,668
396	Butler	Douglass Public Schools	671.3	4,219,094	1,144,317	111,929	447,545	5,922,885	4,112,779	106,315	80,370	1,220,986	0	447,545	5,967,995	45,110	76,669	-31,559
397	Marion	Centre	226.3	2,929,446	400,065	39,693	146,473	3,515,677	1,815,448	1,113,998	22,889	368,114	0	146,473	3,466,922	-48,755	-31,951	-16,804
398	Marion	Peabody-Burns	264.2	1,992,640	173,724	0	209,955	2,376,319	1,988,403	4,237	0	125,081	0	209,955	2,327,676	-48,643	-48,643	0
399	Russell	Paradise	128.9	1,086,914	0	0	120,884	1,207,798	1,086,914	0	0	0	0	120,884	1,207,798	0	0	0
400	McPherson	Smoky Valley	868.2	5,475,413	1,079,402	136,125	508,999	7,199,939	5,117,177	358,236	63,167	992,938	0	508,999	7,040,517	-159,422	-86,464	-72,958
401	Rice	Chase-Raymond	164.5	1,489,954	0	0	118,846	1,608,800	1,489,954	0	0	0	0	118,846	1,608,800	0	0	0
402	Butler	Augusta	2,175.2	10,758,812	2,955,399	265,604	1,110,725	15,090,540	10,758,812	0	193,760	2,866,736	0	1,110,725	14,930,033	-160,507	-88,663	-71,844
403	Rush	Otis-Bison	222.0	1,773,461	0	0	153,022	1,926,483	1,710,673	62,788	0	0	0	153,022	1,926,483	0	0	0
404	Cherokee	Riverton	736.9	4,741,042	1,086,567	89,773	517,523	6,434,905	4,741,042	0	57,678	1,032,170	0	517,523	6,348,413	-86,492	-54,397	-32,095
405	Rice	Lyons	771.6	5,276,781	1,094,210	61,712	763,543	7,196,246	5,175,473	101,308	36,532	1,039,461	0	763,543	7,116,317	-79,929	-54,749	-25,180
407	Russell	Russell County	778.5	4,679,098	23,549	0	552,633	5,255,280	4,679,098	0	0	16,957	0	552,633	5,248,688	-6,592	-6,592	0
408	Marion	Marion-Florence	506.8	3,236,065	638,955	0	323,691	4,198,711	3,236,065	0	0	587,744	0	323,691	4,147,500	-51,211	-51,211	0
409	Atchison	Atchison Public Schools	1,583.1	8,724,010	2,075,755	128,737	1,123,769	12,052,271	8,724,010	0	94,132	1,972,160	0	1,123,769	11,914,071	-138,200	-103,595	-34,605
410	Marion	Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	551.1	3,542,825	706,630	73,596	377,578	4,700,629	3,515,091	27,734	28,742	650,100	0	377,578	4,599,245	-101,384	-56,530	-44,854
411	Marion	Goessel	276.6	1,915,600	472,144	23,980	167,551	2,579,275	1,915,600	0	16,229	501,795	0	167,551	2,601,175	21,900	29,651	-7,751
412	Sheridan	Hoxie Community Schools	340.0	2,216,056	88,349	0	221,618	2,526,023	2,216,056	0	0	69,972	0	221,618	2,507,646	-18,377	-18,377	0
413	Neosho	Chanute Public Schools	1,806.9	9,858,852	2,183,091	180,916	994,274	13,217,133	9,793,753	65,099	105,598	2,008,444	0	994,274	12,967,168	-249,965	-174,647	-75,318
415	Brown	Hiawatha	838.7	5,332,554	272,357	0	547,927	6,152,838	5,332,554	0	0	196,094	0	547,927	6,076,575	-76,263	-76,263	0
416	Miami	Louisburg	1,691.1	7,941,869	1,568,519	220,643	816,218	10,547,249	7,941,869	0	90,161	1,286,196	0	816,218	10,134,444	-412,805	-282,323	-130,482
417	Morris	Morris County	710.8	4,495,677	542,450	34,050	492,033	5,564,210	4,495,677	0	0	444,809	0	492,033	5,432,519	-131,691	-97,641	-34,050
418	McPherson	McPherson	2,282.3	10,806,267	1,422,574	151,224	1,90											

3/11/2015		Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12	Col 13	Col 14	Col 15	Col 16	
			Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	Budgeted	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083	SF15-083		SF15-090	SF15-090	
		2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15	2014-15	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	2014-15 Est.	Net gain/loss	Cut to	Cut to	
		Adjusted	General	LOB	Capital Outlay	KPERS	Total	Gen. State Aid	2014-15 Est.	Proposed	2014-15	Special Wtgs	2014-15 Est.	Estimated				
USD #	County	FTE Enroll.	State Aid	State Aid	State Aid	State Aid	(Cols 2 thru 5)	(excl Spec Wtgs)	Virtual	Cap Outlay	Proposed	Budget Authority	KPERS	Total	(col 13-col 6)	(Col 10-Col 3)	Cap. Outlay	
			\$3,852	State Aid	State Aid	State Aid		(excl Virtual)	State Aid	State Aid	State Aid	(COL, Decl, Ancil)	State Aid	(Cols 7 thru 12)			(Col 9-Col 4)	
444	Rice		334.9	2,249,568	0	0	184,605	2,241,479	8,089	0	0	0	184,605	2,434,173	0	0	0	
445	Montgomery	Little River	1,729.1	9,965,924	1,430,752	52,166	929,730	12,378,572	9,953,598	12,326	6,184	1,173,217	0	929,730	12,075,055	-303,517	-257,535	-45,982
446	Montgomery	Coffeyville	1,950.2	10,541,202	2,348,042	160,663	1,156,553	14,206,460	10,541,202	0	99,951	2,230,783	0	1,156,553	14,028,489	-177,971	-117,259	-60,712
447	Montgomery	Independence	817.3	5,604,856	1,554,787	0	522,387	7,682,030	5,230,056	3,274,800	0	1,508,142	0	522,387	7,635,385	-46,645	-46,645	0
448	McPherson	Cherryvale	420.3	2,709,882	387,918	23,723	269,463	3,390,986	2,709,882	0	0	318,092	0	269,463	3,297,437	-93,549	-69,826	-23,723
449	Leavenworth	Easton	652.7	4,175,398	938,046	66,453	437,911	5,617,808	4,175,398	0	40,855	891,143	0	437,911	5,545,307	-72,501	-46,903	-25,598
450	Shawnee	Shawnee Heights	3,503.6	17,506,184	3,749,990	566,141	2,169,277	23,991,592	17,506,184	0	336,618	3,449,991	0	2,169,277	23,462,070	-529,522	-299,999	-229,522
452	Stanton	Stanton County	439.6	3,186,103	0	0	279,716	3,465,819	3,186,103	0	0	0	0	279,716	3,465,819	0	0	0
453	Leavenworth	Leavenworth	3,590.8	19,727,255	4,542,934	597,110	3,732,274	28,599,573	19,387,509	339,746	380,299	4,316,455	0	3,732,274	28,156,283	-443,290	-226,479	-216,811
454	Osage	Burlingame Public School	309.5	2,079,695	550,720	0	183,147	2,813,562	2,079,695	0	0	534,146	0	183,147	2,796,988	-16,574	-16,574	0
456	Osage	Marais Des Cygnes Valley	278.0	2,133,623	341,163	0	183,778	2,658,564	2,133,623	0	0	313,808	0	183,778	2,631,209	-27,355	-27,355	0
457	Finney	Garden City	7,149.6	43,171,376	9,635,400	618,821	5,198,486	58,624,083	42,861,290	310,086	415,032	9,152,560	0	5,198,486	57,937,454	-686,629	-482,840	-203,789
458	Leavenworth	Basehor-Linwood	2,081.5	10,654,632	2,063,285	372,829	978,240	14,068,986	9,684,698	969,934	213,188	1,898,222	0	978,240	13,744,282	-324,704	-165,063	-159,641
459	Ford	Bucklin	233.2	1,833,552	0	0	179,870	2,013,422	1,833,552	0	0	0	0	179,870	2,013,422	0	0	0
460	Harvey	Hesston	802.8	4,514,159	1,120,143	111,280	445,532	6,191,114	4,514,159	0	71,060	1,064,058	0	445,532	6,094,809	-96,305	-56,085	-40,220
461	Wilson	Neodesha	681.7	4,408,580	1,187,311	115,458	466,483	6,177,832	4,408,580	0	84,287	1,151,691	0	466,483	6,111,041	-66,791	-35,620	-31,171
462	Cowley	Central	316.1	2,319,100	585,140	53,657	217,860	3,175,757	2,319,100	0	36,939	567,586	0	217,860	3,141,485	-34,272	-17,554	-16,718
463	Cowley	Udall	342.3	2,323,513	518,868	44,330	219,973	3,106,684	2,323,513	0	26,537	492,924	0	219,973	3,062,947	-43,737	-25,944	-17,793
464	Leavenworth	Tonganoxie	1,908.7	9,203,584	2,118,226	290,654	887,157	12,499,621	9,199,347	4,237	183,912	2,012,314	0	887,157	12,286,967	-212,654	-105,912	-106,742
465	Cowley	Winfield	2,239.9	11,849,522	3,029,636	376,891	1,953,318	17,209,367	11,849,522	0	253,783	2,878,154	0	1,953,318	16,934,777	-274,590	-151,482	-123,108
466	Scott	Scott County	887.0	5,571,224	272,550	0	559,676	6,403,450	5,571,224	93,218	0	196,210	0	559,676	6,327,110	-76,340	-76,340	0
467	Wichita	Leoti	405.0	3,003,353	217,054	0	305,091	3,525,498	3,003,353	0	0	156,282	0	305,091	3,464,726	-60,772	-60,772	0
468	Lane	Healy Public Schools	79.5	698,302	0	0	76,643	774,945	698,302	0	0	0	0	76,643	774,945	0	0	0
469	Leavenworth	Lansing	2,557.1	11,597,216	3,024,088	214,837	1,155,647	15,991,788	11,597,216	0	143,182	2,872,884	0	1,155,647	15,768,929	-222,859	-151,204	-71,655
470	Cowley	Arkansas City	2,773.5	16,047,059	4,564,389	279,508	1,645,189	22,536,145	16,047,059	0	212,065	4,427,374	0	1,645,189	22,331,687	-204,458	-137,015	-67,443
471	Cowley	Dexter	149.7	1,253,293	236,748	0	122,292	1,612,333	1,253,293	0	0	224,923	0	122,292	1,600,508	-11,825	-11,825	0
473	Dickinson	Chapman	1,062.0	6,146,988	1,060,414	68,884	671,210	7,947,496	6,146,988	1,156	25,807	869,539	0	671,210	7,713,544	-233,952	-190,875	-43,077
474	Kiowa	Haviland	107.9	933,740	0	68,609	0	933,740	933,740	0	0	0	0	68,609	1,002,349	0	0	0
475	Geary	Geary County Schools	8,598.1	38,190,692	13,763,794	541,342	5,066,450	57,562,278	38,166,424	24,268	442,043	13,352,660	0	5,066,450	57,085,415	-510,433	-411,134	-99,299
476	Gray	Copeland	115.8	1,102,449	0	0	103,568	1,206,017	1,102,449	0	0	0	0	103,568	1,206,017	0	0	0
477	Gray	Ingalls	229.3	1,745,437	22,339	0	162,130	1,929,906	1,745,437	0	0	16,084	0	162,130	1,923,651	-6,255	-6,255	0
479	Anderson	Crest	207.0	1,664,449	178,332	0	155,464	1,998,245	1,664,449	0	0	146,260	0	155,464	1,966,173	-32,072	-32,072	0
480	Seward	Liberal	4,734.0	29,552,544	7,031,102	0	3,156,233	39,739,879	29,552,544	0	0	6,820,962	0	3,156,233	39,529,739	-210,140	-210,140	0
481	Dickinson	Rural Vista	316.0	2,255,731	194,583	0	217,667	2,667,981	2,255,731	0	0	140,116	0	217,667	2,613,514	-54,467	-54,467	0
482	Lane	Dighton	244.5	1,712,703	0	0	160,750	1,873,453	1,712,703	0	0	0	0	160,750	1,873,453	0	0	0
483	Seward	Kismet-Plains	699.5	5,932,850	0	0	528,271	6,461,121	5,932,850	0	0	0	0	528,271	6,461,121	0	0	0
484	Wilson	Fredonia	664.2	4,337,525	779,560	26,386	408,387	5,551,858	4,334,058	3,467	12,386	717,195	0	408,387	5,475,493	-76,365	-62,365	-14,000
487	Dickinson	Herington	455.5	3,243,469	742,920	0	296,370	4,282,759	3,155,643	87,826	0	705,749	0	296,370	4,245,588	-37,171	-37,171	0
489	Ellis	Hays	2,811.1	14,307,214	440,179	0	2,194,439	16,941,832	13,611,543	212,245	0	316,929	483,426	2,194,439	16,818,582	-123,250	-123,250	0
490	Butler	El Dorado	1,881.9	10,349,168	1,059,137	32,540	2,676,649	14,117,494	10,284,454	64,714	0	762,490	0	2,676,649	13,788,307	-329,187	-296,647	-32,540
491	Douglas	Eudora	1,591.7	7,532,201	2,182,896	253,775	891,409	10,860,281	7,532,201	0	184,632	2,117,409	0	891,409	10,725,651	-134,630	-65,487	-69,143
492	Butler	Flinthills	264.9	1,977,617	374,408	22,093	183,090	2,557,208	1,882,858	94,759	11,727	344,455	0	183,090	2,516,889	-40,319	-29,953	-10,366
493	Cherokee	Columbus	989.8	6,224,832	1,249,099	77,574	770,854	8,322,359	6,224,832	0	42,243	1,149,172	0	770,854	8,187,101	-135,258	-99,927	-35,331
494	Hamilton	Syracuse	500.5	3,807,702	294,545	0	302,366	4,404,613	3,807,702	0	0	212,072	0	302,366	4,322,140	-82,473	-82,473	0
495	Pawnee	Ft Larned	921.9	5,644,379	1,304,918	157,070	851,524	7,957,891	5,644,379	0	92,317	1,200,524	0	851,524	7,788,744	-169,147	-104,394	-64,753
496	Pawnee	Pawnee Heights	113.8	1,211,596	122,443	6,323	97,927	1,438,289	996,269	215,327	0	88,159	0	97,927	1,377,682	-40,607	-34,284	-6,323
497	Douglas	Lawrence	10,132.2	55,262,333	5,935,916	319,769	7,081,796	68,599,814	49,142,661	4,829,252	0	4,273,860	1,290,420	7,081,796	66,617,989	-1,981,825	-1,662,056	-319,769
498	Marshall	Valley Heights	407.5	2,949,476	707,426	69,262	263,233	3,989,397	2,949,476	0	47,131	672,013	0	263,233	3,931,853	-57,544	-35,413	-22,131
499	Cherokee	Galena	809.7	5,364,295	1,763,168	0	508,092	7,635,555	5,357,361	6,934	0	1,710,273	0	508,092	7,582,660	-52,895	-52,895	0
500	Wyandotte	Kansas City	20,524.7	129,489,602	35,695,695	3,089,547	16,032,297	184,307,141	129,489,602	0	2,284,502	34,624,824	0	16,032,297	182,431,225	-1,875,916	-1,070,871	-805,045
501	Shawnee	Topeka Public Schools	13,073.4	75,445,323	18,993,025	2,169,068	10,138,696	106,746,112	74,550,503	894,820	1,499,400	18,043,374	0	10,138,696	105,126,433	-1,619,679	-949,651	-670,028
502	Edwards	Lewis	104.5	967,056	0	0	71,815	1,038,871	967,056	0	0	0	0	71,815	1,038,871	0	0	0
503	Labette	Parsons	1,242.9	7,326,025	1,878,762	101,776	779,689	10,086,252	7,321,788	4,237	71,746	1,822,399	0	779,689	9,999,859	-86,393	-56,363	-30,030
504	Labette	Oswego	467.5	3,143,732	947,422	64,858	280,475	4,436,487	3,143,732	0	50,432	918,925	0	280,475	4,393,564	-42,923	-28,497	-14,426
505	Labette	Chetopa-St. Paul	452.0	3,094,309	888,503	71,405	302,264	4,356,481	3,049,626	44,683	53,432	861,848						

Exhibit C

LJWorld.com

Text of Gov. Sam Brownback's 2015 State of the State address

Sam Brownback, courtesy of the Office of the Governor

January 15, 2015

Topeka — ***For more coverage of the 2015 State of the State address:*** [Brownback calls to repeal school finance formula in State of the State address](#)

Mr. Speaker, Madam President, Legislators, Elected Officials, Cabinet Members, Justices of the Kansas Supreme Court, Leaders of Kansas sovereign Native American Nations, Lt. Governor and his wife Ruth, the first lady of Kansas, my wife Mary...My Fellow Kansans...

One person I want to recognize in particular is the new House Minority Leader, Tom Burroughs. Tom, welcome to leadership.

Good evening and welcome back.

Before I begin the State of the State in earnest this evening, I want to pay tribute to the men and women of our armed forces. The strength of Kansas is best represented by those who risk their lives to protect us.

Major General Paul Funk from Fort Riley currently is leading the fight against ISIS. So obviously he is not here with us tonight. Instead we are honored to recognize all the brave Kansans who serve through the presence of Brigadier General Eric Wesley and Command Sergeant Major Maurice Jackson of Fort Riley.

Please help me welcome and recognize them.

I am informed by the clerks that of the 165 current members of the Legislature, about 100 of them are new to the body since 2010.

That is to say, many of you have never had the opportunity as Legislators to hear a different Governor give a State of the State Speech.

And for that, I don't apologize.

But, I will keep this speech as short and concise as I can.

Throughout my career in public service, I have been driven by the belief that Government exists to serve the people. Those who lead, those who govern, must do so with courage and compassion. In that way, those we serve can live in freedom and dignity.

That belief continues to guide my actions today, as it did four years ago when I gave my first State of the State message.

At that time, we gathered to address the challenges confronting our state.

Two of the biggest challenges were our economy and budget.

On that January night, four years ago, more than 100,000 Kansans were actively looking for work and could not find it. Kansas ranked near the bottom among US states in private sector job growth. Personal income growth was low and poverty was headed up.

From 1999-2009, the number of Kansans in private sector employment had actually dropped – actually dropped - while state general fund spending had grown by more than a third.

In Fiscal Year 2010, for the first and only time in Kansas history, the State General Fund ended the fiscal year in a negative status.

Our economic and fiscal course was clearly unsustainable. It was time for a change.

From this podium, I announced that the days of ever-expanding government were over.

And we went to work.

We reformed state government to better serve Kansans by eliminating, consolidating, or privatizing multiple state agencies and redundant functions, and reduced the public sector workforce by more than three thousand positions.

We embarked on a budgetary course that saw State General Fund expenditures grow at a lower rate than throughout the terms of each of the previous nine Governors, while continuing to support core government functions and serving Kansans.

With bipartisan support, we overhauled our state's economic development strategy, established rural opportunity zones, and strengthened KPERS.

Four years later, I submit these facts for your review.

Kansas has created more than 59,000 new private sector jobs. Our unemployment rate is tied for the tenth lowest in America and more Kansans are working today than ever in the history of the state.

Personal income is rising, we are addressing the causes of poverty, and welfare rolls have been cut in half.

Thanks to the efforts of our teachers and parents, Kansas students score among the best in the country, record numbers of Kansans are enrolled in technical education and our institutions of higher education are global leaders in fields from animal health to aeronautics to the universal fight against cancer.

Mr. Speaker, Madam President, it is for these reasons and more that I can report to you tonight that Kansas is on the rise, and the State of our State is STRONG!

As we have always known in Kansas, great achievements require hard work. It requires the courage to face our challenges head-on and find solutions that work for Kansans.

The goal of the Department for Children and Families is to be the agency of opportunity, helping Kansans move from poverty to prosperity.

One of our great successes has been the number of people who have left welfare and found work. We have seen more than a 50 percent decline in TANF recipients in the last four years.

Instead of welfare, we want Kansans to enjoy the dignity of work and build a better life for themselves and their families. This is to be celebrated.

Valerie Cahill is a single mother who was on public assistance. With the help of our Employment and Training program, Valerie is now earning full-time wages in the medical industry and is off welfare assistance.

Valerie and her son, Cortez, are here with us tonight. Valerie, will you and your son please stand so we can congratulate you on the courage and perseverance that has allowed you to build a better life for you and your son.

We will continue to move forward, helping people move from dependence on the government to independence.

We will put forth programs that require more able-bodied welfare recipients to apply for work or work training as a condition of receiving the welfare benefit.

One of the key ways out of poverty and despair is through work. That brings hope and that brings a path forward.

To move forward, we need all of Kansas growing.

This includes our urban cores that in too many cases have seen their problems multiply and their solutions divide.

In the first term, we implemented Rural Opportunity Zones. It has been a success. 77 counties have embraced it with more than 2,000 applications received – and more than a quarter of those are from out-of-state. People are coming to Kansas for opportunity and growth.

It is time to take this same successful concept to our urban core.

I am proposing that we provide the same growth tools to high poverty areas in Kansas City, Wichita and Topeka. The same requirements for local participation will exist as well.

This will help more Kansans succeed and will draw more people to our state.

Now, even as we celebrate our successes, we must acknowledge that the most recent data regarding state government revenue and expenditures present a clear challenge that must be addressed.

For the past several weeks, we have been in consultation with government, business and industry leaders regarding our shared fiscal concerns. They have been generous with their time and frank with their advice.

Tomorrow I will present to the legislature a proposed two-year budget that is in balance – with revenues exceeding expenditures each year.

And we will continue our march to zero income taxes.

Because the states with no income tax consistently grow faster than those with high income taxes.

There may be some who consider this course too bold...well, I'm the sort of guy who would have sent Alex Gordon from third base.

I propose this budget as a starting point to your deliberations. I understand and appreciate that the “power of the purse” is yours and does not belong to any other branch of government.

In my travels around Kansas I've found what I expect most of you have during your visits with the people we serve.

Kansans are sensible, decent, compassionate, thoughtful people.

They prize liberty, celebrate achievement and recognize an obligation to their fellow man.

They want government to focus on its core functions, to perform them well, to provide quality services, good schools, good roads and low taxes.

Kansans understand the importance of living within our means and meeting our obligations.

Kansans know the importance of a promise whether to friends, family or a business. And recognizing that promise, they pay their debts on time and in full. The Kansas Constitution should reflect that as well.

I am proposing the Legislature pass a Constitutional Amendment and put it before Kansas voters stating the debt of the state is a general obligation of the state and we will pay it first.

This is good policy for our state.

Those who make state policy in the people's name have to make the tough choices. Those who refuse, don't lead.

Everyone will be able to find things in the budget I put forth that they disagree with. I hope as you review the budget, you put forth what you would do to make it better.

But as we go about this work, please bear two things in mind.

First, the family budget is more powerful than the government budget.

Second, a growing economy that is adding private sector jobs and increasing personal income can fix a government budget.

A growing government budget cannot bring lasting prosperity to its citizens by appropriating ever more of their earnings.

If we could spend our way to paradise, we would already be there.

40 Governors held office before the State General Fund Expenditures reached \$1 Billion for the first time.

The next 4 Governors saw that number hit \$6 Billion.

That government spending growth was not reflective of the trajectory of our population or of the economy. It was government getting too big too fast.

The era of ever expanding government is over, because it has to be.

The major drivers in state spending increases are what you think they are: K-12 education, public pensions and Medicaid.

Over the past several years, in addition to providing medical care in war zones around the world, Lt Governor Colyer has led our efforts to improve services and control costs in Medicaid.

The results have been good.

Waiting lists are down and services are up. Costs are growing, but at a slower rate than before.

On pensions, we have enacted reform and succeeded in devoting considerably more resources to what was a badly underfunded system.

In 2010, according to the Pew Center, Kansas had the second worst funded pensions system among all the U.S. states.

Thanks to the reforms undertaken since, done with bipartisan support, our rankings have improved and we are now middle-of-the-pack.

Understand though, that the unfunded liability in KPERS vastly exceeds any issues with our year-to-year budget. It dwarfs every other item on the state balance sheet.

All of those truly interested in fiscal prudence should support putting our state retirement system on a sound long-term footing.

Now, on the matter of K-12 spending.

A majority of the projected shortfall we face is due to increases in K-12 spending since Fiscal Year 2014.

I want to repeat that.

A majority of the projected shortfall we face is due to increases in K-12 spending.

For decades now, Kansas has struggled under a school finance formula which is designed not to be understood---to frustrate efforts at accountability and efficiency. A formula designed to lock in automatic, massive increases in spending unrelated to actual student populations or improved student achievement.

A formula which calculates that we have added more than 100,000 new students to the public schools while the actual census has grown by a fraction of that number — an accounting scheme that claims cuts to per pupil spending even as budget increases dramatically outpace increases in student population.

Not surprisingly, that formula has been under litigation in Kansas for the past 40 years. Just within the last few weeks, the latest ruling was issued in a suit filed under the previous Administration.

In the words of that court ruling, “one cannot classify the school financing structure as reliably constitutionally sound.”

I agree.

Friends, it is time for a new school finance formula.

That formula should reflect real-world costs and put dollars in classrooms with real students, not in bureaucracy and buildings and artificial gimmicks.

That formula should be about improving student achievement and school accountability, not bureaucratic games.

My suggestion is simple, and I believe necessary---a timeout in the school finance wars.

In this two-year budget, the Legislature should appropriate money directly to school districts, so it can be spent where it is needed most, and that's in the classroom.

At the same time, the Legislature should repeal the existing school finance formula and allow itself sufficient time to write a new modern formula that meets our needs for great 21st Century schools.

And as we go about that process, it should be accountable to local parents and voters, because here the people rule.

Accountability. You have heard me say that we must be accountable with our budget and education policy.

That accountability should extend to how our elected officials and judiciary are selected.

Currently, most elected officials in Kansas are chosen in elections when the fewest voters participate.

In general, Spring elections see a mere fraction of the voters who participate in Fall elections...generally with about 10 percent of eligible voters coming to the polls in the Spring.

Yet that's when most of our elected officials are selected. That does not honor our values of wanting higher voter participation.

It is time to move local elections to the Fall.

It also is time we change the way we pick our Supreme Court.

Recently, the Legislature introduced a greater element of public accountability to judicial selection by reforming the process for selecting appellate judges in Kansas.

It is time for similar reforms to apply to the Kansas Supreme Court.

Currently, we have the least democratic system in America to select Supreme Court justices.

The Legislature should put before Kansas voters a proposed Constitutional amendment for a more democratic selection process---one either based on the federal model or providing for direct election of Supreme Court justices, as we did for the first 100 years of our history.

With the Court involving itself in so many public policy issues, it is time the selection process be more democratic.

Now we turn to a subject that will directly affect the future of every single Kansan. And that is.... water.

In my first term I challenged my administration and the citizens of Kansas to develop a long-term vision for the future of the water supply in our state.

And you answered that challenge. Now it is time for us to act.

Water is an intensely passionate issue where local situations vary enormously.

We have not yet accomplished a plan that ensures adequate water supplies throughout our state for the next 50 years but this will happen before my second term is concluded.

When I began my comments this evening, I told you that throughout my career, I have been driven by a belief that we are here to serve others. It is a God-given responsibility that we, as elected officials must accept and act upon.

We are at our best when we stir within ourselves our better angels. When our hearts are tender to what God is tender to...the poor, the voiceless, the powerless.

We should see human life as sacred, and recognize its immeasurable worth in every human condition.

Whether at the beginning of life, or the end of life, Kansas is the most pro-life state in America. And we are not going back.

So let us be wise and loving in how we serve the people particularly those in the greatest need at the time of their greatest need.

We need a budget that is adequate and not pernicious.

We need social policies that are wise and helpful, and which lead people from dependence to independence.

We need strong, healthy marriages and families. As I said at the Inauguration, big government can never be big enough to replace the family.

And we need vision to pass on to our children and their children to come. A vision of Kansas that stands the test of time because it is built on truth.

So as we move forward in this legislative session, let us be wise and prudent and act in the way that the Ancients told us to. That is that our actions should be "first pure, then peaceable, gentle, open to reason, full of mercy and good fruits, impartial and sincere."

Thank you and may God grant us all grace, mercy and truth to carry out our duties.

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