

## **K-12 Education Provisions; House Sub. for SB 7**

**House Sub. for SB 7** makes appropriations for K-12 education for fiscal years (FYs) 2015, 2016, and 2017. The bill also repeals the existing school finance formula—the School District Finance and Quality Performance Act—and creates the Classroom Learning Assuring Student Success (CLASS) Act, the new school finance formula. The bill also authorizes the Board of Education to promulgate rules and regulations to administer the CLASS Act.

### **Appropriations**

Highlights of the appropriations portion of the bill follow.

For FY 2015 (school year 2014-15), the bill adds \$27,346,783 in General State Aid, \$1,803,566 in Supplemental General State Aid (Local Option Budget [LOB] State Aid), and an amount not to exceed \$2,202,500 for the Capital Outlay State Aid demand transfer, all from the State General Fund (SGF). In addition, the bill transfers \$4.0 million from the SGF to a newly created special revenue fund called the School District Extraordinary Need Fund.

For FY 2016 (school year 2015-16), the bill appropriates \$2,751,326,659 from the SGF as a block grant to school districts. (Components of the block grant are described below.) A demand transfer from the SGF to the School District Extraordinary Need Fund will be made in an amount not to exceed \$12,292,000. An SGF appropriation of \$500,000 will be made to the Information Technology Education Opportunities Account (extension of a program to pay for credentialing high school students in information technology fields, funded previously in the Board of Regents' budget).

For FY 2017 (school year 2016-17), the bill appropriates \$2,757,446,624 from the SGF as a block grant to school districts. A demand transfer from the SGF to the School District Extraordinary Need Fund will be made in an amount not to exceed \$17,521,425. An SGF appropriation of \$500,000 will be made to the Information Technology Education Opportunities Account.

The operating budget for the Department of Education also is included in the bill.

### **Components of the Block Grant for FYs 2016 and 2017**

The block grant includes:

- General State Aid school districts are entitled to receive for school year 2014-15, as adjusted by virtual school aid calculations (described below) and a 0.4 percent reduction for an Extraordinary Need Fund;
- Supplemental general state aid and capital outlay state aid as adjusted in 2014-15 (adjustment described below);

- Virtual state aid as recalculated for FYs 2016 and 2017 (described below);
- Amounts attributable to the tax proceeds collected by school districts for the ancillary school facilities tax levy, the cost of living tax levy, and the declining enrollment tax levy; and
- KPERS employer obligations, as certified by KPERS.

General state aid for school year 2014-15 is adjusted to account for consolidated school districts. Adjustments also are made in all school years to ensure districts eligible for the new facilities weighting will receive that weighting as outlined in former law.

General state aid will be disbursed to districts in the same manner as in former law.

Special education funding is not included in the block grant, but is a separate appropriation in the bill.

### **Extraordinary Need Fund**

For FYs 2016 and 2017, 0.4 percent of general state aid will be transferred to the Extraordinary Need Fund. Any unencumbered funds remaining in this Fund at the end of the fiscal year will be transferred back to the SGF. Districts can apply to the State Finance Council for payments from this Fund. In reviewing a district's application for payment from the Fund, the Finance Council will consider:

- Any extraordinary increase in enrollment;
- Any extraordinary decrease in the district's assessed valuation; and
- Any other unforeseen acts or circumstances substantially impacting a district's general fund.

### **Recalculation of Supplemental General State Aid (LOB State Aid)**

LOB State Aid is recalculated based on quintiles below the 81.2 percentile of school districts' assessed valuation per pupil (AVPP) in school year 2014-15 and capped at that amount for subsequent school years with gradations as follows based on AVPP, beginning with the districts with the lowest AVPP. (Each quintile equals about 46 school districts.)

- Lowest quintile – 97 percent of LOB State Aid;
- Second lowest quintile – 95 percent of LOB State Aid;
- Middle quintile – 92 percent of LOB State Aid;

- Second highest quintile – 82 percent of LOB State Aid; and
- Highest quintile – 72 percent of LOB State Aid.

Districts continue to be authorized to adopt a LOB and levy a property tax in an amount not to exceed the LOB of the district in school year 2014-15, unless the district approves a higher amount for school year 2015-16, prior to July 1, 2015.

### **Recalculation of Capital Outlay State Aid**

The state aid percentage begins at 75 percent for the district with the lowest AVPP and decreases by 1 percent for each \$1,000 incremental increase in AVPP.

### **Bond and Interest State Aid**

The bill amends the calculation of state aid for general obligation bonds approved for issuance at an election held on or after July 1, 2015, using the same formula as the amended Capital Outlay State Aid formula.

### **Virtual State Aid**

In school year 2014-15, there is no change in the calculation of Virtual State Aid.

In school year 2015-16, funding for full-time equivalent students will be calculated at \$5,000 per student; part-time students, \$4,045 per student; and students 19 and older, \$933 per 1-hour credit course successfully completed in the school year.

In school year 2016-17, funding for full-time equivalent students will be calculated at \$5,600 per student; part-time students, \$1,700 per student; and students 19 and older, \$933 per 1-hour credit course successfully completed in the school year.

### **Special Levies**

Districts are authorized to impose special local tax levies (for ancillary facilities, cost of living, and declining enrollment), if the district levied such tax in school year 2014-15 or if the district is qualified to levy such tax.

### **Fund Flexibility**

Districts have fund flexibility at the district level; that is, funds can be transferred to the general fund of the district with no cap on the amount of the transfer. Excluded from this flexibility are three funds: bond and interest, special education, and the special retirement contributions fund.

## **Other Provisions**

The bill uses the assessed valuation per pupil for school year 2015-16 (instead of the 2014-15 school year) for the purpose of determining Supplemental General State Aid (LOB State Aid) for any district if the district has a total assessed valuation for school year 2015-16 less than the assessed valuation in the 2014-15 school year; the difference in assessed valuation between the 2014-15 school year and 2015-16 is greater than 25 percent; and having such reduction be the direct result of the classification of tangible personal property by 2014 legislation changing the tax classification of commercial and industrial machinery used directly in the manufacture of cement, lime, or similar products. (KSA 2014 Supp. 79-507)

## **Effective Dates**

The bill took effect upon publication in the *Kansas Register* with the exceptions noted above. Establishment of the Extraordinary Need Fund, amendments to the LOB equalization formula, capital outlay state aid, approval for LOB authority, and fund flexibility provisions are effective for school year 2014-15.

The provisions of the bill will expire on June 30, 2017.