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To: Rep. Kristey Williams and the House Committee on K-12 Education Budget  
From: Craig Neuenswander, Deputy Commissioner, KSDE  
Date: March 3, 2022  
Re: KSDE Budget for FY 2022 and FY 2023

Chair Williams and members of the House Committee on K-12 Education Budget:

Thank you for this opportunity to present testimony on the budget of the Kansas State Department of Education. KSDE is under the authority of the State Board of Education, which is composed of ten elected members and has general supervision of public schools and all other educational interests of the state, except those delegated by law to the State Board of Regents. Our testimony addresses four topics: the State Board's enhancement requests, other recommendations included in the Governor's budget, miscellaneous budget issues, and COVID-19 expenditures.

#### Enhancement Requests

As part of its general supervision of K-12 education, the State Board approves recommendations for state aid to school districts and the operating budget of KSDE. These requests are then included in the budget request KSDE submits to the Governor each fall. For FY 2023, the State Board requested enhancement funding of \$83,791,578, all from the State General Fund. The Governor's FY 2023 budget recommendation funds \$6,713,031 of those enhancement requests. These enhancement requests are summarized in the table below. The State Board supports the Governor's recommendations regarding the agency's enhancement requests, except for Special Education Services State Aid.

	FY 2023	FY 2023
	Enhancement	Governor's
<u>Program</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>
Special Education Services State Aid	\$74,143,547	\$—
Professional Development	3,600,000	1,770,000
MHIT Pilot Program	3,000,000	3,000,000
CTE Transportation	1,482,338	1,482,338
Mentor Teacher Program	1,000,000	—
Governor's Teaching Excellence	360,693	360,693
Agriculture in the Classroom	35,000	—
Environmental Education	35,000	—
Communities in Schools	35,000	—
Statewide Dyslexia Coordinator	100,000	100,000
TOTAL	\$83,791,578	\$6,713,031

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**Special Education Services State Aid.** The State Board requests enhancement funding of \$68,215,146, all from the State General Fund, for Special Education Services State Aid for FY 2023. The request would increase the total appropriation to \$588,595,964. This request would fund the first year of a five-year plan in which Special Education Services State Aid would reach 92 percent of excess costs in FY 2027.

KSA 72-3422 provides for Special Education State Aid to equal 92 percent of excess costs for special education in Kansas. Based on the Fall 2021 Education Consensus Estimates, however, Special Education Services State Aid for FY 2023, including COVID-19 relief funding made available for special education, is projected to equal 70.8 percent of excess costs. The percent of excess costs covered by state aid has largely decreased since FY 2011. These decreases are due to costs for special education services rising faster than the appropriation for Special Education Services State Aid.

The State Board's original enhancement request for FY 2023 was for \$74,143,547. This was based on the Fall 2020 Education Consensus Estimates. In order to reflect the Fall 2021 estimates, KSDE recalculated the State Board's five-year plan. The revised plan is outlined below. The calculations are based on the FY 2023 and FY 2024 estimates for special education excess costs in the Fall 2021 Education Consensus Estimates and assume that excess costs would grow by five percent in each subsequent fiscal year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Excess Costs</u>	<u>State Aid</u>	<u>Percent of Excess Costs</u>	<u>Additional Cost</u>
2023	\$734,771,364	\$588,595,964	80.1%	\$68,215,146
2024	\$808,867,993	\$656,811,109	81.2%	\$68,215,145
2025	\$849,311,393	\$725,026,255	85.4%	\$68,215,146
2026	\$891,776,962	\$793,241,400	89.0%	\$68,215,145
2027	\$936,365,810	\$861,456,546	92.0%	\$68,215,146

The decision not to provide the statutorily-required amount of state aid for special education negatively affects the amount of resources available to fund general education. Because federal and state law require the provision of special education services, any excess costs not funded by the State must be financed by school districts from their general funds or supplemental general funds. Therefore, resources are diverted from general education when the State does not fully fund Special Education Services State Aid.

The history of Special Education Services State Aid since FY 2009 is shown in the table below.

Special Education Services State Aid, FY 2009-FY 2023				
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>State Aid*</u>	<u>Federal Aid**</u>	<u>Total Aid</u>	<u>Excess Costs</u>
2009	\$427,718,409	\$–	\$427,718,409	92.0%
2010	367,427,058	56,517,430	423,944,488	88.7%
2011	388,982,076	54,453,996	443,436,072	92.0%
2012	428,133,154	396,920	428,530,074	88.4%
2013	430,426,151	–	430,426,151	82.8%
2014	428,702,584	–	428,702,584	80.1%
2015	428,360,566	–	428,360,566	80.8%
2016	434,754,409	–	434,754,409	80.0%
2017	435,469,632	–	435,469,632	79.6%
2018	445,981,646	–	445,981,646	78.5%
2019	490,366,856	–	490,366,856	81.4%
2020	497,709,133	–	497,366,856	75.3%
2021	505,416,348	–	505,566,465	73.2%
2022 (Est.)	513,030,935	27,614,188	540,645,123	76.4%
2023 (Allocation)	533,647,984	25,923,592	559,571,576	70.8%
2023 (Enhancement)	588,595,964	25,923,592	614,519,556	80.1%
*State aid includes State Highway fund transfers in FY 2014 through FY 2018. **FY 2010–FY 2012 federal aid was funding from the American Relief and Recovery Act. FY 2022–FY 2023 aid is COVID-19 relief funding made available for special education, either by the federal government or the State Board of Education.				

**Professional Development.** The State Board requested enhancement funding of \$3,600,000, all from the State General Fund, to reinstate funding for the professional development program in FY 2023. Based on KSDE's estimates, it was anticipated that this amount would cover the full amount of state aid in FY 2023. The Governor recommended funding of \$1,770,000, all from the State General Fund, for FY 2023.

Believing it is important to support Kansas teachers and other licensed school personnel, the State Board supports the Governor's budget recommendation and requests the funding be included in the FY 2023 budget. Well-trained teachers are better able to help Kansas students and can help increase student achievement. Additionally, providing enriching professional development opportunities assists with the retention of highly qualified and experienced teachers.

The table below shows professional development state aid expenditures since FY 2018, including the effects of the Governor's recommendation.

Professional Development State Aid, FY 2018-FY 2023						
	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>Est. FY 2022</u>	<u>Est. FY 2023</u>
Total Expenditures	\$9,528,226	\$12,339,912	\$11,231,212	\$7,536,995	\$7,400,000	\$7,200,000
State Aid Entitlement	\$4,735,027	\$6,008,512	\$5,577,832	\$3,755,008	\$3,700,000	\$3,600,000
State Aid Expenditures	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$—	\$—
State Aid Proration	35.9%	28.3%	30.5%	47.3%	0%	0%
Number of USDs/Interlocals Participating	231	302	299	258	307	307
Governor's Rec.	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,770,000
State Aid Proration w/ Governor's Rec.	—	—	—	—	—	49.2%

**Mental Health Intervention Team (MHIT) Pilot Program.** The State Board requested enhancement funding of \$3,000,000, all from the State General Fund, to expand the MHIT pilot program in FY 2023. This would bring the total State General Fund appropriation for the program to \$10,534,722. KSDE estimates this funding would expand the program to 15 to 25 additional school districts, depending on the size of the districts and the size of their programs. The Governor recommended the full amount of the State Board's request in FY 2023 and included proviso language requiring KSDE to conduct a formal study of the program's outcomes.

The MHIT pilot program has shown positive outcomes for students who have participated in the program and further expansion in FY 2023 can positively impact more Kansas students. In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the need for mental health services for students and the MHIT pilot program provides an effective way to provide those services.

The State Board supports the Governor's recommendation and requests the funding be included in the FY 2023 budget.

The school districts participating in the MHIT pilot program during FY 2022 are listed below.

School Districts Participating in the MHIT Pilot Program during FY 2022			
<u>USD #</u>	<u>School District Name</u>	<u>USD #</u>	<u>School District Name</u>
204	Bonner Springs	349	Stafford
233	Olathe	382	Pratt
239	North Ottawa Co.	383	Manhattan
240	Twin Valley	393	Solomon
255	South Barber	402	Augusta
259	Wichita	403	Otis-Bison
262	Valley Center	413	Chanute
266	Maize	435	Abilene
270	Plainville	438	Skyline
271	Stockton	445	Coffeyville
272	Waconda	446	Independence
274	Oakley	447	Cherryvale
275	Triplains	453	Leavenworth
282	West Elk	457	Garden City
286	Chautauqua County	461	Neodesha
291	Grinnell	462	Central of Burden
292	Wheatland	468	Healy
293	Quinter	473	Chapman
305	Salina	484	Fredonia
306	Southeast of Saline	487	Herington
309	Nickerson	489	Hays
310	Fairfield	490	El Dorado
311	Pretty Prairie	500	Kansas City
312	Haven	501	Topeka
323	Rock Creek	503	Parsons
329	Wabaunsee County	506	Labette County
332	Cunningham	511	Attica
337	Royal Valley		

**Career and Technical Education Transportation.** The State Board requested \$1,482,338, all from the State General Fund, for FY 2023 to reinstate funding for career and technical education transportation. The Governor recommended the full amount of the State Board's request in FY 2023.

From FY 2013 through FY 2020, the Legislature provided funding to reimburse school districts a portion of the costs to transport 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students participating in the Excel in CTE program (SB 155). Funding for this program was eliminated in FY 2021 due to projected revenue shortfalls. KSDE estimates the request would fully fund the CTE transportation program.

The State Board supports the Governor's recommendation and requests the funding be included in the FY 2023 budget.

**Governor's Teaching Excellence/National Board Certification.** The State Board requested \$360,693, all from the State General Fund, for FY 2023 to reinstate funding for the National Board Certification program. The Governor recommended the full amount of the State Board's request in FY 2023.

KSA 72-2166 provides that any teacher who has earned National Board Certification is to be paid an incentive bonus of \$1,000. The incentive is to be paid by the school district that employs the teacher, but the school district may request state aid to cover the costs of the incentive payment. In addition, KSA 72-2166 authorizes the State Board to provide scholarships of \$1,100 to teachers who are accepted to participate in the National Board program for initial certification and scholarships of \$500 for teachers who are accepted into the program to renew their certification. To become certified, a \$1,975 fee must be paid to the National Board, while a fee of \$570 must be paid to renew an existing certification.

The State Board supports the Governor's recommendation and requests the funding be included in the FY 2023 budget.

**Statewide Dyslexia Coordinator.** The State Board requested \$100,000, all from the State General Fund, to fund the statewide dyslexia coordinator position in FY 2023. The Governor recommended the full amount of the State Board's request in FY 2023.

The Legislative Task Force on Dyslexia first recommended the creation of such a position in its report to the 2019 Legislature and repeated that recommendation to both the 2020 and 2021 Legislatures. Although the Legislature did not appropriate funding for a dyslexia coordinator for FY 2022, the State Board authorized the use of ESSER moneys to fund the position. KSDE has subsequently hired a statewide dyslexia coordinator. This position ensures the implementation and effectiveness of statewide early literacy initiatives and dyslexia services, and provides a range of professional development services supporting direct, systematic, and explicit instruction with foundational literacy skills. It is responsible for increasing the number of teachers using structured literacy and the science of reading to improve end of second grade literacy outcomes, increasing the number of districts using recommended screening measures for dyslexia screening, and collaborating with institutions of higher education to effectively train both college of education professors and teacher candidates in the science of reading. The position also oversees any changes to the dyslexia handbook and assists in the updating of accreditation requirements.

The State Board and KSDE have tried to minimize any long-term costs to the State that might arise from having to replace ESSER funds with State General Fund moneys. As a result, the vast majority of ESSER expenditures have been for programs and projects that will end with the availability of the federal relief funding. In the case of the dyslexia coordinator, however, the State Board believed it was important to create the position as soon as possible. The COVID-19 pandemic has created many challenges for the teaching of foundational literacy skills; hiring a dyslexia coordinator as soon as possible was one way to help address the issues caused by the pandemic. However, the work of the dyslexia coordinator will need to continue after the availability of federal relief funds. For that reason, the State Board requested State General Fund support for the position beginning in FY 2023.

The State Board supports the Governor's recommendation and requests the funding be included in the FY 2023 budget.

### Other Recommendations in the Governor's Budget

The Governor's budget includes several other recommendations, including the elimination of the delayed payments for State Foundation Aid and Supplemental State Aid, paying off the FY 2017 and FY 2019 delayed payments to KPERS-USDs, and providing the state match for one additional school district to participate in the Education SuperHighway program.

**Elimination of Delayed Payments for State Foundation Aid and Supplemental State Aid.** KSA 72-5135(d) authorizes KSDE to delay the final payment of State Foundation Aid for a fiscal year until after July 1 of the next fiscal year. Such delayed payments are then paid in the new fiscal year, but school districts are required to record these payments as having been received in June of the previous fiscal year. KSDE also uses this practice for a portion of the final Supplemental State Aid (Local Option Budget State Aid) payment of the fiscal year. The practice of delaying the last school finance payments of the fiscal year to the next fiscal year was instituted to address previous revenue shortfalls by the State. This practice allows the State to reduce State General Fund expenditures without reducing the amount of State Foundation Aid and Supplemental State Aid owed to school districts.

The following table shows the amount of State Foundation Aid and Supplemental State Aid delayed to the following fiscal year since FY 2005. The state aid amounts shown are the amounts of state aid that were due to be paid in June of the identified fiscal year, but were not paid until after the start of the next fiscal year on July 1. Therefore, the amount of the FY 2005 delayed payments was paid in the first month of FY 2006.

Delayed Payments for State Foundation Aid and Supplemental State Aid, FY 2005-FY 2022			
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>State Foundation Aid</u>	<u>Supplemental State Aid</u>	<u>Total Delayed Payments</u>
2005	\$163,757,214	\$23,745,994	\$187,203,208
2006	\$160,196,491	\$22,930,443	\$183,126,934
2007	\$166,603,988	\$21,615,801	\$188,219,789
2008	\$169,744,260	\$21,417,262	\$191,161,522
2009	\$205,089,331	\$64,022,634	\$269,111,965
2010	\$225,249,988	\$66,773,733	\$292,023,721
2011	\$196,195,976	\$20,204,748	\$216,400,724
2012	\$199,384,960	\$19,633,829	\$219,018,789
2013	\$201,435,557	\$19,524,087	\$220,959,644
2014	\$207,290,078	\$19,494,956	\$226,785,034
2015	\$192,709,360	\$16,211,412	\$208,920,772
2016	\$212,377,176	\$47,675,355	\$260,052,531
2017	\$200,745,177	\$47,761,915	\$248,507,092
2018	\$188,763,012	\$46,245,282	\$235,008,294
2019	\$165,761,745	\$38,762,680	\$204,524,425
2020	\$144,188,563	\$36,094,733	\$180,283,296
2021	\$193,409,153	\$41,333,523	\$234,742,676
2022 Est.	\$161,325,445	\$38,229,398	\$199,554,843

The Governor's recommendation for FY 2022 includes the elimination of these delayed payments. To do so requires a one-time supplemental appropriation of \$161,325,445 for State Foundation Aid and \$38,229,398 for Supplemental State Aid, for a total of \$199,554,843. Once those payments are made in FY 2022, State General Fund expenditures for State Foundation Aid and Supplemental State Aid will return to planned levels in FY 2023. In addition, the net savings included in the Fall 2021 Education Consensus estimates decreases the net one-time increase to \$151,235,857 (\$102,754,459 for State Foundation Aid and \$48,481,398 for Supplemental State Aid).

KSDE *strongly* supports the elimination of the delayed payments in FY 2022. The more the delayed payments increase, the greater the impact on school district cashflows. Additionally, eliminating the delayed payments now preserves a useful budget tool for future revenue shortfalls.

**Paying Off the FY 2017 and FY 2019 Delayed Payments to KPERS–USDs.** Pursuant to 2017 SB 19, the Legislature delayed \$64.1 million in employer contributions to KPERS–USDs for FY 2017 and amortized the repayment over 20 years beginning in FY 2018. In addition, 2017 Senate Sub. for HB 2002 delayed \$194.0 million in employer contributions to KPERS–USDs for FY 2019 and amortized the repayment over 20 years beginning in FY 2020.

The Governor recommends paying off the remaining balance of both delayed payments in FY 2022. This one-time payment would be \$253,866,022, all from the State General Fund. Additionally, beginning in FY 2023 the amortized layering payments—\$6.4 million and \$19.4 million, respectively—would be eliminated.

KSDE supports the full payment of the delayed employer contributions to KPERS–USDs.

**Education SuperHighway.** The Universal Service Schools and Libraries Program, commonly known as “E-rate,” provides discounts to help eligible schools and libraries obtain affordable telecommunications and internet access. The Education SuperHighway program has provided 10 percent in state matching funds to access an additional 90 percent of E-rate funding to construct new broadband infrastructure. The goal of the original program was to help every school district reach internet speeds of 100 Mbps. Previously, KSDE believed that all school buildings in Kansas that would need a state match for E-rate funding would be approved by the federal government by the end of FY 2021 and, therefore, funding would not be necessary in FY 2022. However, KSDE was informed during fall 2021 that USD 361 (Chaparral) had its E-rate application approved and now requires state matching funds for its project. The total amount needed is \$178,986.

Although KSDE did not have the opportunity to submit an official enhancement request for this item, the Governor's recommendation includes funding in FY 2022 for USD 361. KSDE supports the Governor's recommendation and requests the funding be included in the FY 2023 budget.

### **Miscellaneous Budget Issues**

KSDE would like to identify several issues for consideration by the Legislature for FY 2023.

**Local School District Contribution Checkoff Fund.** KSA 79-3221n provides the opportunity for individual Kansas taxpayers to donate all or a portion of their income tax refund to a school district of their choosing. Taxpayers may also donate funds in addition to their income tax liability. The program requires taxpayers to enter the number of the unified school district they wish to donate to. Sometimes



the number entered does not apply to a current school district or the school district number is left blank. To date, the total amount of such donations is \$14,227.11. KSDE believes it does not have the authority to distribute these moneys to school districts, based on the language in KSA 79-3221n. To ensure these funds can be distributed according to their intended purpose, KSDE requests a budget proviso authorizing the agency to distribute the excess funds to all Kansas school districts.

**Capital Improvement State Aid Transfer.** KSA 72-5462 provides that Capital Improvement State Aid will be funded by a demand transfer from the State General Fund, except for during FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022, when it will be a revenue transfer. The Governor's recommendation includes continuing Capital Improvement State Aid as a revenue transfer through FY 2024.

KSDE recommends amending the statute to permanently fund Capital Improvement State Aid as a revenue transfer. Capital Improvement State Aid has been funded through a revenue transfer for over two decades and KSDE believes the statute should fully reflect that practice. Additionally, permanently making Capital Improvement State Aid a revenue transfer would eliminate the need to update the statute every few years.

### **COVID-19 Expenditures**

KSDE has received a variety of federal funding to help address the COVID-19 pandemic. The vast majority of this funding is distributed to school districts, other local education agencies, and other nongovernmental entities. The largest source of funding is the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund, but funding is also available through Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools (EANS), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and Child Nutrition Programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In addition, the Children's Cabinet received funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) and through the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grant.

The table on the following pages shows the status of KSDE's various streams of COVID-19 relief funds, as of January 10, 2022. Estimates for out-year expenditures are based on the amount of the award, actual expenditures to date, signed contracts, the State Board's allocation of relief funds, and the amount of time left to spend funds.

COVID-19 Relief Funding in KSDE Budget						
Program	Available Funds	To-Date Expenditures	FY 2022 Remaining	FY 2023 Est.	Out-Year Expenditures	Returned
ESSER I-Title I Formula	\$76,076,155	\$76,076,155	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
ESSER I-Special Education	8,030,261	8,030,261	—	—	—	—
ESSER II-Title I Formula	332,846,814	127,458,082	58,682,495	117,364,990	29,341,247	—
ESSER II-Special Education	24,314,176	2,666,510	9,490,578	12,157,088	—	—
ESSER II-\$300 Per Student Base	10,669,655	4,837,142	1,666,432	3,332,865	833,216	—
ESSER II-KSSD/KSSB	150,000	—	42,857	85,714	21,429	—
ESSER III-Title I Formula	748,053,499	—	136,009,727	272,019,454	340,024,318	—
ESSER III-Learning Loss-Contracts	41,558,528	7,060,244	5,540,525	8,739,603	20,218,156	—
ESSER III-Learning Loss-Flow-Thru	—	—	—	—	—	—
ESSER III-Summer-Contracts	7,081,706	805,336	1,777,546	1,906,020	2,592,804	—
ESSER III-Summer-Flow-Thru	1,230,000	827,515	402,485	—	—	—
ESSER III-After-School-Contracts	8,311,706	555,000	445,000	1,000,000	6,311,706	—
ESSER III-After-School-Flow-Thru	—	—	—	—	—	—
ESSER III-\$625 Per Student Base	20,039,341	—	3,643,517	7,287,033	9,108,791	—
ESSER III-KSSD/KSSB	400,000	—	72,727	145,455	181,818	—
ESSER III-Dept. of Corrections	200,000	—	36,364	72,727	90,909	—
ESSER III-Discretionary Contracts	1,439,923	150,000	150,000	300,000	839,923	—
ESSER III-Homeless Students	5,440,776	—	989,232	1,978,464	2,473,080	—
ESSER-KSDE Administration	5,127,647	2,466,234	224,288	1,011,067	1,426,058	—
Subtotal-ESSER Programs	\$1,290,970,186	\$230,932,479	\$218,771,288	\$427,400,480	\$413,865,940	—
EANS I	\$26,467,139	\$3,200,000	\$7,822,379	\$7,822,380	\$7,622,380	—
EANS II	24,869,862	—	4,521,793	9,043,586	11,304,483	—
EANS II-KSDE Administration	400,000	4,848	92,121	184,243	118,788	—
Subtotal-EANS Programs	\$51,737,001	\$3,204,848	\$12,436,294	\$17,050,209	\$19,045,651	—
IDEA Part B	\$25,325,741	\$3,256,079	\$6,305,618	\$12,611,235	\$3,152,809	—
IDEA Part B-Early Childhood	2,207,266	324,553	537,918	1,075,836	268,959	—
Subtotal-IDEA ARP Funding	\$27,533,007	\$3,580,632	\$6,843,536	\$13,687,071	\$3,421,768	—

<u>Program</u>	<u>Available Funds</u>	<u>To-Date Expenditures</u>	<u>FY 2022 Remaining</u>	<u>FY 2023 Est.</u>	<u>Out-Year Expenditures</u>	<u>Returned</u>
Child Nutrition Programs	\$85,209,602	\$85,209,602	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
CNP Emergency Cost-CRRSA Act	6,252,703	6,087,836	164,867	—	—	—
CACFP Emergency Cost-CRRSA Act	2,457,527	1,604,564	852,963	—	—	—
<i>Subtotal-USDA Funding</i>	<i>\$93,919,832</i>	<i>\$92,902,002</i>	<i>\$1,017,830</i>	<i>\$—</i>	<i>\$—</i>	<i>\$—</i>
Children's Cabinet-CBCAP	\$2,335,613	\$—	\$—	\$778,538	\$1,557,075	\$—
<i>Subtotal-USDHHS Funding</i>	<i>\$2,335,613</i>	<i>\$—</i>	<i>\$—</i>	<i>\$778,538</i>	<i>\$1,557,075</i>	<i>\$—</i>
Children's Cabinet-Tech. for Families	\$1,540,000	\$758,839	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$781,161
Children's Cabinet-Remote Learning	16,500,000	10,647,626	—	—	—	5,851,374
<i>Subtotal-CRF</i>	<i>\$18,040,000</i>	<i>\$11,407,465</i>	<i>\$—</i>	<i>\$—</i>	<i>\$—</i>	<i>\$6,632,535</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,484,535,639</b>	<b>\$342,027,426</b>	<b>\$238,051,117</b>	<b>\$458,916,298</b>	<b>\$438,908,264</b>	<b>\$6,632,535</b>

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