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House Bill 2514 – written opponent  
House Committee on K-12 Education Budget  
January 26, 2022

Chairwoman Williams, members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in opposition of House Bill 2514.

In reviewing the proposed legislation, we found that we cannot support the bill as it is written because there are too many unanswered questions. These questions include, but are not limited to:

- Where is the funding for these part time students going to come from? How is such funding going to be determined? Will it be dependent on how many hours the student participates in a course, program, or service provided by the school district? Will there be multiple count days?
- Who is responsible for mapping progress of the private school student and ensuring success? Will these private school students be exempt from assessments?
- Who will be held accountable for the progress of these private school students?
- Who defines “good faith effort” when it comes to accommodating a private student at the public school? In the event that the parent disagrees that a “good faith effort” has been made, what is the procedure for handling any disagreements? Who will pay the costs of handling such disagreement procedures?
- Are students allowed to request to join any course, program or service offered by the school district at any time during the year? Once a student is enrolled, is the student required to attend the class for the full semester? Can a student from a private school be denied access to a course because of capacity issues (i.e., if the course is full)? Furthermore, is it permissible for full time enrolled students to have priority over the part time student? For example, a full-time student decides to change their schedule to take an advanced science class but there is only one seat, and a private school student has requested to take it as well, who gets the priority?
- What requirement is there that the parent give the school district sufficient notice of the request – for example, must the request be made in advance of the start of the semester and, if so, what would be a reasonable amount time?
- Is the school district permitted to require payment of any prorated course fees and other associated enrollment fees?
- Does part-time enrollment require school districts to transport these students or provide food services to these private school students? How will the costs associated with these services be covered?

- Who determines the level at which the private school student can participate? For example, if a student wants to take an advanced math class, can the school district require them to demonstrate they are adequately prepared to be placed at that level?
- Is there any kind of residency requirement for private school students seeking to enroll part-time in a school district? In other words, can any student enrolled in a nonaccredited institution be allowed to pick any public school they desire to participate in any course, program, or service?
- What are the KSHAA implications for these students who are part-time enrolled? What is the school of record – the private school or the public school – to determine KSHAA eligibility?

In short, we find House Bill 2514 to be highly problematic because it creates a vague, unfunded burden on local school districts.