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CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Good afternoon,
Committee. As a reminder, we do have a
transcriptionist here, so please speak clearly and slowly. And I call for partisan support to remind me to do the same.

Before we do plan on working House Bill 2001, before we get into that, I want to have some time to discuss some other options that have been out there as far as financing. We have both J.G. and our Budget Director is here, as well, Director Sullivan, to discuss these. But before we do that, I have a request for bill introduction, so I'm asking Representative Henry.

REP. HENRY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would request that the committee adopt -- or introduce the Kansas Democrat school finance proposal revenue package that was presented.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Second by
Representative Denning. Any discussion? All in favor, say aye. (Voice vote.) Opposed? (Voice vote.) Bill is introduced.

Any others? Okay. To kind of give an understanding of where we are at, and then again some of the ideas that we've heard that -- I know I've talked to many in this room or I've talked to
superintendents across the state, the Budget Director, our Deputy Secretary of Education, as well as Mr. Scott, that $I$ think it would be good if we have some time here in a public forum to discuss some of these ideas and have a full vetting of what we have been hearing the last two or three weeks and again late last night and this morning.

So to kind of start with, we'll ask Mr. Scott to come up and kind of give us an overview of where we are at and some of the ideas that have been submitted, the so-called pots of money that we will be looking at.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We have been working with a lot of people, and I would say that most everything that we have has been discussed with many more people.

There is the plan that we discussed this morning. Part of what that discussion was, was around the $\$ 16,000,000$ that was in the Children's Initiative Fund. The bill that the legislature passed said -- indicated that would be spent in 2017, about $\$ 16,000,000$, to pay for KPERS. The Governor vetoed that, so that then freed up that $\$ 16,000,000$. We kind of talked about earlier this
morning we used about 10.5 of that. The total amount of that is about $\$ 16,000,000$.

Discussion also included TANF funding. We had discussed at one point in time about 10 point -- about 10.1 million dollars. When we back into that a little bit further, about $\$ 6,000,000$ of that the Department for Children and Families looked at that and thought that they really can use $\$ 6,000,000$ for some of the Four-Year-Old AtRisk, so we brought that back down to 4.1 million dollars.

There was some discussions on the Motor Vehicle Modernization Fund. That's a $\$ 4$ fee that are added on top of driver's licenses. That total brings in about 12.2 million dollars. We allocated about $\$ 3,000,000$ of that, so there is $\$ 9,000,000$ that moves money from the modernization fund into the state highway fund. That's some of the discussions that has been brought up.

There is also the Job Creation Fund.
Currently, that fund has about 15.4 million dollars in it. Different plans have discussed using portions of the Job Creation Fund. I'm not sure that I am -- I think that's all of them that I know of that we have as far as revenue sources
that we've talked about.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Any other revenue sources that have been discussed that you've heard that you want to discuss now? Representative Denning.

REP. DENNING: Can I ask the Budget Director, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Director Sullivan, could you please come up?

REP. DENNING: Thank you. The -- Mr. Scott talked about the job creation program and that was identified, there is like 13, 16 -- what did you say?

MR. SCOTT: 15.5.
REP. DENNING: 15.5 million. The bill that we just introduced had used some of the 13,000,000, 13,000,000 for schools. The bill that we heard this morning was going to use -- take a cut from every school district, a half of a percent cut. So according to our information, this money is just sitting idle in the Department of Commerce. Can you explain to us why it would be more advantageous to cut schools almost $\$ 13,000,000$ and leave funds sitting idle? And I know you had a response, so $I$ kind of wanted to -- MR. SULLIVAN: I'll be happy to respond to what the fund does. As Mr. Scott said, there is about 14 or $\$ 15,000,000$ in the balance of it. Of that total, about half of it has been committed to binding commitments. The Amazon One project at Gardner-Edgerton was -- had an amount that was committed to be paid out, in other words, to secure that business to that location.

There was an aviation company in Wichita that also was -- I don't know if it was recruitment or retention -- that had a number of jobs associated with it.

The Goodyear plant here in Shawnee County had a binding commitment from it, from this pot of money from the JCF.

There is an upcoming commitment that we made, probably within the next couple of weeks, in a major metropolitan area that that has been used in part from this fund for the creation of new jobs. So there is roughly between 7 and $\$ 8,000,000$ that have been committed.

The other part, so there will be a 7 to $\$ 8,000,000$ balance that is left. We prefer not to take from that because we have already eliminated the annual transfer that goes to the Department of

Commerce for the Job Creation Fund purpose in the approved budgets for 2016 and fiscal year 2017, and also reduce some of the other economic development funds at the Department of Commerce, with the understanding that they would have this balance at the JCF, or Job Creation Fund, for the next couple of years to spend down.

The reason -- the last thing I'll close with on this question is the reason that had a balance was that they were spending down a program called impact bonds and they had a specific deadline or timeline they had to spend for that program. And I'm not sure of the specific source of revenue that goes into that particular fund at Commerce, but over the last year or two they have been spending down that impact bond fund because of the deadline they had to spend that. So projects they normally would have to use from the Job Creation Fund the last couple of years, they have been using the impact bonds instead. That source is no longer there. So they've used half of it for binding commitments for a couple of projects in Shawnee Mission and plan to use the remainder of the balance for other projects in the next year or two.

REP. DENNING: Mr. Budget Secretary, can we get some of that, what you just told us, in writing because I -- because I need to -- this is all new information that we had never heard anything about. I mean, if we go home and say we had to cut schools 13,000,000 and the trade-off was -- we had funding sitting here for jobs, but maybe -- we may be losing some school jobs to keep these jobs. So I just want to make sure you have in writing what we got.

MR. SULLIVAN: I'll send to the Committee Chair or his staff from the Department of Commerce or from me later this afternoon.

REP. DENNING: I appreciate that information to share with other members of the body.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative Lunn.
REP. LUNN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Shawn,
I assume all this money that might be there for job creation is going to be targeted for growth of private sector jobs?

MR. SULLIVAN: That is correct.
REP. LUNN: And could you give me any
indication of what other surrounding -- I know
Texas has an enormous job closing, deal closing
fund. How are we stacked up compared to
competition to be able to attract businesses?
MR. SULLIVAN: I have been told by the Department of Commerce that when we compare our fund to other states, ours is much smaller. I've never done an empirical analysis on that, but I have read some articles, literature about it from national associations that would say that, as well. So my understanding is that our fund, the purpose we use it for is economic development, is smaller than other states.

REP. LUNN: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative Wolfe Moore.

REP. WOLFE MOORE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
To follow up a little bit on Representative
Henry's questions and remarks, I would be very curious to see the actual breakdown because my understanding, between the Edgerton project and the major metropolitan city project, which we all know where that is going and who that is, that just barely consists of about a million. I think the amount that goes to the major metropolitan project is between 700 and $\$ 800,000$ at the top, if we get all the jobs we hope to out of that, and

Edgerton is not that much. So I'm trying to -- a lot of money must be going to the Wichita and the Goodyear project.

MR. SULLIVAN: I was told there is a number of projects that have been committed to out of the part of the fund, the balance that has commitments. I'll ask the Department of Commerce to send over --

REP. WOLFE MOORE: I would like -MR. SULLIVAN: -- as much information as we can.

REP. WOLFE MOORE: -- exactly how much is going to every project so we know exactly how much is available. Thank you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative
Highland.
REP. HIGHLAND: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Could you give us an update on the Bioscience Authority, the selling off the assets and where we stand on that?

MR. SULLIVAN: We have been working with the Bioscience Authority staff on the sale of the portfolio. There has been some number of conversations or communications between their
board and their Executive Director, myself, members of the Governor's staff. So it will be hopefully sometime in the next quarter.

REP. HIGHLAND: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: I believe, you correct me if I'm wrong, that this year's budget assumes a $\$ 25,000,000$ proceed already?

MR. SULLIVAN: The fiscal year '17 budget assumes revenue from the KBA sale.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative Henry.
REP. HENRY: The -- I don't want to go into a job creation hearing here, but there is concern about, you know, Amazon closed in Independence and then moved somewhere else and now we reward them with some more funding, some more commerce money. So do you have any response to that? Is that -- do we do that all the time, allow a company to close and then reward them? MR. SULLIVAN: I'm not familiar with that, the Amazon specifics, but I'll go try to find as much detail as what they are willing to send over, include that in the information, as well as the other information that you requested. REP. HENRY: Mr. Chairman, one more. So I'm still confused. We heard we are going to
leave about 8,000,000 left in extraordinary funds; is that correct? And that if other school districts -- how do we -- if we have $20,000,000$ in requests, how do you do the 8,000,000? What's the process here, is it first come, first serve? Or how are you going to do this?

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative Henry, I'll address that. Because the way the bill is drafted, just last like the last one we passed that had a hold harmless in it, that when schools did lose money, the one the Court's rejected, the reason we are here today, this one is the same. It basically gave the money to the Department of Education to distribute. It still has a provision for equity. It also has provisions for new growth.

Now, the Johnson County superintendents have suggested and our Department we spoke with would follow the policy of a -- either a two to three mill increase. It would have cost two or three mill increase to be eligible to refill that LOB pot. And so if we have a rural district that has to raise the LOB 10, 15, they would be first on the list, compared to like the district I represent would not be eligible for the LOB
through this fund, but they could be for new growth.

In addition to that, I believe a condition would be the average mill needs to be at 19, a median mill of 19. So if you are above 19 and you have to raise it two or three, I'm not sure of the exact number that was negotiated, then you could come to apply for -- so it doesn't reduce that. If you look in our hold harmless account, the districts that lost money was around 12. This would reduce it significantly. The larger ones would not be eligible. It would be the ones that had large swings in valuations that would then cause large swings in their LOB increase.

REP. HENRY: Will $\$ 8,000,000$ be enough, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: There is $\$ 8,000,000$ in the fund. Any agency that comes in front of this committee, we ask them that question, they answer always is we want more. I'm just saying this is going to preserve the taxpayer dollars that we have.

Any other questions for the Budget Director?
Representative Wolfe Moore.
REP. WOLFE MOORE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.


And so back to our request, by the time we get that request we'll probably be done and out of here, so I'll just take your word for it that there is $\$ 7,000,000$ worth of commitments. So what about -- did we take the other six to use for schools? That is half of that 13, just about, and we would lessen the cuts to schools and that would make a major difference.

MR. SULLIVAN: We would prefer to remain that -- to keep the balance to JCF. Again, if we would not have reduced or eliminated some of their other annual funding in the budget, I probably would have a different answer for you. But because we eliminated the annual transfer to the JCF fund and also reduced some of the other economic development programs they had, then we -when I recommended that to you in January, then my preference would be to keep the balance there so they can use it to recruit new private sector companies.

REP. WOLFE MOORE: And I appreciate what it's normally for, but this is probably job preservation because if the worst happens and schools don't open, you know, it could make a pretty valid case this falls right in line with
what that pot of money should be used for. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative
Ballard.
REP. BALLARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Osawatomie, I'm asking about that because that's a large chunk of money right now. We are paying $\$ 1,000,000$ a month because we are no longer receiving the federal funding. Where do we stand on getting our recertification back so we can get our federal funding back and then we would have $\$ 1,000,000$ we could free up?

MR. SULLIVAN: The $\$ 1,000,000$-- well, we requested 11.4 million of enhancements for the fiscal year 2016 budget for Osawatomie. A portion of that was for loss of fee funds and Medicare money from not being certified for a portion of 2016. There was not additional money requested or appropriated in the fiscal year 2017 budget. My assumption is that the hospital will be recertified at some point the first quarter of the fiscal year. We will have to evaluate their funding sources and their federal funds, fee funds, what's coming in, what's coming out prior to our budget submission in January. But to
answer your question, there is not additional funding that is going to Osawatomie in fiscal year '17 due to the loss of the certification.

REP. BALLARD: One more, please. I read recently we have a four percent reduction for like Medicaid providers, which is really affecting the case managers, which then goes really heavy with KCARE because, as you know, I'm on the KCARE oversight committee and have been wondering about that. Why was that decision made, knowing that we have a real problem with just getting our providers on their feet and the case managements? MR. SULLIVAN: As far as the case management question, if they are home and community-based service case management, I believe they would have been exempted from the four percent reduction, but there are others in the room that may be able to answer that question better than I.

But as far as why we made the four percent reduction, we needed to make somewhere in the range of $\$ 90,000,000$ of reductions in order to make the budget for fiscal year 2017 work, based on the revenue assumptions from the CRE that we had plugged in. So we went ahead and did that
with a total of about $\$ 97,000,000$ of reductions.
REP. BALLARD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative Hutton.
REP. HUTTON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This might be for J.G. or Shawn. Run through the modernization fund transfers. I'm still kind of cloudy on what's there, what's moving around, what's been committed. J.G.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The modernization fund is based on that $\$ 4$ fee that's added to driver's licenses. That brings in a total of about 12.2 million dollars. In the appropriation bill, there was $\$ 3,000,000$ that was appropriated to the Department of Revenue, to Department of Commerce and --

MR. SULLIVAN: Department of
Administration for the digital imaging fund for -and also to the Department of Revenue, not Commerce.

REP. HUTTON: 3,000,000 each or --
MR. SULLIVAN: No, 3,000,000 total.
MR. SCOTT: And with the remaining
funding, that's the 9.2 million dollars. The 9.2 million dollars is transferred into the state highway fund. That was done in a transportation
bill. Once the Modernization Fund and DMV was completed, it's supposed to shift over the $\$ 4$ into the state highway fund. So the 9.2 million dollars is scheduled to go into the State Highway Fund from the modernization fund.

REP. HUTTON: So that transfer hasn't occurred yet?

MR. SCOTT: The transfer has occurred to the state highway fund. That's sitting in the state highway fund. If you were to eliminate that, it will be transferred back -- it would literally be a transfer from the state highway fund into the state general fund, but it will be because of the modernization fund fee.

REP. HUTTON: Another question. You mentioned that there was $\$ 1,000,000$ that went into the Department of Administration's imaging deal. Isn't there -- wasn't there already a balance in that, as well?

MR. SULLIVAN: I believe the balance at the end of this year is $\$ 400$, something like that.

REP. HUTTON: After the $\$ 1,000,000$
transfer?
MR. SULLIVAN: They spent the money this year. We transferred part of it, as well, the
unused money for '16. But they are scheduled to get a new $\$ 1,000,000$ in fiscal year 2017.

REP. HUTTON: So the money that was in last year's budget that they never spent, they spent it this year. As I recall, there was some discussion that they had some funds that they hadn't spent in that imaging fund.

MR. SULLIVAN: They spent, I believe, half of it in fiscal year 2016 and then I transferred the other half to the state general fund as part of the round of allotments that we did.

REP. HUTTON: So it's gone?
MR. SULLIVAN: Yes.
REP. HUTTON: Okay, thank you.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative Lunn.
Lunn passes.
Any other funds of money we are looking at?
Representative Carpenter.
REP. CARPENTER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Are we on the bill that's introduced or are we on --

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Not yet. I wanted to get some more questions and other ideas floated.

REP. CARPENTER: Well, could I get a
couple clarifications from Mr. Penner? I'd like the breakdown of all the figures that you had earlier, the 4.1, how they all add up. If you could get that copy. Do you have that? I don't really need you to go over it. I'd just like to have it.

MR. PENNER: Oh, you just want a --
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: While you are here, you might as well go over it as far as the transfer of money.

MR. PENNER: I'd be happy to. The estimated LOB cost for next year, from the state's perspective, is $467,000,000$, and we currently have 367.6 million appropriated. And this bill appropriates an additional 99.4 million.

The sources of that 99.4 million are, first, that we eliminate the hold harmless money that existed in 2655. That is 61.8 million. Next, the 0.5 percent adjustment to general state aid is 13,000,000. Next, the adjustments to virtual school state aid are a total of 2.8 million. The adjustment to the extraordinary need fund provides 7.2 million. The TANF changes provides 4.1 million. And the remaining 10.5 million comes from the master settlement agreement money that
was vetoed from Section 56 -- 50 (C) of the Senate Bill 249, the budget bill.

REP. CARPENTER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
Could we get copies of that? I've had a lot of questions about where it's coming from, and as old as I am, I forget.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: And we'll have -- I'll have -- J.G. will go over our runs in a little bit.

I think we probably ought to take time to take a step back and look at the snapshot in time where we are now financially. I'll ask J.G. to come up and talk about where we are at and what our projected balances will be next year, and maybe the Budget Director can fill in on what some of our actuals are today.

MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Going back to where we were prior to the special session, we had an ending balance in the current year of 21.5 million dollars and a projected ending balance of a little over $\$ 87,000,000$ in 2017. So that's kind of where we started.

If we go back to our state general fund receipts from last month, we were over $\$ 66,000,000$ short in total receipts. And with a $\$ 21,000,000$
ending balance, if that continues, and right now it appears as though we are not going to make that up, and it may get worse in June, we would not have that $\$ 21,000,000$ ending balance. And in fact, we would have to probably sweep funds for some flexibility to get through the year or perhaps not make some payments in the current year to get through this year. So I would anticipate, you know, having very little, if any, ending balance.

So if that's the case, our $\$ 87,000,000$ ending balance will be reduced because we said we had a $\$ 21,000,000$ beginning balance. So if we reduce that, we are down to about $\$ 66,000,000$. If we have to delay some types of payments, that would reduce that, you know, $\$ 66,000,000$. So when we are just looking at where we are right now based on the information that we have, the ending balance would be substantially below, I would say below the $66,000,000$. And depending on how much of those gets delayed, it could be, you know, 10 or $\$ 15,000,000$ ending balance for 2017 very easily. And that would then be, assuming that revenue for 2017 would be coming in, the same type of projected increase that we have originally
planned.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: So if our revenues remain constant next year and everything we know now, we would have a little over $\$ 10,000,000$ in any of the funds that we talked about so far that could be swept by the Governor to fill the gap for all other programs?

MR. SCOTT: For those in the current year, yeah. I mean, like some of the funds that are out there mainly to be used this year to get through expenditures for this year. And if those expenditures are used -- or the revenues used, then they wouldn't be available for next year. CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: So, okay. Any other questions on the big picture, where we are at and how -- as we look at these funds, I think we have all looked at different ways of angles, some, yes, are available, but it looks like they will be needed to fund the rest of the state government. To Representative Ballard's comments earlier about some of the Medicaid cuts, as this committee has always done it looks at the entire balance of the state, and not just one of our largest expenditures. That's why this bill has been kind of crafted as it has in kind of the narrow scope
that it has.
Any other questions for J.G.? I know one more thing I'd like to some information on TANF that I want to clarify. Before that,

Representative Finney.
REP. FINNEY: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I was just wondering if you could just give us a brief overview of that $\$ 900,000,000$ indebtedness of the State Finance Council?

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: I don't want to get too sidetracked on this, but basically the state authorizes -- kind of borrows from itself to pay the bills. It's been happening for quite a few years. Yesterday, we did approve $900,000,000$.

Any other questions? I would like to get some information on TANF here this morning that I want clarified. And Representative Carpenter, question on that for Director Sullivan?

REP. CARPENTER: Yes. Shawn, could you clarify the transfer from the -- to TANF from CIF for me?

MR. SULLIVAN: As I understand what's proposed of being transferring 4.1 million dollars that currently flows through the Children's Initiative Fund, or CIF for short, to the Pre-K

Pilot program of the Department of Education.
There were some statements made this morning, I'll quote, that equalize school funding probably will have little impact if we strip the lifelines of our youngest children. They need to enter the kindergarten ready to learn. That's a ridiculous statement. The proposal of moving 4.1 million is purely record keeping. It's using TANF, instead of CIF money. It will not change the children served or the numbers served or anything like that.

REP. CARPENTER: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: J.G., if you want to kind of clarify too from your perspective on what this does to programs.

MR. SCOTT: Yeah, Mr. Chairman. We talked with the Department for Children and Families and wanted to make sure that what we are saying is correct, and that's what we found, as well; that we can serve the same children with the same services that are out there. There would just be some additional reporting that would be required in order to use the TANF funding. That's what we found in our request from the Department.

## CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative

Ballard.
REP. BALLARD: I got a response to that answer this morning and now it's really confusing because I thought $I$ was understanding it. If it's not going to affect that program at all, and it's -- but it's still going to reduce that fund to 37.9, so it's going to be less than 42. And we are talking about record keeping, I understand that. So again, I would have to ask for a clarification. If we have $\$ 42,000,000$ and we take 4.1, you say it's record keeping and the program gets to stay the same - I don't have my notes from this morning where $I$ understood it - I think -- I would still like to understand when you say what the record keeping would be. Are we reducing those funds or not? And once we determine that, then I can ask you another question. Are we reducing the funds or will we keep $42,000,000$ in the Children's Initiative Fund?

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: There was an allotment that was made. I think that's what's causing the confusion. There was additional money from TANF being put into the fund. That additional money that we put into the fund is now being taken out
of the fund. I think the confusion comes from the allotment of around $\$ 3,000,000$ that happened prior to this bill.

REP. BALLARD: Okay, now, that's the 3,000,000, but that 3,000,000 is not the 4.1. I mean, it's not included in the that. Am I correct?

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Yes, 4.1 is not in the fund. 4.1 is coming out of the fund.

REP. BALLARD: Okay. The way I see it, if $I$ put 4.1 in and $I$ take 4.1 out, it's not in.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: That's right, and nothing is going to affect it.

REP. BALLARD: It does. But for reporting purposes it says TANF, but yet you say it's coming out of --

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Maybe we'll let J.G. try to explain this better than I'm failing to do.

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, what we would do is we would have the $\$ 42,000,000$ that is in the fund, in the Children's Initiative Fund. We would take 4.1 million dollars out of the Children's Initiative Fund and transfer it to the state general fund. So the Children's Initiative Fund is being reduced 4.1 million.

What is done following that is we are
substituting 4.1 million dollars of TANF funding. So we are increasing the amount of funding going in from a different source, from the TANF fund rather than Children's Initiative Fund, of 4.1 million dollars. The net effect to the program on this portion of it is zero. Instead of spending Children's Initiative Fund, it will be reduced, but TANF funds will be included in that 4.1 million dollars. So the net effect to the program would be zero. They would spend 4.1 million less in TANF and 4.1 million in -- I'm sorry, they would spend 4.1 million less in Children's Initiative Fund and 4.1 million more in TANF. REP. BALLARD: So this is the Pre-K program that we are talking about?

MR. SCOTT: Right.
REP. BALLARD: So they still have their program, we are just going to fund it differently. So you are not taking the 4.1 million and taking the program? I see you're shifting the money all around, but the program is still intact, but they will -- but CIF will be reduced, but you are going to put the money in another way?

MR. SCOTT: Correct.

REP. BALLARD: And now you wonder why I was asking the question?

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: It's a great question. Thanks for asking.

Committee, we will hand out the runs for the districts and J.G. will work through them with us. So it looks something like this.

MR. SCOTT: Now that everybody is up there on the Children's Initiative Fund, we'll go ahead.

And one of the documents that the Chairman had requested was a summary of all the changes that have happened basically to the block grant in one document. So what's -- what we have done is we went through and pulled out all of the runs that the Department of Education had done and just picked out the differences from the block grant to what is proposed here or what was included in the capital outlay. Okay? And put it on one sheet of paper.

So the first column you'll see, column 3, it talks about general state aid, and this reflects the half a percent reduction to the block grant. So the proposal was to reduce one half of one percent, and that totaled about $\$ 13,000,000$.

1 That's what is reflected here is that reduction by school district.

When we put money in the block grant, we identified a new formula to use. This goes from the block grant, in column 4, to the new formula based on the 81.2 percentile, which is the old formula. So we went back to pre block grant. The total effect of that is an increase of about $\$ 16,000,000$. This identifies all of those that are being reduced and all of those that are getting additional funding. So the negative, the amount that they are getting from the local option budget state aid is going down. The positive, the state aid is going up.

Capital outlay, this is stepping back for just a little bit because this is what we have as our proved already. So this isn't in the bill, but this is part of what the school districts are getting. This is based on the -- once again, we changed the formula in the block grant. This is a change from the block grant to what is now in the approved budget, and that's in column 4. Once again, the positive, they are getting additional state aide; negative, they are getting less state aid.

The second column 3 identifies the changes for the virtual aid, and this is going to the block grant. We are being consistent on that. The block grant --

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Can we have someone shut the door please?

MR. SCOTT: The virtual state aid is supposed to change from $\$ 5,000$ for full-time students in 2016 to 5,600 in '17. If we go back to what it was before, it was at 4,045. So in '15 it was 4,045, '16 it was supposed to go to 5,000 and in '17 it is supposed to go to 5,600. What this does is it does not increase from '16 to '17. So instead of going from 5,600 -- or from 5,000 to 5,600, this stays at the 5,000. So we show it as a negative here because we are going back to the block grant. But when you compare to what they have this year and next year, these amounts would be flat depending on the number of students.

Then the final column we just added up all of the adjustments to total the total adjustments for each of the school districts based on what's happened. And it shows that when you look at it in total, it's about 23.5, almost 23.6 million dollars in increases that are offset by some
reductions.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative
Rhoades.
REP. RHOADES: Thank you. And just so I understand, and I'll just use the first page so it's easy for you, just to look at the top line, as an example. Am I right or am I wrong that column 4, or that the LOB state aid part, that money is, in the case of Marmaton Valley, 400,000. That's not money that's being taken from the district, that's money that's being taken from the -- not the school -- not from the school operating funds, but from the district itself in terms of the municipality, the property tax, or am $I$ wrong about that?

MR. SCOTT: It's just the opposite.
Actually, if it's negative, they would have been getting state aid from the block grant. And if it's negative, they are not getting as much anyway in the new formula -- or the old formula, if you will. So they were expecting $\$ 400,000$ in state aid in Marmaton Valley that they are no longer receiving. So this would actually reduce the dollars that the school district is getting.

You might be thinking about, perhaps, Iola
where they are getting $\$ 70,000$ more for the school district, but most of that money is going to go into property tax relief for most of these because of the amount of the LOB that is captured, the 30 or the --

REP. RHOADES: And I guess that's the confusing part. So when we are talking about $\$ 38,000,000$, you know, in the discussion that we are having, but the discussion is none of that goes into the districts. If we bring that $\$ 38,000,000 \mathrm{in}$, it doesn't go to the district, it goes to property tax relief, correct?

MR. SCOTT: Correct.
REP. RHOADES: So that's a little confusing in looking at this to know. I guess for me I'm interested in knowing are you telling me the total adjustment from the block grant on the far right, if it's negative, it's going to mean, in the case of Marmaton Valley, that their operating budget is going down $\$ 410,000$ ?

MR. SCOTT: That would be my
understanding.
REP. RHOADES: The school district?
MR. SCOTT: Yes.
REP. RHOADES: So that's the confusing
part is knowing how the property tax component figures.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Can I just add, this is the safe harbor option. This is what 81.2 does, and the state aid for Marmaton Valley would be dropped 400,000. They would have the authority to raise it back up locally and so their operating budget would be -- not be affected if they chose to do that. They also do have the option at the State Board of Education to petition that they fit that criteria that we talked about earlier where they are already above 19. I don't have their bills in front of me to know if they would or not. And it would take more than two and a half mills to make that difference. But if they chose -again, this is just going back to the old formula. This is not what the bill that we already passed did, it was voted unconstitutional. This is what the safe harbor is.
MR. SCOTT: Mr. Chairman, I would say
that while the LOB is somewhat confusing about whether they are losing money for the school district or -- or additional money going into property tax relief, most of the capital outlay, if that is a positive number, that is money that
goes into the school districts. So that is an actual increase. So that money stays with the school districts. So all of the capital outlay increase of about $\$ 23,000,000$ does increase their -- the funding available for those school districts.

REP. RHOADES: But in the case of Humboldt, the second line, even though they've got capital outlay of 59,000 coming in, they are still losing 312?

MR. SCOTT: Correct.
REP. RHOADES: Thanks. I just need to understand it.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative Johnson.

REP. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And just following along, to make sure $I$ have a handle on it, we were looking at Marmaton Valley. And if that change was made, there would be a reduction which they could make up, should they choose to hold themselves harmless, of that 400,000, if I'm reading that correctly. If I go down a little further to about, oh, two-thirds to three-quarters of the way down the page to Clay Center, as another example, where they would lose

34 on the LOB but a piece in capital outlay and virtual, would that be a situation where they could not make up the entire amount through their LOB if they happen to be at the cap already? CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: I'm not certain if they are at 30,31 or 32 .

REP. JOHNSON: I'm not certain that the are, just looking at to see if that might be one --

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Almost everything in column 4, LOB state aid, could be adjusted based on going back up locally to supplant the loss of state aid, either going back to 81.2.

REP. JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Representative Kleeb.
REP. KLEEB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. J.G., I just wanted to see if I'm understanding this correctly. These are Iola and Marmaton. So Iola gets LOB state aid adjustment. They get to lower their mill levy, lower their taxes?

MR. SCOTT: If they are at their cap, yes.

REP. KLEEB: While Marmaton, they get to enjoy the other side of the coin; they have to raise their taxes. This is where we have our
winners or losers. Somebody has to raise their taxes because somebody else gets to lower theirs?

MR. SCOTT: Yes, and that's going back to the equity basis, you know, that the Court wants the legislature to approve. This would be the effect of that, the change from the block grant to the old 81.2 percentile formula, yes.

REP. KLEEB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: And one more factor in there that you possibly couldn't show on the sheet is the actual valuations of each district. If the valuations are on the way up and this number would go down, the mill levy may not adjust. Of course, it could have went down if the money stayed constant. But if you're in a district, which, in theory, it's not a real formula to work with, your valuations went up and your student population didn't change much, you collected more locally and less came in from the state, and this is just resetting it back prior to the block grant back to the safe harbor.

Any other questions on the runs?
Representative Carpenter.
REP. CARPENTER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I don't have a question, it's more just stating how
frustrating this is with the local option and the mill levy, you know, because I'm not sure where Humboldt is or where Marmaton, is as far as that goes, but it's very hard to figure that out when they could be at 25 or 30 or whatever, and we have that all over the board throughout this whole thing as we've seen in the past. So it's kind of confusing sometimes when you deal with that LOB option.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Any other discussion? Representative Highland.

REP. HIGHLAND: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Will you explain one more time the criteria for whether they can raise mills up and where they fall on the scale then if they can come in and ask for help?

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Okay. You're talking about to apply to the extraordinary needs fund through the Department of Education?

REP. HIGHLAND: And they have to have that one or two percent.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Okay, this would be a policy decision, but the way this bill is drafted, it allows for this LOB fluctuation to be a criteria to the funds they (inaudible) decide how
to handle this. The policy would be that if you are already at or above the median LOB of 19 mills and it does not cost more than two and a half mills to adjust, then you would qualify.

We could look at, you know, Shawnee Mission, who graciously presented the idea, their district, where they would lose -- Shawnee Mission would lose 1.4 in their LOB state aid. Now, there is a possibility that their valuation has gone up and so there wouldn't be a mill reduction -- or increase to make that up. I'm not certain. But let's say if it was the same, I am confident that it would -- two and a half mills would be more than 1.4, so they would not qualify. REP. HIGHLAND: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Any other questions?
Representative Hoffman.
REP. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The values are based upon their last value in '15, or what are these values based on as far as the property tax or value of the properties?

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: I'll let Mr. Penner answer this one.

MR. PENNER: So the aid amounts on this are based upon the school district's assessed
valuation per pupil during this year. That was always the way the formula had worked prior to the block grant was that the prior year assessed valuation per pupils -- assessed valuation per pupil were used to determine equalization funding for the following year.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Anymore questions? Not seeing any, Committee will begin working HB 2001.

Any other comments, amendments, discussion?
I don't see any comments or questions.
Representative Schwartz.
MS. SCHWARTZ: Okay. At this time then
if there is no further discussion, I move House Bill 2001 favorable for passage.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Second by
Representative Barker. We will go to discussion. Representative Wolfe Moore.

REP. WOLFE MOORE: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
I know I said this earlier in the day. My problem isn't with this particular plan, my problem is with using adequacy, touching adequacy to solve the equity program. And my biggest fear is that the courts will say no to this, and that's really a disaster. So that's my biggest fear. We can't be sure this won't trigger a Supreme Court
rejection of this plan. And if we have to use this plan, if that's the will of this group, is there not a way we could chip that $13,000,000$ down with the job fund or something to at least make it a little more palatable to the school districts. I mean, I -- in my district in KCK, one of my districts, if schools closed July 1st and this isn't solved, we lay off 400 to 500 people, we furlough those people. We don't have special ed programs in the summer; we don't have summer programs; we can't do maintenance projects to allow the schools to open. Every school district has to have their busses checked out by the Highway Patrol, and that's a very tight timeline. And so July 1st, that's when -- that's when the damage starts occurring.

So I respect all the work that's gone into this plan, I truly do, but $I$ think it has to be a plan that we can be as clear as we possibly can that the Supreme Court is going to okay. So that's -- I don't have any problem with the other things you're cutting, that's just the sacrifice that has to happen, in my mind, but I truly have a problem with the $13,000,000$ that's spread across the school districts. And if there is any way
that we could make that a little smaller, and I would totally favor using the other 7,000,000 in the Job Creation Fund to inch that down a little. So maybe that makes it a little less unconstitutional, $I$ don't know, but I'm truly worried about that. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Thank you. The Supreme Court in Gannon II directed the legislature to comply with Article 6 of the alleged equity component in one of two ways, and the first one is the safe harbor consisting of funding the old LOB and the capital outlay formula. That is what we are doing here and that's what we are addressing today.

REP. WOLFE MOORE: And Mr. Chairman, I sincerely hope you're right. I just worry that that will go another way. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN RYCKMAN: Any other comments? We have a motion and a second. All in favor of passing HB 2001 favorably, say aye. (Voice vote.) Opposed? (Voice vote.) Motion -- the bill passes.

Any other discussion before we take this up to the floor. We are adjourned.
(THEREUPON, the hearing concluded at

| 1 | 3:20p.m.) |
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## CERTIFICATE

## STATE OF KANSAS

## SS :

## COUNTY OF SHAWNEE

I, Lora J. Appino, a Certified Court
Reporter, Commissioned as such by the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, and authorized to take depositions and administer oaths within said State pursuant to K.S.A. 60-228, certify that the foregoing was reported by stenographic means, which matter was held on the date, and the time and place set out on the title page hereof and that the foregoing constitutes a true and accurate transcript of the same.

I further certify that $I$ am not related to any of the parties, nor am $I$ an employee of or related to any of the attorneys representing the parties, and $I$ have no financial interest in the outcome of this matter.

Given under my hand and seal this $26 t h$ day of June, 2016 .


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