Gannon Timeline

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Legislature				2014 Legislative Session: 2014 Senate Sub. for HB 2506 appropriates an additional $109.3 million for supplemental general state aid (local option budget [LOB] equalization aid) and made a revenue transfer of $25.2 million for capital outlay state aid.	2015 Legislative Session: 2015 House Sub. for SB 7 repeals the school finance formula and implements the block grants for FYs 2016 and 2017. As a part of the block grants, LOB equalization aid is recalculated based on quintiles below the 81.2 percentile of assessed valuation per pupil (AVPP) and capital outlay state aid is recalculated using a formula providing 75 percent state aid for the school district with the lowest AVPP and decreasing with increased AVPP. The bill makes these aid amounts effective for school year 2014-15 and the following two school years.	2016 Legislative Session: 2016 Senate Sub. for HB 2655 reinstates the capital outlay state aid formula in effect prior to 2015 House Sub. for SB 7 and adopts the same formula to determine school districts' equalization factors for LOB equalization aid. The bill also includes a hold harmless provision and appropriates the moneys to fully fund each formula. 2016 Special Session: 2016 Special Session Sub. for HB 2001 reinstates the LOB equalization formula in effect prior to 2015 House Sub. for SB 7 and appropriates the moneys to fully fund the formula. The bill also eliminates the hold harmless provision created by 2016 Senate Sub. for HB 2655.
District Court	November 2010: *Gannon* lawsuit filed.	June 2012: *Gannon* trial	January 10, 2013: District court rules K-12 funding is constitutionally inadequate and inequitable. The decision is appealed.	June 2014: District court determines the State is in substantial compliance with respect to equity and that no further action is required at the time. December 30, 2014: District court determines the public education financing system is not reasonably calculated to satisfy the *Rose* standard. The decision is appealed.	June 26, 2015: District court determines that K-12 funding is constitutionally inadequate and that the equalization aid recalculations violate the constitutional equity requirement. The decision is appealed.	
Supreme Court			October 8, 2013: Supreme Court holds oral arguments on appeal of trial court decision.	March 7, 2014: *Gannon I* – Supreme Court affirms the trial court ruling regarding equity, but determines the trial court did not apply the correct standard for adequacy and remands the adequacy portion of the case with instructions to use the *Rose* standard.	June 30, 2015: The Supreme Court stays the district court's decision and schedules oral arguments for the equity portion of the decision. The adequacy portion of the case is stayed pending the resolution of the equity portion. November 6, 2015: Supreme Court holds oral arguments on the equity portion of the decision.	February 11, 2016: *Gannon II* – Supreme Court determines 2015 House Sub. for SB 7 failed to cure the inequities identified in *Gannon I*. The Court stays its order striking the school finance formula to provide the State with an opportunity to cure the inequities by June 30, 2016. The Supreme Court retains jurisdiction over the case. May 10, 2016: Supreme Court holds oral arguments on the equity portion of the case. May 27, 2016: *Gannon III* – Supreme Court determines 2016 Senate Sub. for HB 2655 cured the inequities related to capital outlay, but failed to cure the inequities related to the LOB. The Court again stays its order striking the school finance formula to provide the State with an opportunity to cure the inequities by June 30, 2016. The Supreme Court retains jurisdiction over the case. June 28, 2016: The Supreme Court determines 2016 Special Session Sub. for HB 2001 cured the remaining equity issues. September 21, 2016: Supreme Court holds oral arguments on the adequacy portion of the case.

Kansas Legislative Research Department
November 16, 2016