Economic Adjustment Committee
Education Growth Site Visit to Fort Riley, KS

23 October 2007

BACKGROUND

PURPOSE: This effort will seek to better understand the impacts of growth at selected Army installations on local educational agencies (LEAs, more commonly referred to as school districts). The purpose of this trip is to provide program stakeholders with on-the-ground knowledge of issues surrounding mission growth, improve communications among all partners, and identify any gaps/lags in capacities. The stakeholders include the U.S. Department of Education (ED), the Department of the Army (Army), the Office of the Secretary of Defense, states, local communities, and LEAs.

During this site visit, you will meet with representatives from each of these stakeholders; discuss issues with the installation commander or their representative; discuss issues with the affected LEAs and community leaders; and tour a local school.

BACKGROUND: The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), part of the Department of Defense, is sponsoring this trip through its role as staff for the Economic Adjustment Committee, which consists of 22 Federal agencies with roles in economic adjustment.

LEAs near growing installations may face challenges, particularly in accurately projecting and funding requirements for new school construction or expansion. Congress has expressed concerns, in hearings and in recently published reports, about community plans and capacities to build new infrastructure, including new classrooms, to accommodate growing installations.

Representatives from ED, Army, DoD Education Partnership Directorate, and OEA conducted a technical visit to the Fort Riley community on September 20, 2007 to establish the foundation for your visit. This Senior Leadership trip to Fort Riley is the second of four initial trips. The first Senior Leadership trip to Fort Drum was completed on October 16, 2007. The next two Senior Leadership trips are planned for:

- Fort Bliss, Texas; October 29, 2007
- Fort Benning, Georgia; the week of November 26-30 (exact date pending)

Site Visit Schedule for Fort Riley

Monday, 22 October 2007

Time	Event	Location
2:00 PM	Depart Fort Belvoir	
6:00 PM	Arrive Manhattan, Kansas	
6:30 PM	Arrive Courtyard by Marriott Junction City	
7:00 PM	Informal Dinner and Senior Leadership Discussion	

Tuesday, 23 October 2007

Time	Event	Location
6:30 AM- 6:45 AM	Light Breakfast	Hotel
6:45 AM- 7:00 AM	Prep Briefing from Senior Leadership support Team	Hotel Lobby
7:00 AM- 7:15 AM	Depart hotel for Fort Riley	
7:15 AM-7:45 AM	Informal discussion with installation, community, and LEA leaders	Riley's
7:45 AM- 8:00 AM	Senior Leaders meet with Commanding General	Riley's
8:00 AM- 8:15 AM	Welcoming statements from installation and community leaders; Brief Introductions	Riley's
8:15 AM- 8:30 AM	Statement(s) from Senior Leadership Team about site visit purpose, method and goals	Riley's
8:30 AM- 9:45 AM	LEA Briefing to Senior Leadership; Discussion session	Riley's
9:45 AM- 10:00 AM	Morning Break	Riley's
10:00 AM- 10:15 PM	In transit to School	
10:15 PM- 11:30 PM	School tour and roundtable discussion with LEA leader, principal, teacher, military parents	Custer Hill Elementary
11:30 PM- 11:45 PM	In transit to Fort Riley; break	Riley's
11:45 PM- 12:15 PM	Lunch	Riley's
12:15 PM- 1:15 PM	Installation briefing on planned growth; community and LEAs invited; Discussion session	Riley's
1:15 PM- 1:30 PM	Afternoon Break	Riley's
1:30 PM- 2:15 PM	Tour of installation, Senior Leadership and Staff (by bus)	
2:15 PM- 2:45 PM	Adjourn and prepare to depart	Riley's
2:45 PM- 3:00 PM	Depart Manhattan, Kansas for Fort Belvoir	
9:00 PM- 10:00 PM	Arrive Fort Belvoir ~ 10:00 p.m. EDT	

Economic Adjustment Committee
Education Growth Senior Leadership Visit
to
Fort Riley, Kansas

October 23, 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Representatives of the Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC) met with leaders from Fort Riley and the surrounding communities on October 23, 2007, to increase understanding about the impacts of growth at Fort Riley on local schools. The EAC operates under the authority of Executive Order 12788, January 15, 1992, as amended, and coordinates federal interagency and intergovernmental assistance to help communities respond to economic impacts caused by significant Defense program changes.

The Senior Leaders represented the Department of Education, Army Headquarters, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy, and the Office of Economic Adjustment. Local participants represented Geary and Manhattan-Ogden Unified School Districts, and the cities of Junction City and Manhattan, Kansas. A complete list of participants is provided at Attachment 1.

Key discussion points that emerged from the Senior Leadership visit are as follows:

- The Lieutenant Governor formed a Task Force on Fort Riley in 2003. A sub-Task Force was formed of the superintendents of 16 nearby school districts. The superintendents meet monthly to discuss education issues related to growth at Fort Riley, with a focus on quality education for military students.

- There is strong cooperation between Fort Riley, the communities, and the nearby school districts. They collaborate on a wide variety of issues, including projections for future enrollment.

- Projections of school-aged children from the Army are a starting point for enrollment projections used by the local school districts. However, the local districts adjust the Army projections on the basis of their own experience. For example, local school districts assume that 30 percent of the children of deployed parents will not attend local schools, and that 5 percent of the gross number of projected school aged children will not attend local schools due to unforeseen circumstances, such as family emergencies.

- Even in light of efforts to maximize the number of classrooms that could be created in existing schools, recently completed new school construction, and construction now underway, the school districts around Fort Riley will be challenged to meet all anticipated school growth in permanent facilities.

- The local school districts and the State of Kansas have acted to address school construction needs. They view requesting federal assistance as a last step that they have now reached.

- The State of Kansas authorizes a second count of military students each February to count those who arrive after the first count in September. This helps the nearby school districts obtain additional funding based a more accurate count of their enrollments.

- The mobility of military dependents and deployments create challenges that the schools with large numbers of military dependents address on a routine basis.

- There is a shortage of child care spaces in the region. This shortage is being addressed by a Fort Riley Accommodation Task Force in a manner similar to the 16 Superintendent coalition.

MEETING SUMMARY

Growth of the number of military personnel and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees at many Army bases around the nation will present a variety of growth-related challenges for local communities. The impact on local schools is part of the challenge. Federal and state partners, communities, installations and local educational agencies (LEAs) must develop and implement plans for the infrastructure and operating resources that will be required due to the arrival of hundreds or thousands of new military dependent school-aged children over the next several years.

The Economic Adjustment Committee, defined in Executive Order 12788, as amended, conducted a Senior Leadership visit to the Fort Riley community on October 23, 2007. The purpose of the Senior Leadership visit was to provide program stakeholders with on-the-ground knowledge of issues surrounding military mission growth, improve communications among all partners, identify any gaps or lags in school capacities, and to establish the foundation for a subsequent consideration of education issues related to mission growth by the entire EAC.

The EAC participants represented the Department of Education, Army Headquarters, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy, and the Office of Economic Adjustment. Local participants represented Fort Riley, the Geary and Manhattan-Ogden Unified School Districts, and the cities of Junction City and Manhattan, Kansas.

Meetings for the Senior Leadership visit were held at the Riley's conference complex on Fort Riley. The Senior Leadership also met with military parents, teachers, and administrators at Custer Hill Elementary School, which is located on Fort Riley.

Welcoming Statements

MG Robert Durbin, Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley, convened the meeting and welcomed the participants. He discussed the importance of providing quality education. He stated that the Army may need to provide the funding needed to maintain quality education before growing student populations actually arrive, rather than after their arrival. The Fort Riley Garrison Overview Brief is enclosed as Attachment 2.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, OEA Director, thanked the installation and the community. He stated that the purpose of the Senior Leadership site visit was to observe how Fort Riley and the surrounding community absorbed mission growth impacts on K-12 education, and to share the lessons learned with other installation communities, and with the EAC member agencies in Washington. He highlighted the importance of identifying innovative solutions to address gaps and lags in the resources required to manage growth. He emphasized that the site visit was not connected to the Army's pending decisions on where to station additional units under its "Grow the Army" initiative.

The other members of the Senior Leadership also give brief introductory remarks. The Senior Leadership team was comprised of the following individuals:

- Mr. Michell Clark (Assistant Secretary of Education for Management and Chief Human Capital Officer)
- Ms. Elizabeth Dial (Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs)
- Mr. Geoffrey Prosch (Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment)
- Ms. Leslie Arsht (Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy)
- Ms. Barbara Sisson (Director, Installation Services, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management)

Catherine Schagh, Director of Impact Aid Programs at the U.S. Department of Education, also gave brief opening remarks on behalf of the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Local Educational Agency Briefing To Senior Leadership and Discussion

Mr. Ronald Walker, Superintendent of the Geary County Unified School District, delivered a presentation on behalf of the affected local educational agencies (LEAs) that discussed the impact of planned growth at Fort Riley. The following key points were discussed during the presentation:

- Mr. Walker stated that the Lieutenant Governor of Kansas started a Task Force on Fort Riley in December 2003 to help prepare the state and community for the 2005 round of base realignment and closure (BRAC 05). The Task Force addresses education, transportation, work force, housing and childcare. The Fort Riley Superintendent's Task Force was formed as a sub-Task Force, with 16 LEAs represented.

- Mr. Walker stated that the Fort Riley Area Superintendent's Task Force addresses issues of space, operations, teacher credentials, diversity, and family transitions. It meets monthly and its primary agenda item is quality education for military dependents.

- Most LEAs in the area have been experiencing declining school enrollment; increases due to growth at Fort Riley run counter to trends in the community.

- Mr. Walker said that Geary County conducted a facilities study to maximize the number of classrooms that could be created within its existing facilities – an additional 450 spaces. Even with the resulting new classrooms, however, more space was required. In response, voters passed a $33 million bond issue to build a new elementary school and new middle school in response to growth at Fort Riley. It was the first such bond passed in Geary County since 1955. The State of Kansas has provided $6 million more to accommodate growth.

- Mr. Walker said that even with these additions, adequate classroom space remains a challenge, with the need to maintain appropriate class sizes a driving force.

- Mr. Walker stated that some federal grant programs are one-time efforts that do not allow recipients to re-apply. These one-time infusions of funding are helpful, but not as much as sustained support.

- Mr. Walker said that Abilene Schools added new classroom space to its schools to accommodate about 100 new military dependent students. He also said that Manhattan passed a special sales tax to support school operating costs, and that an elementary school has been reopened. He said that Junction City opened a new elementary school in August 2007 and plans to open a new middle school in January 2008. He said that it takes about 4 years from inception to the opening of a new school.

- Mr. Walker stated that a recently passed law in the State of Kansas permits schools to perform a second count of military students each February. The second count allows the school districts to receive the appropriate level of reimbursement for military students who arrive in school after the first count conducted in September.

- Mr. Walker said that block leave for returning military parents can conflict with requirements under No Child Left Behind standards that require 90 to 95 percent attendance.

- Mr. Walker noted that the number of children with special education needs can pose a challenge. He stated that while 25 to 30 may be enrolled any one time, over the course of the year 60 to 75 different students with special education needs may come and go as their military parents either transfer to different installations or are deployed. This means that schools must prepare 60 to 75 individual special education plans per year, rather than 25 to 30, increasing the workload on teachers and administrators compared to those without military dependents.

- Mr. Walker said that uncertainty in projecting enrollments for the next school year presents challenges for recruiting new teachers. LEAs typically recruit teachers many months in advance of the opening of the following school year, and the uncertainty can create problems of hiring too many or too few teachers. Both can cause management and budget problems for the LEAs. Fort Riley works closely with the LEAs to derive the best estimates possible in light of the uncertainty.

- COL Piscal stated that when new infantry units reset, they typically bring in soldiers in lower ranks with younger children.

- In response to a question from Mr. O'Brien on projecting school enrollments during deployments, Mr. Walker said that "like clockwork," about 30 percent of military families take their children out of local schools when the military parent is deployed. He also said that another 5 percent are lost due to intangibles, such as family emergencies. He highlighted the central importance of tracking housing development, as children generally attend the local school. Mr. Walker stated that the Geary County school projections are generally close to the actual when realized, usually within 100 students across the county. (Last year the County projection differed from the actual by only 1 student.)

- He also said that a local shortage of child care providers is an important issue, with an estimated unmet demand of 2,000 places in the region. Geary County is in the process of adding a new day care facility (at a cost of $2 million) to meet military needs.

- Mr. Walker stated that the local LEAs have worked alone, with each other, and with the State of Kansas. The last step would be requesting assistance from the federal government, and they have reached that step.

- Mr. Walker discussed the outreach that LEAs have conducted, such as traveling to Germany, to meet with families that will be relocating to Fort Riley. The Fort

Riley LEA presentation is enclosed as Attachment 3.

- In response to a question on Impact Aid distribution in Kansas, Ms. Schagh stated that the State of Kansas may decrease its financial support to LEAs in recognition of their receipt of federal Impact Aid.

- In a response to a question from Mr. O'Brien on the availability of resources to support local modeling and projections, Mr. Armbrust stated that resources that could be applied to studies and analysis for the development of a regional approach would be helpful.

The Senior Leaders thanked the group for their contributions for the meeting and the morning session adjourned.

Custer Hill Elementary School

The Senior Leaders traveled by bus to Custer Hill Elementary School. After a short tour of the school, a discussion was held with military parents, teachers, and administrators. The following issues were discussed:

- The principal of Fort Riley Middle School stated that the district is implementing software called "Infinite Campus" for parents, whether deployed or at Fort Riley, to check on students' progress.

- A parent stated that the school has been supportive as it worked with them and their children when the military family member was deployed. A teacher noted that half of the 3rd grade class has a deployed parent.

- Teachers commented on the challenges of having students gone for two or three weeks when their parents return from deployment and take block leave. Some resources are available on line to help students complete the work they are missing, but this is not a complete solution.

- Parents noted the helpful contributions made by Family Readiness Groups.

- The group discussed the possibility of using modular buildings to alleviate potential overcrowding in permanent facilities. It was noted that permanent facilities are always preferred over modular buildings, but that additional space may be needed to maintain adequate class sizes.

- In response to a question from Ms. Arsht on program effectiveness, it was stated that some aid programs support after school tutoring, but that it is sometimes hard to keep children after school, and that flexibility to provide the tutoring during the school day would be useful.

Fort Riley Installation and New Geary County Middle School Tour

The Senior Leaders saw a large amount of new construction, from operational facilities to housing, on Fort Riley. Mr. Walker also provided a tour of the new middle school under construction in Geary County.

Adjournment

After completing the installation tour, the Senior Leaders adjourned.

Information Requested by the Senior Leadership

Information Requested	Description
Fees (Mr. O'Brien)	1. A one-page description of student user fees, the collection encumbrances commonly associated with new incoming families and how this impacts school districts.
Projecting enrollment (Mr. O'Brien)	1. A one page description of the installation and school districts' formula projections process (e.g. working the "magic" – the difference in ASIP projections vs. installation/LEA actuals). 2. A one page description on the negotiations and build process for the new elementary and middle schools.
State of Kansas funding for school construction bond payments (Mr. O'Brien)	1. A one page description that depicts the state's second count for Impact Aid. 2. A one page description of the state's 55% equity bond re-payment program.

Attachments
Attachment 1: List of Attendees

Additional Information Received after Senior Leadership Visit
Attachment 2: Fort Riley Garrison Overview Brief
Attachment 3: Fort Riley LEA Presentation
Attachment 4: Memorandum
Attachment 5: Memorandum on Second Count data
Attachment 6: Memorandum on intangible factors when predicting future student enrollment for USD 475
Attachment 7: Memorandum on additional support to meet the addition of military troops

Attachment 8: Description of fees charged to students
Attachment 9: Information on the negotiations and build process for the new elementary and middle school
Attachment 10: A brief description of the equity bond repayment program

Attachment 1: Senior Leadership Site Visit to Fort Riley, Kansas

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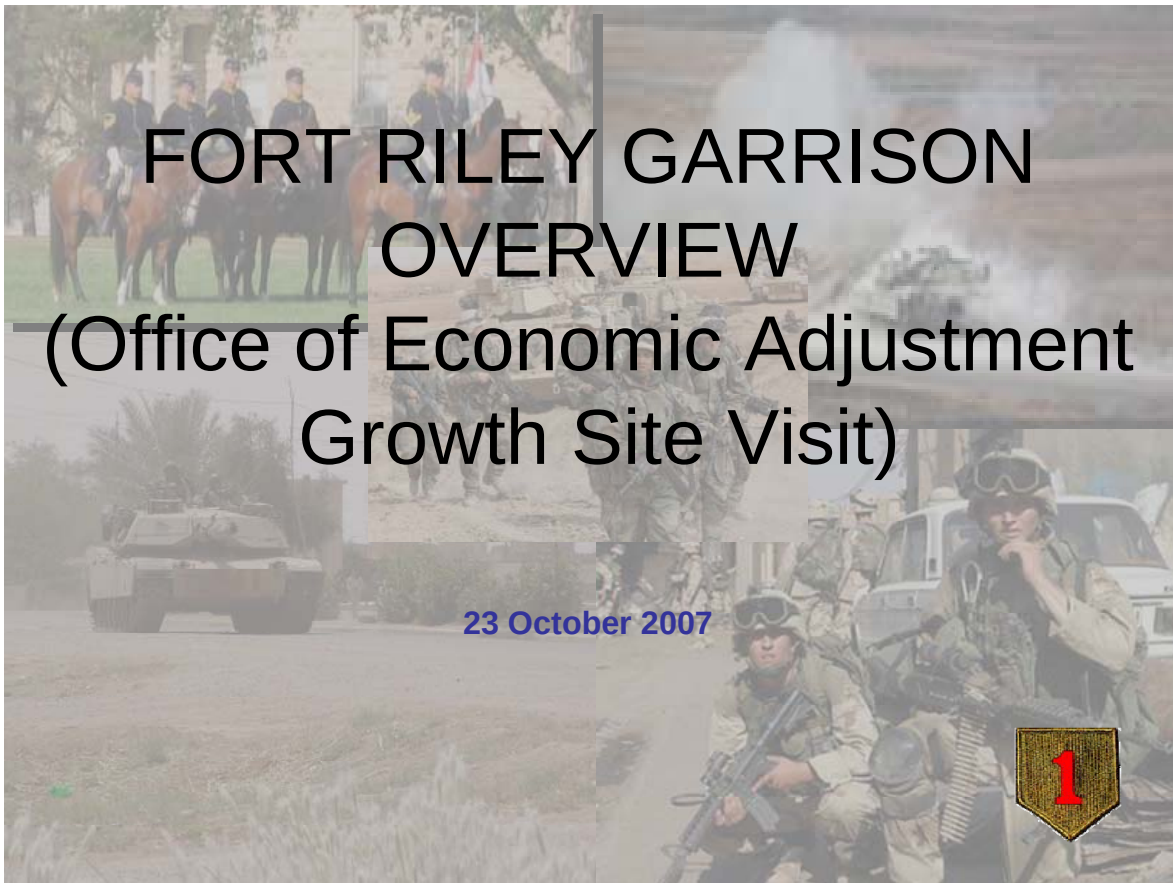
Attachment 2: Fort Riley Garrison Overview Brief (MG Robert Durbin)



Purpose

To provide the Office of Economic Adjustment an overview of Fort Riley and growth associated with BRAC, AMF, GDPR, and GTF.

AGENDA

- Mission Statements
  - 1 Infantry Division
  - United States Army Garrison, Fort Riley
- Growth
  - BRAC/ AMF Migration
  - Managing Change
  - MILCON Master Plan Overview
- Family Housing
  - On Post Housing
  - Population Shift & Future Housing
  - Off Post Housing
- Child Care Services
- Conclusion

Beautiful Historic Post

- Founded in 1853
- Supporting national military strategy for over 150 years
- Power projection platform for our nation's wars
- Varied maneuver terrain, environmentally stable

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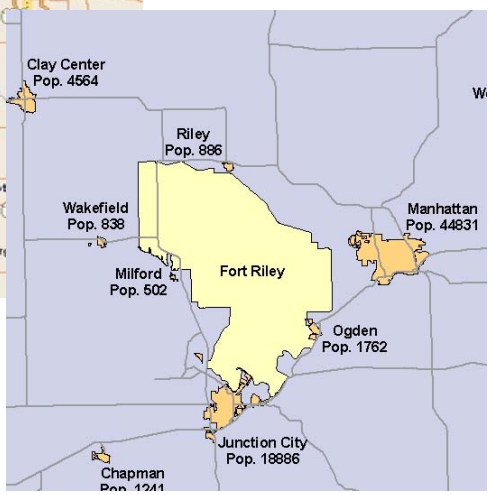
Location in the Heartland

North Central Kansas



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MISSION STATEMENT

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION TRAINS AND DEPLOYS TRANSITION TEAMS TO IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN AND PROVIDES COMBAT-READY FORCES IN SUPPORT OF THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR WHILE SIMULTANEOUSLY EXECUTING TRANSFORMATION INITIATIVES AS DIRECTED BY THE ARMY CAMPAIGN PLAN.

Mission Statement

Fort Riley Garrison Supports Warfighters and their Families with well-being services, infrastructure, environmental and fiscal stewardship, and other installation services to enhance the warfighter's ability to accomplish their mission and provide the best support possible to Warfighters and their Families.

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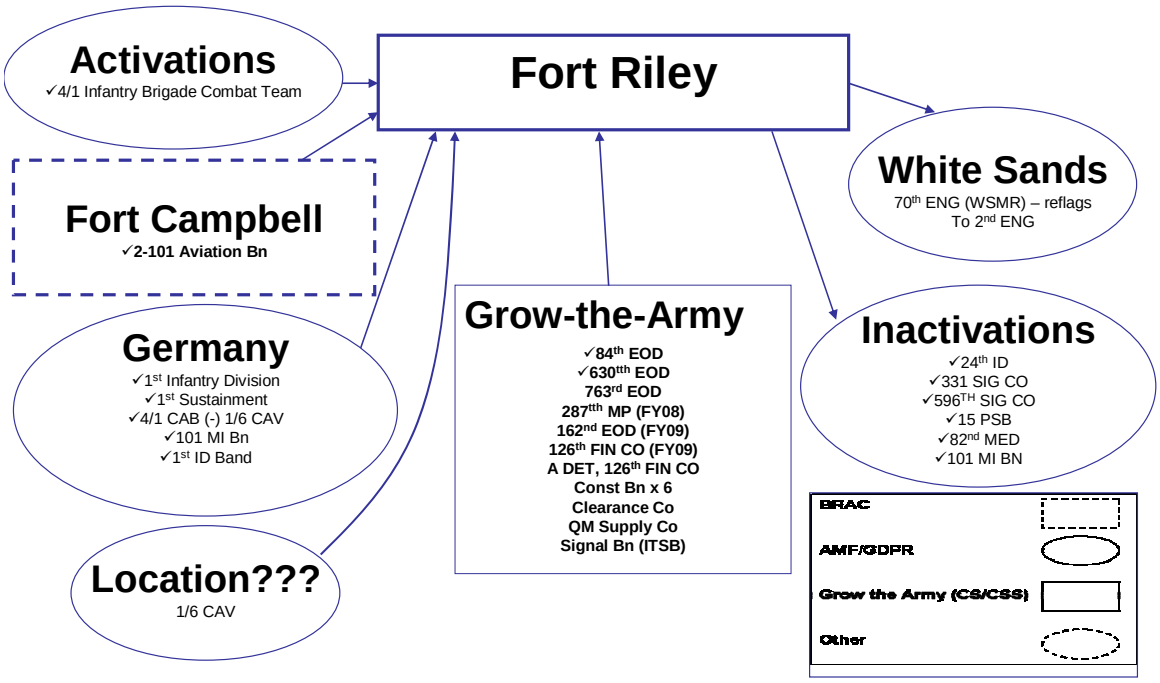
BRAC/AMF MIGRATION CHART



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Managing Change
Fort Riley Today – A 5 Brigade Post

	Jul 2005	Aug 2007	FY 11	TOT
Military	9,933	+ 5,205	+3,312	18,450
Family Members	12,151	+ 7,912	+5,034	25,097
On Post	*7,921*	7,854	7,854	
Off Post	*4,230*	12,209	17,243	
Civilian Workers	4,813	+ 1,200	+ 788	6,801
Retirees	19,195			19,195
Total	46,092	60,409	69,543	69,543

Additional Fort Riley Requirements

- Housing
- Schools & Child Care
- Medical & Dental Facilities
- Roads
- PX/Commissary
- Gymnasiums / MWR Facilities
- Army Compatible Use Buffer

Off Post Housing
(FY 11)
Reqmt. = ~6,766

Civilian Workforce
8,346

Automobiles
14,000

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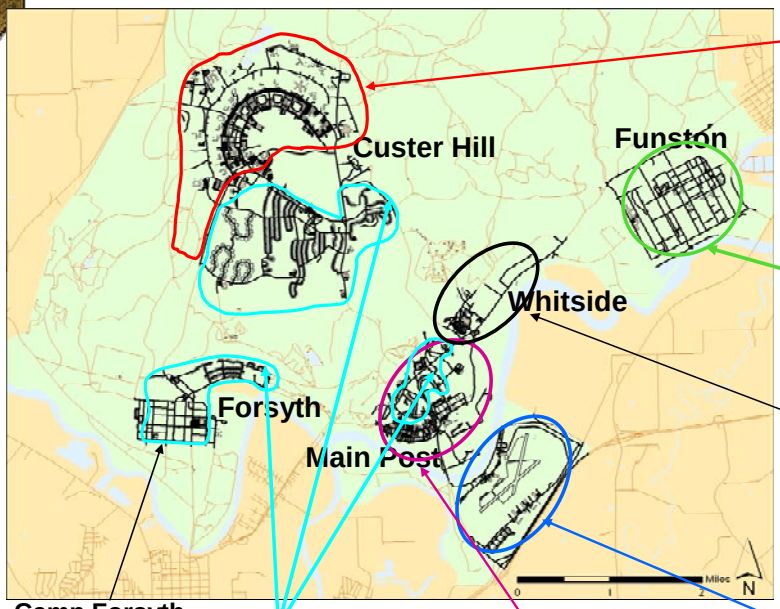
Fort Riley Master Plan – A Planned Community



Custer Hill
Div HQs
Air Support Opns Sqdn Facility
Bde and Bn HQs
Company Ops Facilities
Maintenance Facilities
Barracks
Unmanned Aerial System Facility
Health & Dental Clinic
Child Development Center
Access Control Building
Retail Fuel Point

Camp Funston
Deployment Support Facility
DOC
TSB / LSB
Site Prep
ORTC Enlisted Barracks
Railhead Facilities
Military Working Dog Facility

Whitside
Barracks
Child Development Center
Hospital Addition / Alteration
Physical Fitness Facility
Dining Facility
Warrior Transition Unit

Marshall Army Airfield
Aircraft Crash & Rescue
Avn Unit Base Ops
Bde and Bn HQs
Company Operations Facilities
Maintenance Hangars & Aprons
Runway Improvements
Dining Facility
Unmanned Aerial System

Camp Forsyth
Fire Station
AFH
Chapel
CDC x 2
PX
Commissary Addition

Family Housing Areas
AFH – Custer Hill
Camp Forsyth
RCI

Historic Main Post
Bldg Renovation
ACP Improvements

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ON-POST FAMILY HOUSING

- Married soldiers housed on post – 51% Today
  33% FY11
- 1063 Soldiers on waiting list
  - Senior NCO wait – 6 months
- 253 units on historical register
- Residential Communities Initiative
  - Transfer 1 July 06
  - 3,114 sets of quarters
- End state – 3,514

Family Housing Development & Construction Program

Homes Transferred	**7/1/2006**	**3,052**
MILCON Homes Under Construction	**2007**	**62**
Demolition	**2010-2016**	**(1,717)**
New Construction (3 and 4 Bedrooms ONLY)	**2007-2016**	**2,117**
End State Inventory		**3,514**

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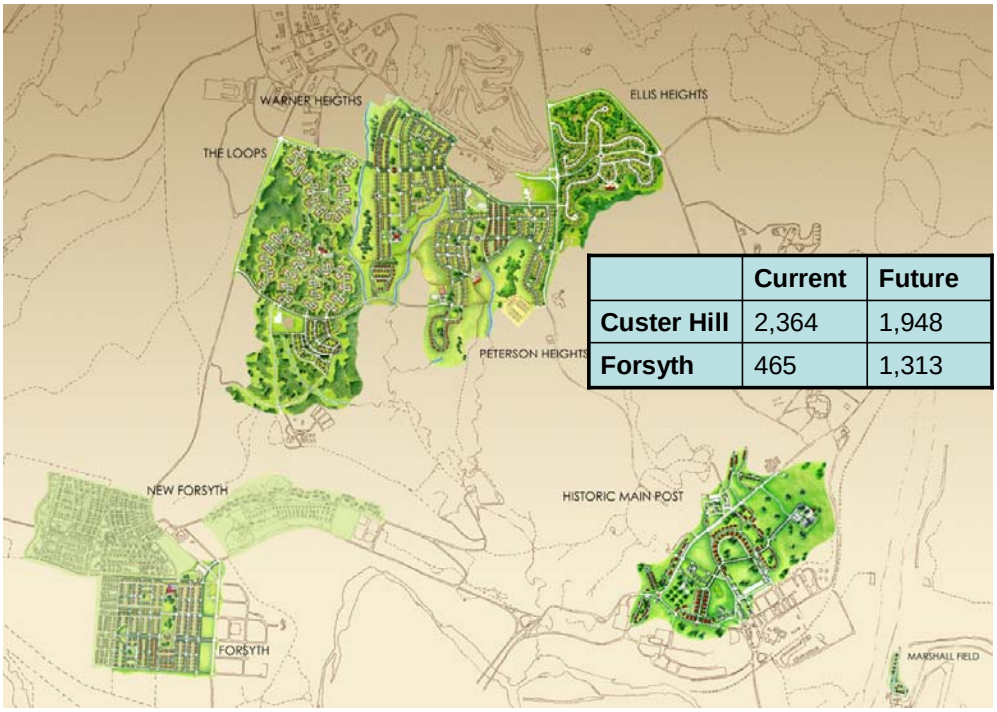
POPULATION SHIFT



	Current	Future
Custer Hill	2,364	1,948
Forsyth	465	1,313

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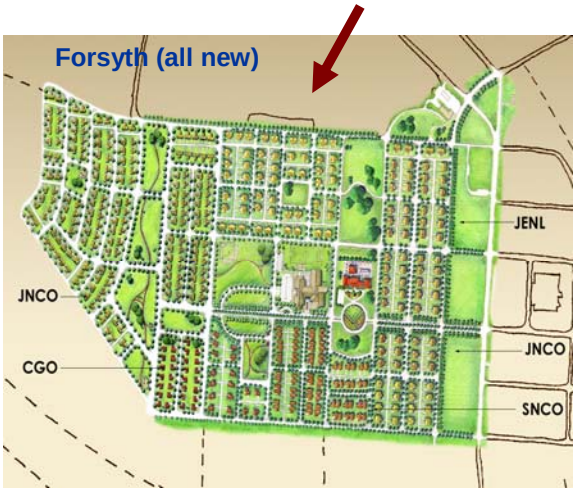
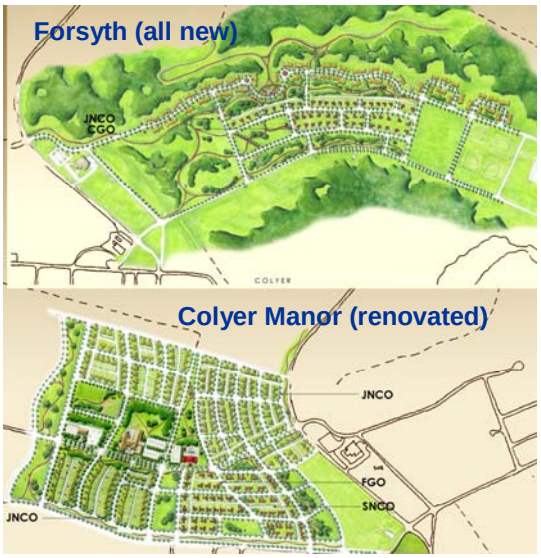
FUTURE HOUSING

Proposed Elementary School Location





Current 465
Future 1,313

FUTURE HOUSING

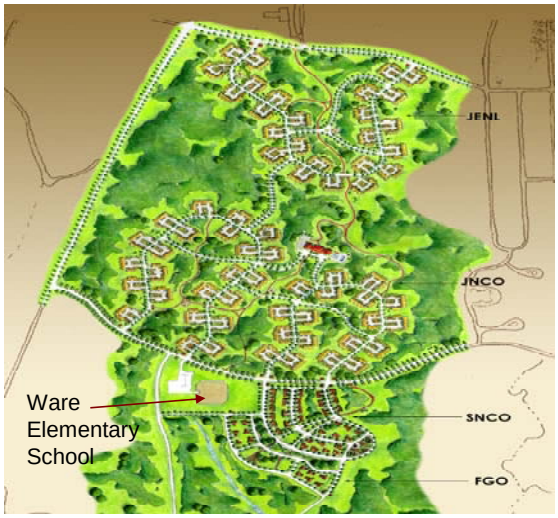
Warner Heights (all new)

Peterson Heights (new and renovated)

Current 1113
Future 1016

FUTURE HOUSING

The Loops (primarily renovated)



Current 1528
Future 1185

Off-Post Housing

	Required	Available
FY11 Projections	6,766	6,502

- Local Communities = just in time housing

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Child Care

	Total Space Requirement	On Post Capacity	Off Post Capacity	Total Shortfall
FY07	1194	494	150	550
FY08	1310	890	300	120
FY09	1301	1088	300	

Current Waiting List – 128
Future Req. List - 148

- Today :
  - 494 Spaces
    - 273 spaces - Current CDC - Full
    - 39 spaces - Family Child Care (Home based)
    - 134 spaces - Two interim CDCs
    - *48 spaces – CDC, Kindergarten*
  - 150 spaces - Off Post Army Child Care in Your Neighborhood (ACCYN)

- *<u>Endstate</u> :*
  - *1088 Spaces*
    - *494 Current Spaces*
    - *594 New Spaces - 3 CDCs Completed FY08-09*
  - *300 spaces - ACCYN*

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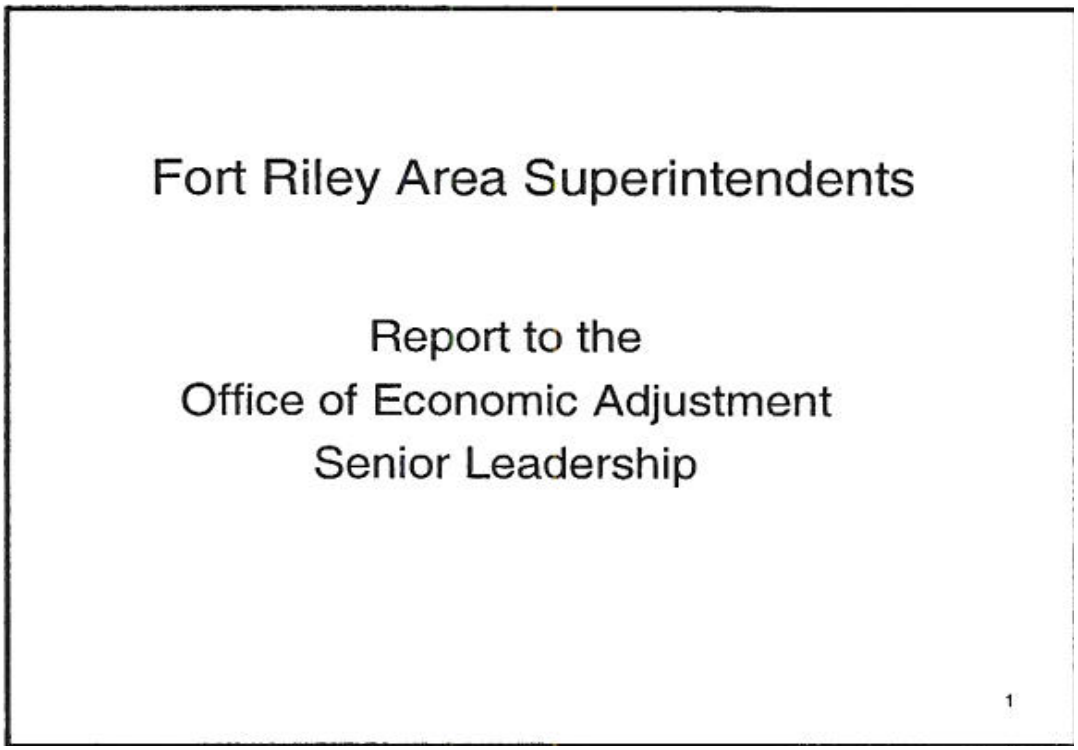
QUESTIONS

Attachment 3: Fort Riley LEA Presentation (Ron Walker)



Fort Riley Area Superintendent's

- Report to the Senior Leadership Team at Riley's Conference Center

October 23, 2007

8:00 a.m.

2

Preparation for Growth

- Preparation began in December of 2003 with the Lieutenant Governor's Task Force on Fort Riley.
- The task force was formed to address the communities and state response to BRAC.
- Transportation, workforce, housing, and education, were areas addressed with childcare added in subsequent meetings.

3

Preparation for Growth

- The first unit of action was announced during the early meetings and spurred subsequent meetings to address possible growth related issues.
- The Fort Riley Area Superintendent's Task Force was formed as a sub-task force to address education issues.

4

Action Plan

- The Fort Riley Area Superintendents Task Force addressed issues of space, operations, teacher licensure, and family transitions.
- Most school districts in the area was experiencing declining enrollments at that time.

5

Action Plan

- Many school districts addressed issues related to diversity, anticipated student growth, operations costs and the need to collaborate.
- The superintendents task force agreed to meet monthly and have done so since that time. The quality education of military dependents was the primary agenda item.

6

Action Plan

- Geary County Schools conducted a facility study to determine available space.
- Abilene Schools begin reviewing space at the middle school level.
- Manhattan passed a special sales tax to support operation costs.

7

Action Plan

- Geary County Schools passed a school bond for $33 million to build a new elementary and a new middle school and added $6 million to complete the process
- Abilene added new classroom space to its middle school
- Manhattan re-opened an elementary school.

8

Action Plan

- The other schools began facility studies to determine their needs for space.
- Operation costs included hiring certified and classified staff, textbooks, classroom space, technology and programs such as after school, tutoring and tier 2 and 3 programs.

9

Action Plan

- There was a collaborative effort to pass a special military student count day in the Kansas Legislature. The legislation passed with only 3 dissenting votes in the 2005 legislature.
- The military student count day was renewed in the 2007 legislature with NO dissenting votes.

10

Action Plan

- The military student second count day provides a February 20th second count for all Kansas school districts experiencing growth due to additional active duty military dependents.
- This second count date represents a true second count, not a pro-rated or averaged count (the first in the nation).

11

Action Plan

- Superintendent's attended a briefing in Germany to discuss the anticipated growth in 2005.
- Superintendent's also attended a conference on the military student in Atlanta, Georgia in 2006.

12

Action Plan

- To date Bluemont Elementary School in Manhattan has been reopened and is now in operation.
- The middle school in Abilene has added new classroom space and is now open.
- Spring Valley Elementary School in Junction City opened in August, 2007.
- The new Junction City Middle School will open in January, 2008.

13

Action Plan

- 9th graders will move into the current middle school to provide additional space at the high school in Junction City.
- The Larry Dixon Center for Innovative Studies opened in 2006 to provide programs pre-K-12 grade.
- The state has provided over $6 million dollars to support the additional growth.
- Local LEA's have added over $40 million to support the additional growth.

14

What's Next

- The local LEA's and the State of Kansas has willingly addressed the anticipated growth in students due to the changed mission of Fort Riley.
- We all graciously invite the federal government to follow the leadership role provided by the good citizens of Kansas.

15

Challenges

- Student growth is a welcomed change in Kansas. However, there are challenges.
- Classroom space and school buildings that provide comfortable learning environments continue to be problematic.
- Hiring highly qualified teachers presents a challenge due to Kansas criteria and supply of properly credentialed teachers.

16

Challenges

- Hiring classified staff is also a challenge due to the many new jobs created in the area and higher salaries.
- Operation costs such as competitive salaries, shortage of teachers, textbooks, technology and other costs continue to present challenges.

17

Challenges

- Because student numbers are not consistent, staffing presents the most immediate need
- LEA's must hire in the spring, well before funding is finalized. We must hire in good faith.
- The second count day has helped.

18

Challenges

- Several school districts have added all day Kindergarten (Kansas only pays .5 for each student). The other .5 is absorbed as the districts cost.
- Geary County added an orchestra program.
- These programs drain already tight budgets.

19

Challenges

- Districts must pay competitive salaries to locate the best possible teachers and classified staff. We must hire earlier each year.
- Hiring kindergarten staff alone cost Geary County over $1 million dollars.

20

Challenges

- Classroom space can be calculated between $75 and $100,000 per classroom (complete with textbooks, technology, furniture and other equipment)
- A new 400 student elementary school is anticipated to cost $13 million.
- Renovations and new classroom space is anticipated to cost $2.5 million per elementary school

21

Challenges

- Renovations and new classroom space at the middle school is anticipated to cost $5 million.
- A central kitchen is anticipated to cost $2.7 million.
- Quality of life issues such as a new track is anticipated to cost $175,000-$200,000

22

Challenges

- Operation costs could exceed $1.5-$2 million per year through 2010, if the build-up is expedited as reported.
- Daycare has been identified as a priority issue. Geary County is in the process of adding a new daycare facility to meet the military family needs. It is anticipated to cost $2 million.

23

Common Sense Approach

- Local LEA's have approached the anticipated growth with good old Kansas common sense
- It is understood the projected costs will provide facilities and staff that are very well prepared.
- However, the common sense approach is to present the needs, then work with the resources we have available.

24

Common Sense Approach

- Each LEA is working with local resources as the first step, then request additional resources from the state.
- The very last step is to request additional resources from the federal government.
- We have all reached the last step.

25

Conclusions

- Each LEA has identified their respective growth in the reports provided earlier.
- Each LEA is fully aware that additional resources are not a given.
- Each LEA is committed to continue to provide a quality educational environment to the extent possible.

26

Conclusions

- We have networked with each other to guarantee students and families are first in all districts.
- We will continue to work as a team with one mission…provide a quality education for the children of our heroes!

27

QUESTIONS

28

Attachment 4: Memorandum (information received from John Armbrust)

TO: Representative Sydney Carlin
FROM: Theresa M. Kiernan, Senior Assistant Revisor of Statutes
DATE: November 6, 2007
RE: Legislative Initiatives Relating to the Military

M E MO R A ND U M

Below is a description of education legislation of special interest to or benefit for members of the military enacted by the Kansas Legislature since 2005.

2005 House Bill No. 2059

2005 House Bill No. 2059 added an alternative definition of the term "enrollment" to the School District Finance and Quality Performance Act (SDFQPA). The new provision is found at K.S.A. 72-6448. Under by the SDFQPA, the enrollment of a district generally is determined on September 20 of each year. The enrollment of a district is used to calculate a school district's state aid. Under K.S.A. 72-6448 a school district is allowed to take a second enrollment count on February 20, if the number of students enrolled in a district had increased from the September 20 count by at least 25 students or by 1.0 percent or more of the total enrollment. The increase must be attributable, however, to only those students who are dependents of a full-time active duty member of the military service or any member of the U.S. military reserve forces who has been ordered to active duty or service for more than 30 consecutive days for the purpose of mobilizing for war, international peacekeeping missions, national emergency, or homeland defense activities. The provisions of House Bill No. 2059 were effective for school years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.

According to testimony in support of the bill presented by Representative Candy Ruff and Representative Barbara Craft, the Fort Leavenworth Command and General Staff College and Fort Riley were expecting a large deployment of troops into those areas of Kansas. The deployment of troops was estimated to begin late summer or early fall of 2005 and was expected to continue for two school years. In addition, representatives of Fort Leavenworth U.S.D. NO. 207 and Geary County U.S.D. NO. 475, Major Wright, and representatives from the Kansas National Education Association all spoke in favor of the bill.

According to the Department of Education, it was estimated there would be 700 additional students who would enroll and attend Kansas schools as a result of additional military personnel who would be assigned to Kansas bases after September 20, 2005. Those students, with estimated weightings allowed under the law in effect at that time, was estimated to cost the state approximately $3,244,920 (700 students X 1.2 weighting factor X $3,863 base state aid per pupil). Those students would be included in student enrollment and the affected school districts would receive additional general state aid, a cost borne by the State General Fund.

The fiscal impact of the second count date is listed below:

School year 2005-2006	$ 3,273,207
School year 2006-2007	$ 3,358,711

School year 2007- 2008	$ 3,358,711 (Estimated)

2005 House Bill No. 2247

Another provision enacted by the 2005 legislature which was aimed at providing additional moneys for districts with large numbers of military personnel was contained in the one of the session's major pieces of school finance legislation. That provision was an amendment to the definition of local effort. As a result of the amendment, the federal impact aid deduction was reduced from 75 percent to 70 percent.

The fiscal impact of the change in the deduction from state aid is listed below:

School year 2005-2006	$4,949,130
School year 2006-2007	$4,444,590
School year 2007-2008	$5,000,000 (Estimated)

2007 House Bill No. 2159

During the 2007 legislative session, House Bill No. 2159 was enacted. The bill amended K.S.A. 72-6448 to extend the provision that allowed a second count date for certain districts for school years 2007-2008 and 2009-2010.

The Department of Education estimated the number of additional students who would qualify to be counted in districts' enrollment to be approximately 640 in school year 2007-2008. The Department estimated these additional students would cost the state approximately $3,639,200 (640 students X $4,374 base state aid per pupil X 1.30 weightings). Increasing general state aid by this amount subsequently would increase state aid for local option budgets by an estimated $382,000.

At the hearing on the bill, representatives of U.S.D. NO. 260, Derby, U.S.D. NO. 475, Geary County, U.S.D. NO. 383, Manhattan and Ogden and U.S.D. NO. 207, Ft. Leavenworth supported the bill. There were no opponents to the bill.

The fiscal note estimated an impact of $4,021,200 in additional state aid to those districts.

2007 Senate Bill No. 357

The 2007 legislature appropriated $250,000 for military service scholarships. Members of the military who had served in Iraq or Afghanistan, or had provided support to the military operations in Iraq or Afghanistan. Such service must have been for at least 90 days; service may have been less than 90 days if the member of the military was injured during such service.

2007 House Bill No. 2425

The 2007 legislature amended K.S.A. 76-729 to clarify the definition of military service so as to include service in the Kansas National Guard. Under K.S.A. 76-729 and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto by the state board of regents, persons in the military service and their dependents may attend Kansas state educational institutions at the same tuition and fees as residents of the state.

The fiscal impact of the legislation was not available at this time.

Attachment 5: Memorandum on Second Count Data (information received from John Armbrust)

TO: Theresa Kiernan, Office of Revisor of Statutes
FROM: Dale M. Dennis, Deputy Commissioner of Education
DATE: November 5, 2007
SUBJECT: Impact Aid

Listed below is the information, I think, you requested concerning federal impact aid and changes in state law.

SECOND ENROLLMENT COUNT

2005-06	$ 3,273,207
2006-07	$ 3,358,711
2007-08 (est.)	$ 3,358,711

FEDERAL IMPACT AID REDUCTION

Because of our equalization formula, Kansas, in essence, could count federal impact aid as a deduction under federal law. The Legislature has chosen to allow a reduction of only 70 percent which provided the school district an additional $4,949,130 in the 2005-06 school year and $4,444,590 in the 2006-07 school year. We anticipate the district will receive in the 2007-08 school year approximately $5,000,000 above the amount that could have been deducted as a result of our equalization formula approved by the U.S. Department of Education and the courts.

Attachment 6: Memorandum on intangible factors when predicting future student enrollment for USD 475, October 25, 2007
(Information received from Ron Walker)

TO: Mr. Ron Walker, Superintendent
FROM: Debbie Bengtson, Administrative Assistant
RE: Intangible factors when predicting future student enrollment for USD 475

Here are the major intangible factors we employ in Geary County Schools USD 475 when predicting future student enrollment:

1. Divorce rates
2. Child Abuse rates
3. Spousal Abuse rates
4. Young soldiers with families
5. Extended family members who live with soldier

So, the equation would look like this:

# of soldiers forecasted to move to Fort Riley X 55 percent (percentage of soldiers predicted by the US Army to be married) = Soldiers with family members.

Then the next equation becomes;

Soldiers with family members X 1.6 (average number of family members per soldier, as predicted by the US Army) — 5 percent USD 475 "Intangible" factors = TOTAL of Students to live at Fort Riley.

Then to figure how many will come to Geary County Schools USD 475;

TOTAL of Students to live at Fort Riley X 47 percent (historically, the average percentage of military students who enroll in USD 475) = TOTAL military students enrolled in Geary County Schools USD 475.

Attachment 7: Memorandum on Additional Support to Meet the Addition of Military Troops
(Information received from Ron Walker)

TO: Ron Walker, Superintendent
FROM: Larry Dixon
REF: Additional Support to Meet the Addition of Military Troops

The school districts, community and state have done a tremendous job in responding to the announcement of an increase in troop strength at Fort Riley. USD 475 has experience a significant increase in student enrollment for this school year and has been assured that this is just the beginning. This memo is my answer to your question as to what is still needed to make sure we can continue to provide a quality education for all students.

The most obvious need is classroom space on Fort Riley. We are experiencing an increase of students attending one of the five elementary schools and the middle school on post. This trend will continue due to the following: 1) the increase in the number of three and four bedroom homes that have been built and are scheduled to be build on Fort Riley; 2) the projected increase of approximately 400 homes on Fort Riley; and 3) many of the soldiers living off of Fort Riley will want to take advantage of the School Age Youth Services Programs and will request their children be allowed to attend a school on Fort Riley.

I would suggest the following to meet the need for additional classroom space on Fort Riley:

1. Build a new elementary school (400 student capacity) at Camp Forsyth = approximately $13,000,000.
2. Addition to Fort Riley Middle School = approximately $5,000,000.
3. Addition to Custer Hill Elementary School = approximately $1,500,000.
4. Addition to Fort Riley Elementary School = approximately $1,500,000.
5. Addition to Jefferson Elementary School = approximately $1,500,000.

2. The second area where support is needed is in Food Service and a lack of cafeteria space at Junction City High School. The district currently feed all schools through the use of four satellite kitchens. The increase in student population is taxing these kitchens. Junction City High School currently has a student population of 1650 students with a cafeteria that have a capacity of approximately 260 students. The high school has an open lunch policy which is losing popularity among parents and citizens. The district came up with one solution that would resolve both issues. That solution is the building of a Central Kitchen, which the district would need financial assistance.

- The total cost of a Central Kitchen to include expansion of the high school cafeteria and all equipment is $2,700,000.
- The Central Kitchen would be an addition to Junction City High School which would include the expansion of the current cafeteria to a capacity of 450 – 500 students at an estimated cost of $1,500,000.
- The cost of equipment for the kitchen and cafeteria tables and chairs is estimated at $1,200,000.

3. The third area where support is needed is in the Quality of Life for soldier families. In this area childcare is at the top of the list. This will include childcare for pre-school age children, after school care for school age students and childcare for school age children on non-school days.

- The district through their sponsorship of the Boys & Girls Club is participating in the ASPYN program for qualified military families living in the community. It has been brought to the district attention that there is a waiting list for such service on Fort Riley. We already offer an after school program at every post school, but the real need is during non-school days. If the district is willing to collaborate with the School Age Program on Fort Riley with financial assistance. The estimated cost for the school district to provide non-school student care which would include the summer would be depended on the number of students served.

- Day care for non-school age children, particularly infants is a high need area. Again, the district is interested in assisting with fulfilling this void. We are currently looking into the Army Child Care in Your Neighborhood to once again collaborate with post programs. Again, the estimated cost for the school district to provide a quality day care for military families will be depended on the number of students served.

- Intramurals are another quality of life program for military families. The district is placing a high value on getting all students involved in physical activities. The challenge is gym space. The City of Junction City and the school district are exploring the possibility of building a Sports Complex that would provide all the necessary indoor facilities to expand the intramural programs. The estimated cost has range from $3,000,000 for a 48,000 square ft. complex to $6,000,000 for a 60,000 square ft. with a lot more options, including a suspended jogging track. The school district would be the number one leaser at an estimated cost of $200,000 a year. We would need assistance to make this happen.

- Surfacing of the FRMS track is listed as a high priority quality of life issue by command.

- Full time School Liaison Officer to serve Manhattan and USD 475 due to the size of each school.

- Assistance in quantifying numbers of children and specifying grade levels for incoming soldiers so planning for teaching staff will be more accurate.

- Advance notice of activities and moves (deployments, returning units) that may impact student numbers on post. It is understand these are many times on close hold but are needed to assist us.

Attachment 8: Description of Student Fees
(Information received from Ron Walker)

Geary County Unified Schools is consistent with all other schools in Kansas with regards in charging student fees for certain goods and services. The fees charged by the district include the following:

School Lunch Fees:

$1.05 for breakfast
$1.70 for elementary lunch
$1.80 for middle school lunch
$1.85 for high school lunch

Enrollment Fees (includes all Textbook rental for all classes):

$32 for K-5
$40 for middle school
$45 for high school

Supply Fees (includes basic materials for special classes and all elementary schools):

Fees vary from $15 to $60 depending on the class. For instance an Art class will require a higher fee than a Forensics Class. (no fees are charged for Math, English, Science or Social Studies classes).

The district generally bears the costs of unpaid fees each year of a minimum of $250,000. This is largely because parents state those fees should be paid from Impact Aid. Kansas is an Equalized State, therefore districts in Kansas only retain $30% of funds generated by Impact Aid. New Mexico and Alaska may have different formulas in which they may not retain any of their Impact Aid.

Attachment 9: Information on the Negotiations and Build Process for the New Elementary and Middle School

(Information received from Ron Walker)

Both new schools were built with funds generated through a successful school bond election. The district needed approximately $45 million dollars to complete both projects but realized that the threshold of the citizens in Geary County would be between $30 and $35 million dollars.

There had not been a successful school bond passed in Geary County since 1955. Passage of this bond was based on projected increases in troop strength at Fort Riley and the information that more soldiers would be required to "live on the economy."

Because I had experience building facilities in a different position, I utilized that knowledge to reduce the construction time to 60% of what it normally takes to build schools. The elementary school took 17 months to build and the middle school took 22 months to complete.

The process to pass the bond included holding many town hall meetings, media advertising, organizing a committee to assist with the passage of the bond and involving high profile civic and political leaders to assist in providing information to the citizens.

The district had to save $6 million dollars in our capital outlay budget to complete the project. The negotiations also involved architects and contractors in the selection of quality materials at reduced prices.

Attachment 10: Brief Description of the Equity Bond Repayment Program
(Information received from Ron Walker)

The state of Kansas has a formula to assist schools in construction of new buildings. It is based on a sliding scale of districts ability to raise revenue based on the economic well being of districts.

Geary County is one of the most economically disadvantaged districts in Kansas. As a result, the state pays 55% of all bond indebtedness incurred. The formula is based on the total assess valuation of the school district in comparison to the number of students. This is called the "per pupil assessed valuation."

Geary County has a very low assessed valuation with relatively a high number of students. Each year percentage the state will pay for bond indebtedness is reassessed. The higher per pupil assessed valuation is causes the state to pay less of the overall percentage of the bond.

President's Economic Adjustment Committee
Technical Visit to
Fort Riley, Kansas

September 20, 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Representatives from the U.S. Department of Education, Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA), Fort Riley, Fort Riley School Services, Geary County Unified School District (USD 475), Manhattan-Ogden Unified School District (USD 383) Kansas State Legislature, Kansas State Department of Education, the Governor's Military Council, the Junction City Area Chamber of Commerce and the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) met on September 20, 2007, to increase understanding about the education growth impacts at Fort Riley on local schools. This meeting was a prelude to a subsequent visit by Senior Leadership from the Department of Education, the Army, OEA and perhaps other federal organizations, planned for October 23, 2007.

Key discussion points that emerged from the meeting are as follows:

- Since Kansas is an equal distribution state, it redistributes federal impact aid it receives to all schools in the state. School districts are allowed to keep 30% of total Impact Aid beginning with the 2005 school year, thanks to a special two year sunset law in Kansas. It was renewed for an additional two years in the 2007 legislative session.

- It would be helpful to communities and regions experiencing mission growth if the Federal government allowed additional flexibility within existing programs of assistance, and provided priority consideration to school districts impacted by defense program changes. This could ease some of the strain on the school districts general and Capital Outlay budgets they may face when responding to mission growth.

- The state currently funds up to 57 percent of school bonds (payments and interest), with the exact percentage based on equity assessed valuation.

- Fort Riley has 5 elementary schools and a middle school on the post; some of these schools may require expansion to accommodate growing student populations. It is also projected that USD 475 will need an elementary school to be built on post in the Forsyth area to accommodate the growth in addition to remodeling of some schools on post.

- There also exists the need for additional operational costs to assist with staffing. These costs are directly related to growth. USD 475 grew by an additional 600

students during the current school year.

- A group of 16 school districts near Fort Riley has met monthly since 2004 to address growth and other issues.

- Hiring qualified teachers can be a challenge in the area, especially in math, science, and special education. This is due to the recruitment of Kansas State University trained teachers by other states across the U.S. Many military spouses with teaching experience cannot teach immediately upon arrival in Kansas due to state licensing requirements. There is currently a proposal by the Kansas State Department of Education to assist in relaxing some of the more stringent requirements for licensure. These proposals will not assist in the financial cost to military spouses or soldiers who may want to go into the educational field.

- Some DoD students who transfer from OCONUS DoDEA systems into the Kansas school system tend to test at lower grade levels upon arrival. It is believed this is due to the type of assessment used in Kansas and not necessarily the ability of OCONUS DoDEA students.

A more detailed meeting summary follows.

MEETING SUMMARY

Background and Purpose

Growth of the number of military personnel and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees at many Army bases around the nation will present a variety of growth-related challenges for local communities. The impact on local schools is among the challenge. Working with federal and state partners, communities, installations and local educational agencies (LEAs) must develop and implement plans for the infrastructure and operating resources that will be required due to the arrival of hundreds or thousands of new military connected school-aged children over the next several years.

Through the Economic Adjustment Committee, Executive Order 12788, as amended, the U.S. Department of Army (Army) and the U.S. Department of Education (ED), in partnership with the Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), organized a technical visit to the Fort Riley community on September 20, 2007. The purpose of the technical visit was to provide program stakeholders with on-the-ground knowledge of issues surrounding military mission growth, improve communications among all partners, identify any gaps or lags in school capacities, and to establish the foundation for a subsequent Senior Leadership visit.

The technical visit brought together representatives from the U.S. Department of Education, Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), Department of Defense Education Activity, Fort Riley, Fort Riley School Services, Geary

County Unified School District (USD 475), (Wamego, Abeline and Riley County demographics were presented by USD 475), Manhattan-Ogden Unified School District (USD 383) Kansas State Legislature, Kansas State Department of Education, the Governor's Military Council, the Junction City Area Chamber of Commerce, and OEA. A list of meeting participants is included at Attachment 1. The group met at the Mary E. Devin Center for Education Support, Junction City, Kansas.

Meeting Summary

The meeting agenda is provided as Attachment 2. The following summary describes some of the key issues raised during the meeting.

Purpose of the Site Visits

Mr. Gary Willis of OEA spoke with reference to the presentation at Attachment 3. He discussed the purpose of the trip, the Army base communities to be visited initially, partners, technical and Senior Leadership visits, and the fact that the findings will be presented for consideration by the Economic Adjustment Committee.

Fort Riley Growth Plans to 2010 and Beyond

Ms. Kate Martin from Fort Riley discussed issues related to growth. She provided a chart detailing Fort Riley's BRAC, Army Modular Force/Global Defense Posture Realignment, and Army "Grow the Force" realignments. Fort Riley is receiving more units than losing due to realignment or inactivation. Units are transferring to Fort Riley from Fort Campbell, Kentucky and Germany, while some units are transferring to White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico. She stated that issues facing Fort Riley include housing, school and child care support, and Army Compatible Use Buffers. See BRAC Army Modular Force Chart as Attachment 4.

Local Educational Agency (LEAs) Perspectives

USD 475 (Geary County Schools) and USD 383 (Manhattan-Ogden USD) represent the largest LEAs in terms of DoD-dependent enrollments. Mr. Ronald Walker, superintendent of USD 475, led the discussion. The LEAs form part of a 16-school district coalition that has met monthly since 2004. Kansas is an equalized state – Impact Aid received is redistributed statewide with school districts able to retain 30% of their Impact Aid. In order to maximize services to active duty military dependents, a second student count (counts conducted on September 21 and February 20 each year) is conducted by LEAs. The State Legislature authorizes this second count. This is a true second count with students receiving full weighting.

USD 475 conducted a facilities study in 2004 to assess the districts ability to respond to growth. This study revealed over $150 million dollars in possible renovations would be needed in the next five years. However, the district decided to take a more conservative approach and planned a more modest renovation

course. The first phase was to ask the citizens of Geary County to approve the first school related bond in over 50 years.

USD 475 has passed a school bond in 2005 for $33 million dollars to build a new elementary school and middle school. The elementary school opened in August of 2007. It has a population of 70% military dependents. The middle school is scheduled to open in January of 2008. It is expected to have 62% military dependents. The district also added $5 million dollars to assist in the construction and furnishing of both buildings. Both buildings are equipped with the latest technology and are completely wireless.

USD 475 is committed to adding a daycare to assist with the child care in the Junction City area. The have conducted several needs surveys and have concluded that there is an immediate need for over 200 positions with an expressed need for at least twice that many students.
USD 475 also implemented all day Kindergarten one year ago to further enhance their early childhood program. The orchestra program was revived after a 50 year absence last year also.

Additionally, USD 475 has partnered with school districts near installations that are expecting an increase in soldiers to adequately prepare for new students through an extensive collaborative network. USD 475 also works with several national military related groups including the Military Child Education Coalition, National Association of Federally Impacted Schools Association and Military Impacted Schools Association. Ronald Walker, Superintendent, serves on the national board of the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools Association. This allows additional networking ability.

The Fort Riley local area is a designated special-needs area, and the LEAs have a higher number of special-needs students than other education agencies in Kansas. This presents the LEAs with another challenge, as the costs for providing instruction and services for some special-needs students is high, particularly those needing residential care and instruction.

Dr. Karen Roberts, Superintendent of USD 383, Manhattan-Odgen, stated that their enrollment was 6,000 students 10 or 11 years ago, and declined to 5,000 students. This necessitated the closing of two schools. One school was later converted to a Head Start school, and the other one remained vacant.

She said that current enrollment in USD 383 is approximately 5,400 students, and the district architect estimates enrollment at 7,000 by 2015-2020. According to the February 2007 student count, USD 383 gained 138 students. The District orders school materials ahead of time so that additional or new students are not lacking books when they start. A ¼-cent cooperative sales tax was passed a few years ago to cover school expansion expenses, and recently expired.

A facilities growth study conducted by the district architect is currently before the Board for review. A three-phase growth of schools is being performed to include elementary and middle schools, and administrative facilities. This proposed construction does not include any new facilities, but rather the rehabilitation of existing facilities. One idea being considered is the construction of special-education suites. An older school (previously closed) has reopened with 230 students. This required the hiring of 25 additional teachers. USD 383 has always had a 4-year old At Risk program and received a Kansas Pre-K Pilot Grant to fund 70 students.

State Perspective

Mr. Dale Dennis, Kansas State Department of Education, stated that the state legislature does not pro-rate the Impact Aid received. The Impact Aid received is used to hire additional teachers and train new staff. Also, the state currently funds up to 57 percent of school bonds (payments and interest), with the exact percentage based on equity assessed valuation. USD 475 was able to pass a bond with 60 percent support to build two new schools recently.

Additionally, Mr. Dennis stated that hiring qualified teachers can be a challenge in the area, especially in math, science, and special education. This is because Kansas State University teacher candidates, which is located in Manhattan, Kansas, being recognized as a leader in teacher education, and School of Education graduates from Kansas State are being heavily recruited by other states. Many military spouses with teaching experience cannot teach immediately upon arrival in Kansas due to state licensing requirements.

John Armbrust, Governor's Military Council, stated that if it is possible for the Federal government to allow more flexibility within existing programs of assistance, some of the strain school districts face when responding to mission growth may be eased. He provided an example by asking about the possibility of changing the existing enhanced use lease program (EUL) to allow school districts to use the program to build on base facilities.

Additionally, Mr. Armbrust indicated he felt it would be helpful if existing Federal programs provided priority consideration to school districts impacted by defense program changes.

Growth Management Organization Agency Perspective

Prior to the technical visit, representatives from ED, Army, DoDEA and OEA attended a public meeting on the draft Flint Hills Regional Growth Plan. The meeting discussed the draft plan that the Flint Hills developed to respond to the expected significant increase in population and economic activity over the next five years from mission growth at Fort Riley. The region received a Planning Assistance Management Grant from OEA to examine the impacts of expected growth in a wide range of areas. Specifically, the Growth Plan will address anticipated future impacts and needs for housing, education, public utilities,

transportation, urban and regional planning, public safety and emergency services, health and social services, and quality of life issues. A summary of the draft growth plan's section on education was provided.

Questions, Issues, Gaps, and Plans for Senior Leadership Visit

One concern voiced by LEAs is that some DoD-dependent students who transfer into LEA schools from out of state are not performing to the standards required by Kansas for the grade level they are in. Another challenge is in trying to gather data on DoD family members. DoD-dependents are not used to paying some of the student fees assessed in Kansas, such as textbook rental; some refuse to do so, creating a significant budget impact. Block leave is yet another challenge; the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) has attendance standards that must be met, which are inconsistent with the 30-day leave blocks that many military members take, along with their families, upon returning from deployment. USD 475 works with family members who take block leave. Most family members are understanding but the absence requirements present a large disconnect with the federal legislation.

One challenge facing schools is the lack of adequate child-care services and the difficulties recruiting qualified teaching and support staff due to Kansas licensing requirements. Many incoming military spouses with teaching experience cannot obtain a Kansas license through reciprocal licensing relationships, and must perform a lengthy certification process.

At Keith Ware Elementary, the Principal and Vice-Principal met with the technical visit team. Some questions facing the schools on Post include child care and Pre-K needs, as well as social and psychological services and special education. Challenges facing schools include dealing with capacity. Schools on post are "fairly overcrowded" and a new elementary school was needed two years ago. The middle school is crowded as well and needs expansion.

The Impact Aid student counts would be more effective if the dates that the most soldiers would be on Post could be leveraged into determining the count dates. 2009 is believed to be a critical date for student counts.

Tour of Schools and Housing

A bus tour of Fort Riley and visit to two elementary schools were conducted. The schools are both NCLB Blue Ribbon schools, in spite of several challenges. Parking infrastructure was an issue at Keith Ware Elementary. Parking is an issue at all Fort Riley Schools. Also quality of life issues such as a track, playground equipment all present areas of concern.

Attachment 1: Meeting Participants

Name	Office/Title	E-Mail	Phone
Ronald Walker	Superintendent, Geary County USD 475	ronwalker@usd475.org	(785) 717-4007
Lisa Osborn	USD 475	lisaosborn@usd475.org	(785) 717-4050
Pat Anderson	Associate Superintendent – Curriculum and Instruction, Geary County USD 475	patanderson@usd475.og	(785) 717-4000
Debra Bengston	Administrative Assistant to the Superintendent, USD 475	debrabengston@usd475.org	(785) 717-4008
COL Ty Smith	Deputy Director, IMCOM West Region	thomas.tyree.smith@us.army.mil	(210) 295-2082
Steven K. Howe	District Representative to Congressman Jerry Moran	steve.howe@mail.house.gov	(785) 309-0572
Karen Roberts	USD 383	karenr@manhattan.k12.ks.us	(785) 587-2000
Jon M. Hummell	State Aide for Veterans and Military Affairs for Senator Sam Brownback	jon_hummell@brownback.senate.gov	(785) 233-2503
John Armbrust	Governor's Military Council	john@manhattan.org	(785) 776-8829
Sydney Carlin	State Rep. 66th KS District	sydcar20@cox.net	(785) 539-6612
Lana Oleen	Convener Supt. Coalition, Governors Military Council	lanaoleen@hotmail.com	(785) 537-3300
Wendy Luttman	Junction City Area Chamber	wking@kansasstatebank.com	(785) 762-2632
Dale Dennis	Kansas State Dept. of Education	ddennis@ksde.org	(785) 296-3871
Kate Martin	USAG, Fort Riley	kate.martin@us.army.mil	(785) 239-2241
Cathy Schagh	Department of Education	catherine.schagh@ed.gov	(202) 260-3858
Ann Gordon	Fort Riley School Services Liaison	etta.ann.gordon@us.army.mil	(785) 239-9587
Kristen Rivas	Department of Education	kristen.rivas@ed.gov	(202) 260-1357
Christie Smith	ACSIM	christie.smith@hqda.army.mil	(703) 604-2450
Sheridan Pearce	DoDEA	sheridan.pearce@whs.wso.mil	(703) 588-3170
Gary Willis	OEA	gary.willis@wso.whs.mil	(703) 604-5164
COL David Jones	OEA	david.jones@wso.whs.mil	(703) 604-5159
Garry E. Gontz	OEA	garry.gontz@wso.whs.mil	(703) 604-5142
Dave Wilson	Booz Allen Hamilton	wilson_david@bah.com	(703) 377-1433
Roberto I. Ramos	Booz Allen Hamilton	ramos_roberto@bah.com	(410) 297-4838

Attachment 2: Technical Site Visit to Fort Riley Community Agenda

Time	Item	Leader
8:45 a.m.	Continental Breakfast	All
9:00 a.m. to 9:15 a.m.	Introductions	All
9:15 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.	Purpose of Site Visits	Gary Willis, OEA
9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	Growth Plans to 2010 and Beyond	Fort Riley Representative
10:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.	Growth Management Organization Perspective	TBD
10:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.	Break	All
10:45 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.	Local Education Agency Perspectives	LEA Representatives
12:00 p.m. to 12:15 p.m.	Transport to Washington Street Grille & Pub	All
12:15 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.	Discussion of questions, issues, gaps, data, and plans for Senior Leadership Visit	All
1:30 p.m. to 1:45 p.m.	Wrap-up	All
1:45 p.m. to 5:30 PM	Adjourn and Site Visit to Local Schools	All

Attachment 3: Fort Riley Presentation

FT Riley Education Site Visits

For Growth Impacted Locations

September 20, 2007

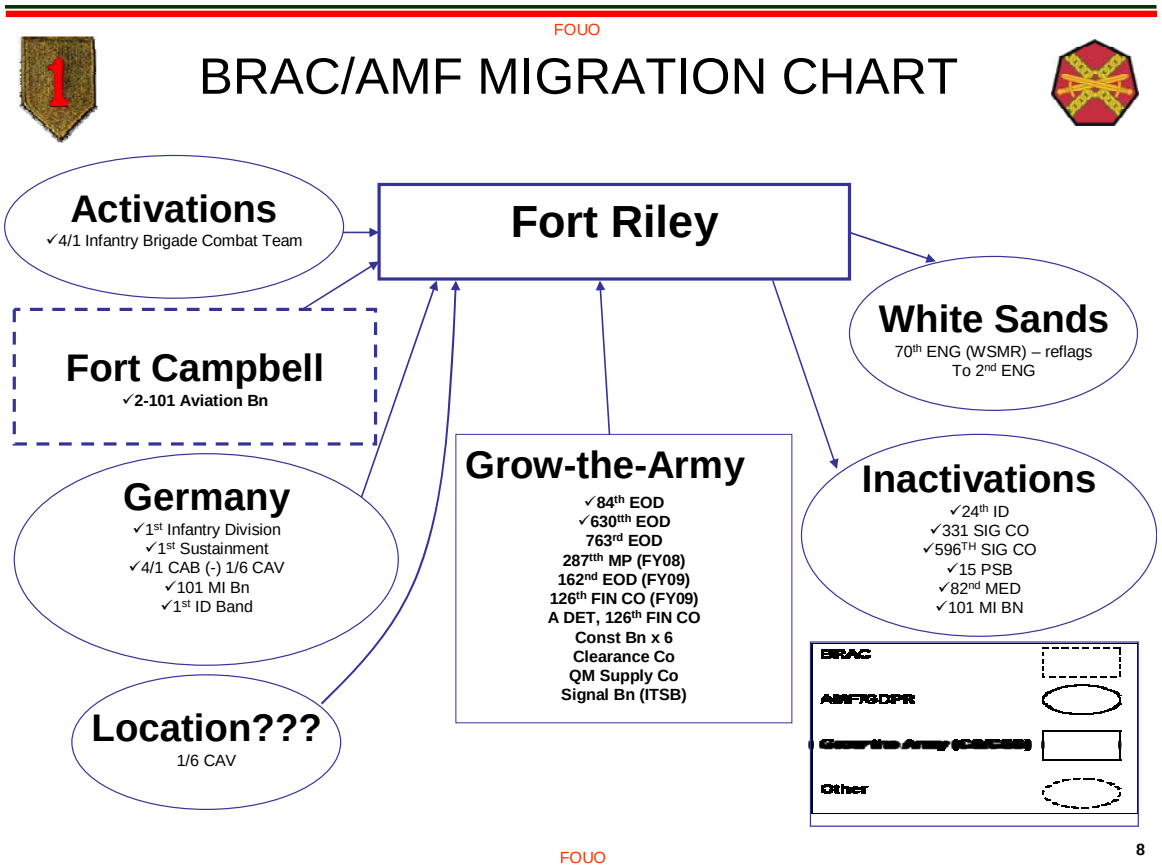
Education Site Visits

- **Purpose**
  - ✓ *Provide program stakeholders with on-the-ground knowledge of issues surrounding mission growth, improve communications among all partners and identify any gaps/lags in capacities*
- **Locations (*Initial visits to 4 installations)***
  - ✓ *FT Drum*
  - ✓ *FT Bliss*
  - ✓ *FT Riley*
  - ✓ *FT Benning*
- **Partners**
  - ✓ *WHIGA, Army, Education, OEA, MC&FP*
  - ✓ *LEAs, installations and State and local governments*
  - ✓ *Others*

Description of Effort

- **2 Phases**
  - ✓ *Technical Pre-Visits*
    - Program staff participation - potential 2-3 day trip depending on location
    - Introduction of stakeholders, fact finding for background for leadership visit
  - ✓ *"Senior Leadership" Visits*
    - Assistant Secretary-level 1-day
    - Administration focus to assess local and state educational capacities to absorb projected/actual Army growth and identify any needs for assistance
- **Findings presented for consideration by the Economic Adjustment Committee**

Attachment 4: BRAC Army Modular Force Chart



Federal and State Officials

U.S. Senators:	Hon. Sam Brownback ***(will be represented by Jon Hummell)***
	Hon. Pat Roberts
U.S. Representatives:	Hon. Nancy Boyda, 2nd District **(*will be represented by Jan Garton)***
	Hon. Jerry Moran, 1st District ***(will be represented by Steven K. Howe)***
Governor:	Hon. Kathleen Sebelius
Lieutenant Governor:	Hon. Mark Parkinson
State Senators:	Hon. Roger Reitz, 22nd Senate District
	Hon. Mark Taddiken, 21st Senate District
State Assembly:	Hon. Tom Hawk, 67th District
	Hon. Sharon Schwartz, 106th District
	Hon. Vern Swanson, 64th District

Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Facts 1995 – 2005
Geary , Kansas [20061]

Geary is one of 105 counties in Kansas. It is part of the Manhattan, KS Micropolitan SA. Its 2005 population of 24,326 ranked 24th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2005 Geary had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $34,784. This PCPI ranked 5th in the state and was 106 percent of the state average, $32,866, and 101 percent of the national average, $34,471. The 2005 PCPI reflected an increase of 8.0 percent from 2004. The 2004-2005 state change was 5.2 percent and the national change was 4.2 percent. In 1995 the PCPI of Geary was $16,872 and ranked 83rd in the state. The 1995-2005 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 7.5 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 4.3 percent and for the nation was 4.1 percent.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2005 Geary had a total personal income (TPI) of $846,146*. This TPI ranked 21st in the state and accounted for 0.9 percent of the state total. In 1995 the TPI of Geary was $536,468* and ranked 20th in the state. The 2005 TPI reflected an increase of 5.1 percent from 2004. The 2004-2005 state change was 5.6 percent and the national change was 5.2 percent. The 1995-2005 average annual growth rate of TPI was 4.7 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 4.9 percent and for the nation was 5.2 percent.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Geary. In 2005 net earnings accounted for 75.2 percent of TPI (compared with 70.7 in 1995); dividends, interest, and rent were 12.1 percent (compared with 17.5 in 1995); and personal current transfer receipts were 12.6 percent (compared with 11.8 in 1995). From 2004 to 2005 net earnings increased 4.3 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 7.9 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 6.7 percent. From 1995 to 2005 net earnings increased on average 5.3 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 0.9 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 5.4 percent.

EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Geary increased from $1,214,497* in 2004 to $1,290,210* in 2005, an increase of 6.2 percent. The 2004-2005 state change was 5.4 percent and the national change was 5.6 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1995 estimate of $859,164* to the 2005 estimate was 4.1 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.4 percent and for the nation was 5.5 percent.

**Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.*

People QuickFacts	Geary County	Kansas
Population, 2006 estimate	24,174	2,764,075
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	-13.5%	2.8%
Population, 2000	27,947	2,688,418
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2005	11.4%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2005	30.6%	24.6%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2005	10.8%	13.0%
Female persons, percent, 2005	51.0%	50.3%
White persons, percent, 2005 (a)	72.5%	89.4%
Black persons, percent, 2005 (a)	17.5%	5.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2005 (a)	0.9%	0.9%
Asian persons, percent, 2005 (a)	3.7%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2005 (a)	0.6%	0.1%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2005	4.8%	1.6%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2005 (b)	7.6%	8.3%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2005	67.4%	81.6%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	40.3%	52.4%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	7.3%	5.0%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	13.4%	8.7%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	86.0%	86.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	17.1%	25.8%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	4,344	429,687
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	17	19
Housing units, 2005	12,125	1,196,211
Homeownership rate, 2000	50.5%	69.2%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	23.9%	17.5%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	$69,400	$83,500
Households, 2000	10,458	1,037,891
Persons per household, 2000	2.61	2.51
Median household income, 2004	$31,614	$41,664
Per capita money income, 1999	$16,199	$20,506
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	13.0%	11.1%
Business QuickFacts	**Geary County**	**Kansas**
Private nonfarm establishments, 2005	524	76,173
Private nonfarm employment, 2005	6,611	1,116,216
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	-20.7%	-1.1%
Nonemployer establishments, 2004	923	174,635
Total number of firms, 2002	1,380	219,378
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	13.2%	2.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.8%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.0%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	1.9%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	24.9%	27.2%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 ($1000)	100,390	50,897,796
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 ($1000)	62,716	44,117,100
Retail sales, 2002 ($1000)	214,997	26,505,396
Retail sales per capita, 2002	$8,121	$9,770
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 ($1000)	29,222	3,196,947
Building permits, 2006	1,686	14,619
Federal spending, 2004 ($1000)	701,952	19,130,677
Geography QuickFacts	**Geary County**	**Kansas**
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	384.69	81,814.88
Persons per square mile, 2000	72.6	32.9
FIPS Code	61	20
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area-	**Manhattan, KS Micro Area**	

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
X: Not applicable
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown
F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source: US Census Bureau State and County Quick Facts

Bureau of Economic Analysis Regional Facts 1995 – 2005
Riley , Kansas [20161]

Riley is one of 105 counties in Kansas. It is part of the Manhattan, KS Micropolitan SA. Its 2005 population of 61,846 ranked 9th in the state.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

In 2005 Riley had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $31,820. This PCPI ranked 19th in the state and was 97 percent of the state average, $32,866, and 92 percent of the national average, $34,471. The 2005 PCPI reflected an increase of 8.5 percent from 2004. The 2004-2005 state change was 5.2 percent and the national change was 4.2 percent. In 1995 the PCPI of Riley was $17,073 and ranked 81st in the state. The 1995-2005 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 6.4 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 4.3 percent and for the nation was 4.1 percent.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

In 2005 Riley had a total personal income (TPI) of $1,967,970*. This TPI ranked 7th in the state and accounted for 2.2 percent of the state total. In 1995 the TPI of Riley was $1,172,285* and ranked 8th in the state. The 2005 TPI reflected an increase of 6.3 percent from 2004. The 2004-2005 state change was 5.6 percent and the national change was 5.2 percent. The 1995-2005 average annual growth rate of TPI was 5.3 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 4.9 percent and for the nation was 5.2 percent.

COMPONENTS OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Total personal income includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents of Riley. In 2005 net earnings accounted for 77.0 percent of TPI (compared with 74.9 in 1995); dividends, interest, and rent were 13.3 percent (compared with 16.0 in 1995); and personal current transfer receipts were 9.7 percent (compared with 9.1 in 1995). From 2004 to 2005 net earnings increased 6.7 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 4.2 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased 6.2 percent. From 1995 to 2005 net earnings increased on average 5.6 percent each year; dividends, interest, and rent increased on average 3.4 percent; and personal current transfer receipts increased on average 6.0 percent.

EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK

Earnings of persons employed in Riley increased from $1,192,310* in 2004 to $1,259,131* in 2005, an increase of 5.6 percent. The 2004-2005 state change was 5.4 percent and the national change was 5.6 percent. The average annual growth rate from the 1995 estimate of $656,595* to the 2005 estimate was 6.7 percent. The average annual growth rate for the state was 5.4 percent and for the nation was 5.5 percent.

**Note: All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars, not adjusted for inflation.*

People QuickFacts	Riley County	Kansas
Population, 2006 estimate	62,527	2,764,075
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	-0.5%	2.8%
Population, 2000	62,843	2,688,418
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2005	6.5%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2005	17.6%	24.6%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2005	8.2%	13.0%
Female persons, percent, 2005	46.8%	50.3%
White persons, percent, 2005 (a)	86.7%	89.4%
Black persons, percent, 2005 (a)	6.9%	5.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2005 (a)	0.6%	0.9%
Asian persons, percent, 2005 (a)	3.5%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2005 (a)	0.2%	0.1%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2005	2.1%	1.6%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2005 (b)	4.7%	8.3%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2005	82.6%	81.6%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	30.9%	52.4%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	6.1%	5.0%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	9.7%	8.7%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	93.8%	86.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	40.5%	25.8%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	5,710	429,687
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	14.9	19
Housing units, 2005	24,854	1,196,211
Homeownership rate, 2000	47.2%	69.2%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	37.1%	17.5%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	$93,700	$83,500
Households, 2000	22,137	1,037,891
Persons per household, 2000	2.42	2.51
Median household income, 2004	$34,177	$41,664
Per capita money income, 1999	$16,349	$20,506
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	15.6%	11.1%
Business QuickFacts	**Riley County**	**Kansas**
Private nonfarm establishments, 2005	1,571	76,173
Private nonfarm employment, 2005	21,725	1,116,216
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	10.5%	-1.1%
Nonemployer establishments, 2004	2,630	174,635
Total number of firms, 2002	3,796	219,378
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	2.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.8%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.0%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	1.9%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	25.5%	27.2%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 ($1000)	NA	50,897,796
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 ($1000)	148,719	44,117,100
Retail sales, 2002 ($1000)	584,993	26,505,396
Retail sales per capita, 2002	$9,419	$9,770
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 ($1000)	90,589	3,196,947
Building permits, 2006	856	14,619
Federal spending, 2004 ($1000)	377,409	19,130,677
Geography QuickFacts	**Riley County**	**Kansas**
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	609.55	81,814.88
Persons per square mile, 2000	103	32.9
FIPS Code	161	20
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area-	**Manhattan, KS Micro Area**	

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.
FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
X: Not applicable
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown
F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source: US Census Bureau State & County Quick Facts

Fort Riley History

Courtesy of http://www.riley.army.mil/OurPost/History.aspx

Fort Riley History

Fort Riley is named in honor of Major General Bennett C. Riley who led the first military escort along the Santa Fe Trail. The fort was established in 1853 as a military post to protect the movement of people and trade over the Oregon-California and Santa Fe trails. Fort Riley has always had an important role in the defense of our nation and the training of our soldiers.

Our Heritage

The early history of Fort Riley is closely tied to the movement of people and trade along the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. These routes, a result of the United States perceived "manifest destiny" in the middle of the 19th century, extended American domination and interests into far reaches of a largely unsettled territory. During the 1850s, a number of military posts were established at strategic points to provide protection along these arteries of emigration and commerce.

In the fall of 1852, a surveying party under the command of Capt. Robert Chilton, 1st U.S. Dragoons, selected the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers as a site for one of these forts. This location, approved by the War Department in January 1853, offered an advantageous location from which to organize, train and equip troops in protecting the overland trails. Surveyors believed the location near the center of the United States and named the site, Camp Center. During the late spring, three companies of the 6th Infantry occupied the camp and began construction of temporary quarters. On June 27, 1853, Camp Center became Fort Riley -- named in honor of Maj. Gen. Bennett C. Riley who had led the first military escort along the Santa Fe Trail in 1829. The "fort" took shape around a broad plain that overlooked the Kansas River valley. The fort's design followed the standard frontier post configuration: buildings were constructed of the most readily available material - in this case, native limestone.

In the spring, troops were dispatched to escort mail trains and protect travel routes across the plains. At the fort, additional buildings were constructed under the supervision of Capt. Edmund Ogden. Anticipating greater utilization of the post, Congress authorized appropriations in the spring of 1855 to provide additional quarters and stables for the Dragoons. Ogden again marshaled resources and arrived from Leavenworth in July with 56 mule teams loaded with materials, craftsmen and laborers. Work had progressed several weeks when cholera broke out among the workers. The epidemic lasted only a few days but claimed 70 lives, including Ogden's. Work gradually resumed and buildings were readied for the arrival in October of the 2nd Dragoons. As the fort began to take shape, an issue soon to dominate the national scene was debated during the brief territorial legislative session which met at Pawnee in the present area of Camp Whitside.

The first territorial legislature met there in July 1855. Slavery was a fact of life and an issue within garrison just as it was in the rest of the country. The seeds of sectional discord were emerging that would lead to "Bleeding Kansas" and eventually, civil war. Increased tension and bloodshed between pro and anti-slavery settlers resulted in the use of the Army to "police" the troubled territory. They also continued to guard and patrol the Santa Fe Trail in 1859 and 1860 due to increased Indian threats.

The outbreak of hostilities between the North and South in 1861 disrupted garrison life. Regular units returned east to participate in the Civil War while militia units from Kansas and other states used Riley as a base from which to launch campaigns to show the flag and offer a degree of protection to trading caravans using the Santa Fe Trail. In the early stages of the war, the fort was used to confine Confederate prisoners.

Custer

The conclusion of the Civil War in 1865 witnessed Fort Riley again assuming an importance in providing protection to railroad lines being built across Kansas. Evidence of this occurred in the summer and fall of 1866 when the 7th Cavalry Regiment was mustered-in at Riley and the Union Pacific Railroad reached the fort. Brevet Major General George A. Custer arrived in December to take charge of the new regiment. The following spring, Custer and the 7th left Fort Riley to participate in a campaign on the high plains of western Kansas and eastern Colorado. The campaign proved inconclusive but resulted in Custer's court martial and suspension from the Army for one year -- in part -- for returning to Fort Riley to see his wife without permission.

As the line of settlement extended westward each spring, the fort lost some of its importance. Larger concentrations of troops were stationed at Fort's Larned and Hays, where they spent the summer months on patrol and wintered in garrison. Between 1869 and 1871, a school of light artillery was conducted at Fort Riley by the 4th Artillery Battery. Instruction was of a purely practical nature. Regular classes were not conducted and critiques were delivered during or following the exercise. This short-lived school closed in March 1871 as the War Department imposed economy measures which included cutting a private's monthly pay from $12 to $9.

During the next decade, various regiments of the infantry and cavalry were garrisoned at Riley. The spring and summer months usually witnessed a skeletal complement at the fort while the remainder of the troops were sent to Fort Hays, Wallace and Dodge in western Kansas. With the approach of winter, these troops returned to Riley. Regiments serving here during this time included the 5th, 6th, and 9th Cavalry and the 16th Infantry Regiment. The lessening of hostilities with the Indian tribes of the Great Plains resulted in the closing of many frontier forts. Riley escaped this fate when Lt. Gen. Philip Sheridan recommended in his 1884 annual report to Congress to make the fort "Cavalry Headquarters of the Army."

Fort Riley was also used by state militia units for encampments and training exercises. The first such maneuver occurred in the fall of 1902 with subsequent ones held in 1903, 1904, 1906-1908 and 1911. These exercises gave added importance to the fort as a training facility and provided reserve units a valuable opportunity for sharpening their tactical skills.

Buffalo Soldiers

The 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments -- the famed "Buffalo Soldiers" -- have been stationed at Fort Riley several times during their history. Shortly after their formation in 1866, the 9th Cavalry passed through here en route to permanent stations in the southwest. They returned during the early 1880s and the early part of this century before being permanently assigned as troop cadre for the Cavalry School during the 1920 and 30s. The 10th Cavalry was stationed here in 1868 and 1913. On the eve of World War II, the 9th and 10th Cavalry became a part of the Second Cavalry Division which was briefly stationed here.

The following two decades have been described as the golden age of the cavalry. Certainly it was in terms of refining the relationship between horse and rider. Army horsemen and the training they received at the Cavalry School made them among the finest mounted soldiers in the world and the School's reputation ranked with the French and Italian Cavalry Schools. Horse shows, hunts, and polo matches - long popular events on Army post - were a natural outgrowth of cavalry training.

The Cavalry School Hunt was officially organized in 1921 and provided a colorful spectacle on Sunday mornings. These activities gave rise to the perception of a special quality of life at Fort Riley that came to be known as the "Life of Riley." The technological advances demonstrated on the battlefields of Europe and World War I - most notable the tank and machine gun - raised questions in the inter-war years over the future of cavalry. By the late 1920s, the War Department directed development of a tank force by the Army. This was followed by activation of the 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mech) at Fort Knox in the fall of 1936 to make-up the 2nd Regiment of this brigade.

In October 1938, the 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mech) marched from Fort Knox to Riley and took part in large-scale combine maneuvers of horse and mechanized units. These exercises helped prove the effectiveness of mechanical doctrine.

World War I

America's entry into World War I resulted in many changes at Fort Riley. Facilities were greatly expanded, and a cantonment named Camp Funston was built five miles east of the permanent post during the summer and fall of 1917. This training site was one of 16 across the country and could accommodate from 30,000 to 50,000 men. The first division to train at Camp Funston, the 89th, sailed for France in the spring of 1918. The 10th Division also received training at Funston but the armistice came before the unit was sent overseas. The camp was commanded by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. A Military Officers Training Camp was established in the Camp Whitside area to train doctors and other medical personnel.

Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, beckoned to a world made safe for democracy but also one that heralded a new day for the horse cavalry. The War Department directed service schools be created for all arms of service. As a result, in 1919, the Mounted Service School which had ceased to function during the war, was redesignated as the Cavalry School. The change was sudden and abrupt. The new school recognized the need for courses broader in scope while at the same time being more general in character.

World War II

Gathering war clouds in Europe and Asia during the late 1930s caused some military planners to prepare for possible U. S. involvement. This led to several important developments at Fort Riley. The first was the rebuilding of Camp Funston and the stationing of the 2nd Cavalry Division there in December 1940. Barracks were built in the area known as Republican Flats and renamed Camp Forsyth. In addition, 32,000 acres were added to the post for training purposes. These efforts were brought into sharp focus with America's entry into World War II.

Over the next four years, approximately 125,000 soldiers were trained at these facilities. Notable trainees included heavyweight boxing champion, Joe Louis, and motion picture stars such as Mickey Rooney. The post also received a presidential visit by Franklin Roosevelt on Easter Sunday 1943. The 9th Armored Division was organized here in July 1942 and after its deployment, Camp Funston was used as a prisoner of war camp. The arrival of victory in Europe and Japan during the spring and summer of 1945, were joyous occasions. But they also spelled new realities and directions for the Army and Fort Riley.

Korean War

In the aftermath of World War II, the fort experienced a period of transition. The Cavalry School ceased operation in November 1946 and the last tactical horse unit inactivated the following March. Replacing the Cavalry School was the Ground General School, which trained newly commissioned officers in basic military subjects. An officer's candidate course was conducted along with training officers and enlisted men in intelligence techniques and methods. The 10th Infantry Division, one of ten Army training divisions, was activated at Camp Funston in August 1948. The sixteen-week basic military program conducted by this division prepared soldiers for infantry combat and duty with other infantry units.

The invasion of South Korea by North Korean forces in June 1950, once again brought attention to Fort Riley as an important training facility. Over the next few years, recruits from all over the United States came to Fort Riley and received basic training. The 37th Infantry Division, made-up of units from the Ohio National Guard, was also stationed here during the war. While they were not sent overseas, their presence was a continuing reinforcement of the fort's importance as a training post.

Cold War
The uneasy truce that settled on the Korean peninsula after 1953 was indicative of a cold war that had come to characterize relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. This would have an impact on Fort Riley. In 1955, the fort's utilization changed from training and educational center to that of being the home base for a major infantry division. In that year, the 10th Division rotated to Germany as part of "Operation Gyroscope" and was replaced by the 1st Infantry Division. Elements of the Big Red One began arriving in July 1955 and over the next five months the remaining units arrived. They initially occupied barracks located in Camp Funston. The influx of troops and dependents placed new demands on the fort's infrastructure. Work began on Custer Hill where new quarters, barracks and work areas were constructed. A new hospital, named in honor of Major General B. J. D. Irwin, was constructed to provide medical care.

In the decade following, 1st Infantry Division units trained to respond to any threat that might arise in Europe or other parts of the world. Construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961 and Cuban Missile Crisis the following year witnessed heightened alert for soldiers stationed at Fort Riley. An additional 50,000 acres were also acquired in 1966, which enabled the Army to have an adequate training area for the division's two brigades.

Vietnam
Increased guerrilla insurgency in South Vietnam during the mid-1960s, led to the deployment of the 1st Infantry Division to Southeast Asia. The leading element, the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, left in July 1965 with the Division Headquarters arriving in South Vietnam in September. During this same year, a provisional basic combat training brigade was organized at Fort Riley and in February 1966, the 9th Infantry Division was reactivated and followed the 1st Infantry Division into combat.

Fort Riley's use as a divisional post was maintained with the arrival of the 24th Infantry Division. The division remained in Germany until September 1968 when it redeployed two brigades to Fort Riley as part of the REFORGER (Return of Forces to Germany) program. One brigade was maintained in Germany.

Following nearly five years of combat in Vietnam, the 1st Infantry Division returned to Fort Riley in April 1970 and assumed the NATO commitment. The division's 3rd Brigade was stationed in West Germany. During the 1970s and the 1980s, 1st Infantry Division soldiers were periodically deployed on REFORGER exercises.

Reserve Officer Training Corps summer camps were also held at the fort, which permitted troops to demonstrate and teach their skills to aspiring second lieutenants. The fort also hosted the model U. S. Army Correctional Brigade, housed in Camp Funston, and the 3rd ROTC Region Headquarters until their inactivation in 1992.

The Gulf War
In August 1990, Iraq invaded its neighbor, Kuwait. The resulting international outcry led to the largest U. S. troop build-up and deployment overseas since the Vietnam War. In the fall of that year, Fort Riley was notified to begin mobilization of troops and equipment for deployment to the Persian Gulf. Between November 1990 and January 1991, men and equipment were deployed overseas.

In addition to the 1st Infantry Division, twenty-seven non-divisional units were deployed and twenty-four reserve components were mobilized. This amounted to 15,180 Soldiers being sent overseas via 115 aircraft. Over 2,000 railcars transported 3,000 short tons of equipment which were then shipped to theater on eighteen vessels. Once in theater, these Soldiers and equipment were readied for combat. This commenced in late February 1991 and over the course of the 'hundred hours' combat of Operation Desert Storm, these Soldiers carried out their orders and executed their missions that resulted in the crushing of the Saddam Hussein's touted Republican Guards. Later that spring, Soldiers returned to Fort Riley.

The Recent Past

Following Operation Desert Storm, the 1st Infantry Division returned to Fort Riley. But the winds of change were once again blowing across the Army and affected the post. The Cold War of the past four decades was being replaced by new realities in Eastern Europe with the crumbling of the Iron Curtain. Budget cuts and revised strategic thinking resulted in troop cutbacks.

In the spring of 1996, Headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division were transferred from Fort Riley to Germany. A brigade of the Big Red One remained at the post along with a brigade of the 1st Armored Division and the 937th Engineer Group. On June 5, 1999, Fort Riley once again became a Division Headquarters with the reactivation of the 24th Infantry Division (Mech).

The events of 9-11 and its aftermath brought great changes to Fort Riley. As in past conflicts, the fort became a staging and mobilization center for reserve and active army units as our nation fought a global war on terrorism. Units of the 1st Infantry Division and 1st Armored Division deployed to Southwest Asia. On August 1, 2006, the 24th Infantry Division colors were cased and the 1st Infantry Division headquarters returned to Fort Riley from Germany.

Soldiers from Fort Riley continue to be deployed to areas in all corners of the world. From southwest Asia to the Caribbean and the Balkans, Fort Riley Soldiers are engaged in peacekeeping and nation-building missions. They continue to hone their skills by periodic deployments to the National Training Center located at Fort Irwin, California.

Like the Soldiers from previous generations - who have trained, stood ready and deployed - the Soldiers assigned to Fort Riley today look back across a long history of serving and defending our nation. Their sacrifices are many and sometimes the thanks is short – but they fulfill their obligations and duties in a tradition of selfless-service. With this sense of duty and dedication that has always been a hallmark of the Army, these Soldiers take these same values into the first decade of the 21st century.

Bosnia

In March 1993, the U.S. arranged to end the war between Muslim and Croat forces, although Serbian forces continued to fight. Following a Serb attack against Gorazde, NATO launched the first of many air strikes against Serbian rebels. At the same time, a U.S. delegation mediated peace talks between Serb and Bosnian forces which resulted in a truce on 1 January 1995.

War continued during the spring of 1995, when the Croat army attempted to retake territory held by Serbs. After seven months of sporadic fighting, peace talks began in November between leaders from each ethnic group at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. On 14 December 1995, the Dayton Peace Accord was signed in Paris by Croatia, Bosnia, and Serbia.

1st Infantry Division (1ID) units played a key role in Bosnia in the first movement of U.S. troops into the war-torn country. 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry Regiment was attached to 2nd Brigade, 1st Armored Division (AD) during Operation Joint Endeavor, from October 1995 to October 1996. The squadron crossed the Sava River on 3 January 1996, and led the 2nd Brigade Combat Team (2nd BCT) into Bosnia. After a year long deployment, the squadron was replaced by 1st ID elements in October 1996.

The 1st ID assumed authority for command and control of Task Force Eagle on 10 November 1996. The division's mission was to provide a covering force for the 1st AD units returning to Germany and to continue implementing the military aspects of the General Framework Agreement for Peace.

The 1st ID continued to support the Dayton Peace Accord through the transition from the Implementation Force (IFOR) to the Stabilization Force (SFOR) in December 1996. The Division drew together Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen as well as Soldiers from twelve nations in the area known as Multi-National Division North (MND(N)).

On 22 October 1997, the 1st AD again assumed command of MND(N) and Task Force Eagle. 1st AD's Soldiers, familiar with the mission and with Bosnia-Herzegovina, quickly adapted to the role and challenges of establishing a secure and peaceful environment in MND(N).

In June 1998, the NATO led SFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina transitioned to a slightly smaller follow-on force led by the 1st Cavalry Division from Fort Hood. The U.S. agreed to provide a force of approximately 6,900 to maintain a capable military force in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Simultaneously, Operation Joint Guard concluded and Operation Joint Forge began. Operation Joint Forge built on the successes of Operation's Joint Endeavor and Joint Guard.

Operation Iraqi Freedom

The First Infantry Division and Task Force Danger conducted operations in Iraq from 2003 to 2005. The Division led in the establishment of Army Forces-Turkey, followed by the C-17 air insertion of Task Force 1-63 into Bashur Airfield, Iraq in April 2003. This was the largest air/combat insertion of an armored heavy task force in US Army history.

Beginning in September 2003 and continuing for the next year, 1st Brigade Combat Team, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, fought in areas in and around Al Ramadi. Units of Task Force Danger began deployment operations in January 2004 by conducting training in Kuwait and an approach march north into north-central Iraq. They completed a transfer of authority with the 4th Infantry Division in March 2004. From intelligence driven combat operations, to stability and support operations, Task Force Danger Soldiers made great strides to defeat the insurgency.

On 10 September 2004, the tempo of insurgent attacks in Samarra increased and force was used to eliminate enemy forces in the city. Combat operations began on 1 October 2004. The 2nd Brigade Combat Team, with five Task Force Danger task forces reinforced by six Iraqi Security Force battalions, attacked insurgent forces and strongholds. The Iraqi Security Forces played a major role in the liberation of Samarra, by clearing and securing key infrastructure and sensitive sites. Following combat, the Division provided support to restore basic services and infrastructure which led to civil-military projects.

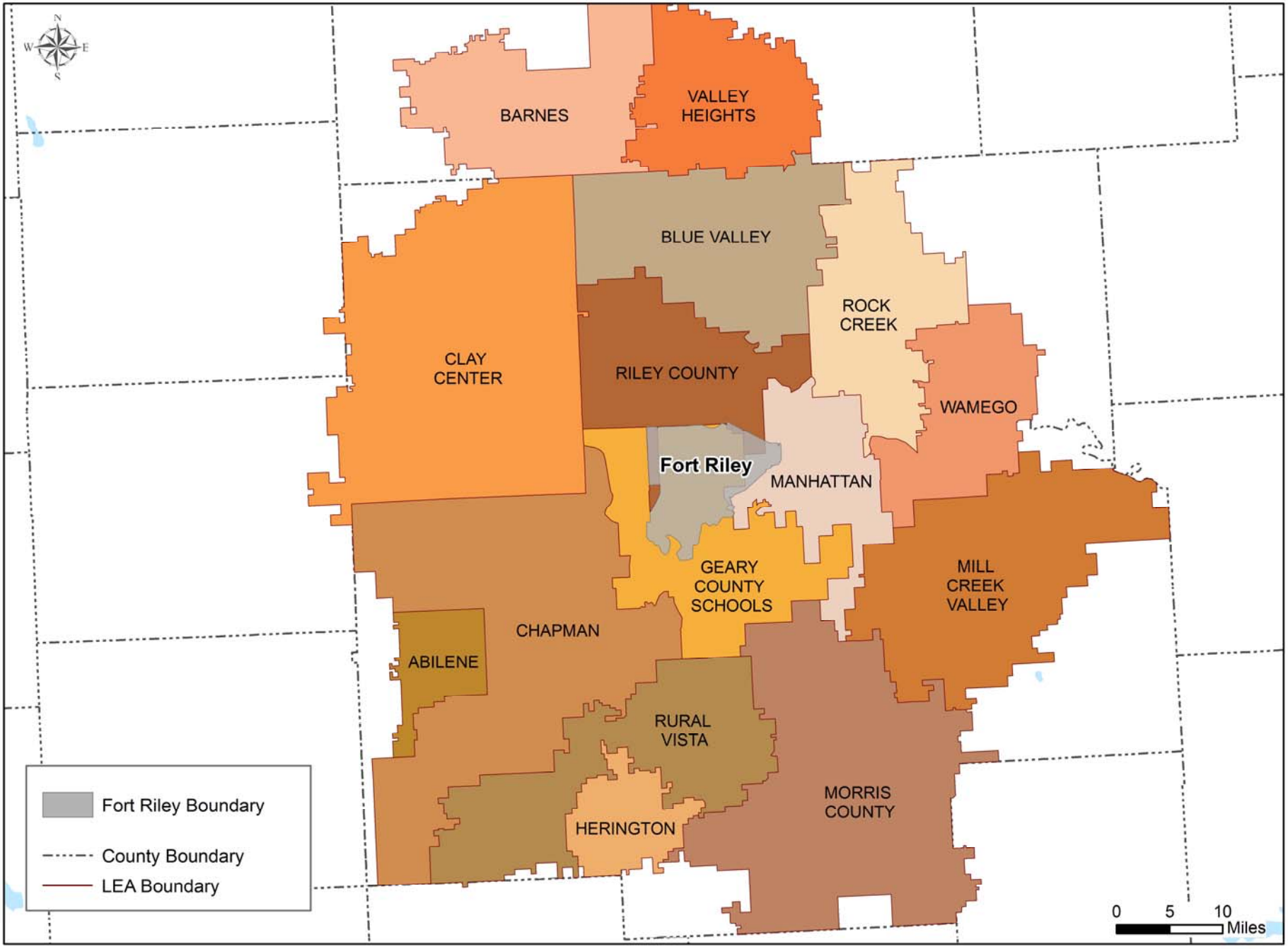
Task Force Danger conducted combat operations throughout the four provinces of Salah Ad Din, Diyala, Kirkuk, and Sulaymaniyah of North-Central Iraq. Similar operations were conducted in cities like Kirkuk, Hawijah, Bayji, Tikrit, Balad, Ad Duluiyah, Baqubah, An Najaf, Ramadi, Mosul, and Fallujah. The use of decisive and deliberate combat power deterred the insurgent threat. During these operations, one insurgent signal intercept described Big Red One Soldiers as being "ferocious". The diversity of Task Force Danger is reflected by the units not normally assigned to the Division. Soldiers from the 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division (Light) from Hawaii, the 30th enhanced Separate Brigade of the North Carolina Army National Guard, and the 264th Engineer Group of the Wisconsin Army National Guard were all critical members of this task force. Other units such as the 167th Corps Support Group, New Hampshire Army National Guard and the 415th and 411th Civil Affairs Battalions were valued members of the team. Daily, task force Soldiers conducted intelligence-driven combat operations to defeat the enemy, while at the same time changing Iraqi attitudes and giving the people alternatives to the insurgency.

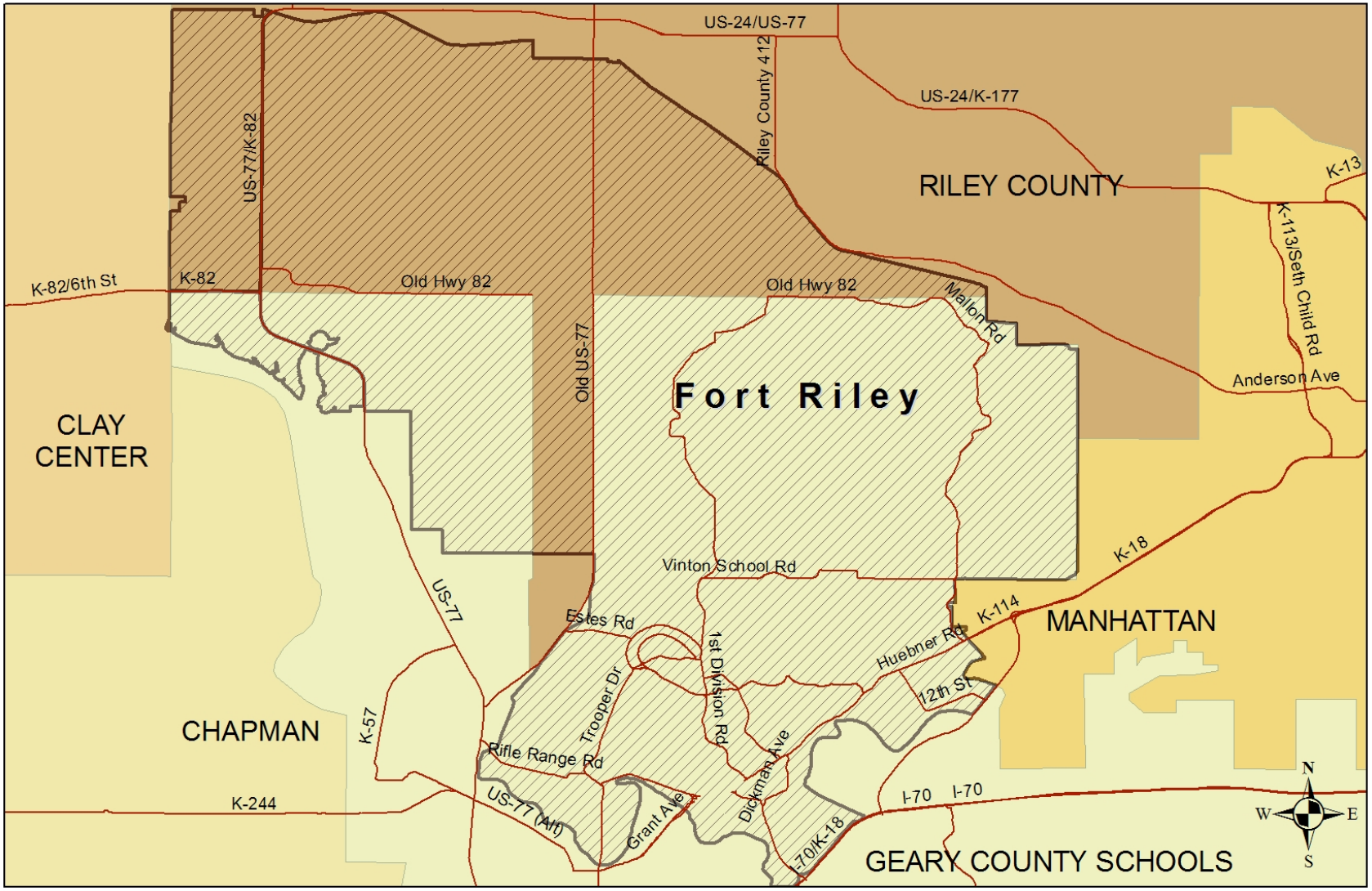
The culmination of the Division's yearlong deployment was overseeing the elections for the Iraqi National Assembly in January 2005. Due in large measure to the Task Force Danger, 64 percent of registered voters (over one million) defied the insurgency and voted.

In February 2005, Task Force Danger transferred the mission to the 42nd Infantry Division and began redeployment.

Never to be forgotten were 193 Soldiers, Airmen, and Marines who gave their last, full measure while in support of the Fort Riley based 1st Brigade Combat Team and Task Force Danger during Operation Iraqi Freedom I and II. They and their families will forever be in our prayers.
No mission too difficult, no sacrifice too great. Duty First!

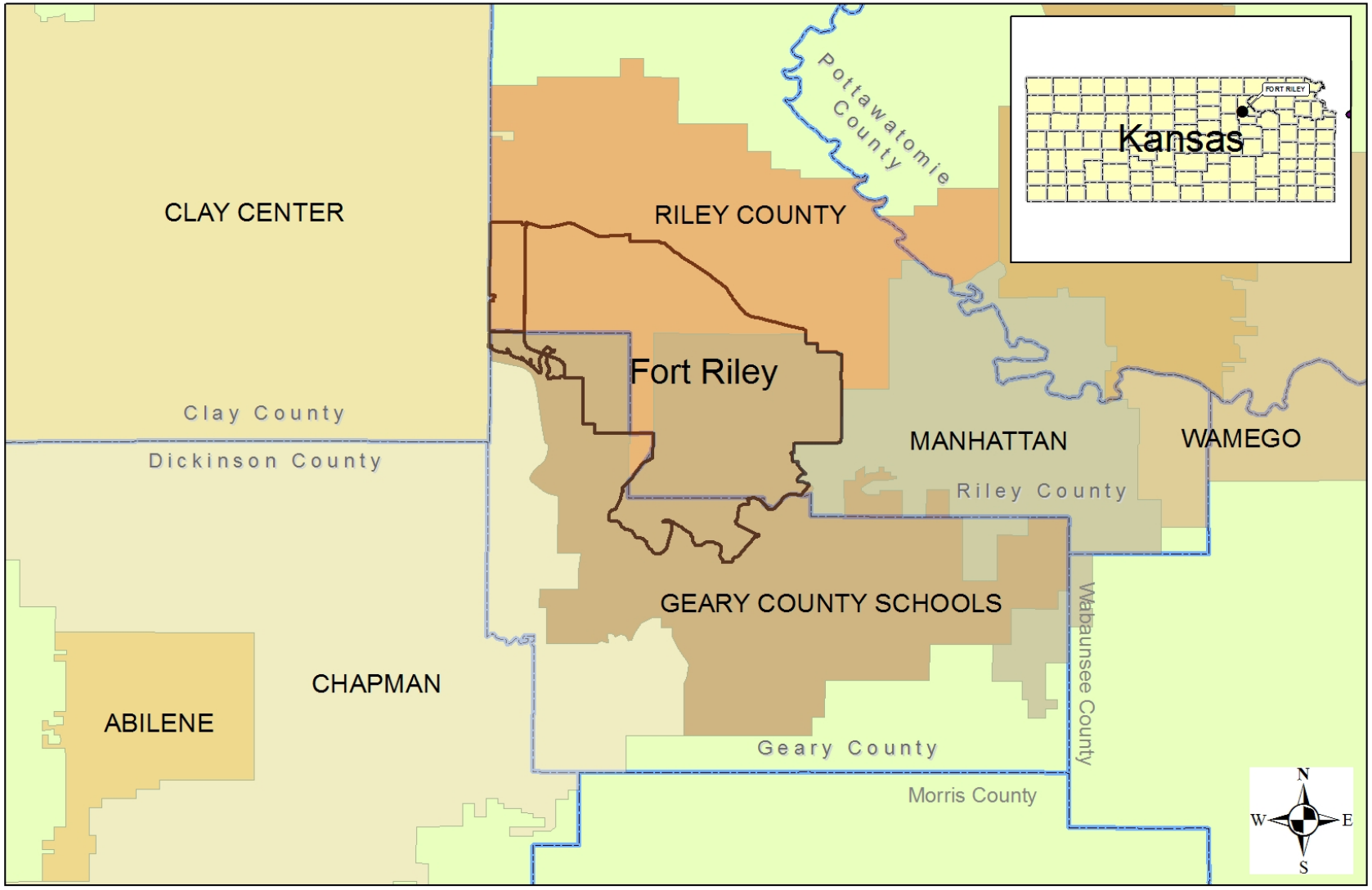
Local Education Agencies Within 25 Miles Of Fort Riley





Fort Riley, Kansas

1



Fort Riley Local Area

DATA ON SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND IMPACT AID FROM LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES AND THE ARMY

The spreadsheet that follows contains information on school enrollment and federal and state impact aid for Fort Riley and five surrounding local educational agencies (LEAs). The Fort Riley community expects these LEAs, Geary, Manhattan-Ogden, Rural Vista, Riley County, and Abeline, to absorb most of Fort Riley's growth. This overview provides a brief explanation of the data and its sources as well as known data strengths and limitations.

Data Collected Through LEA Surveys

The five LEAs responded to a request for information that was sent for this project. The request asked the LEAs to provide actual enrollment and impact aid received from 2000 to 2006, and projected enrollment and impact aid for 2007 to 2013. The request asked the LEAs to provide detailed information on their total enrollment and the enrollment of associated school age dependents for Military, DoD civilian employees, and on-base contractors.

Overall, the LEAs collected and reported the requested data. The Manhattan-Ogden LEA reported data only as a total for all DoD dependents, i.e., not disaggregated by military, civilian and contractor, so the Total DoD Enrollment will be greater than the sum of Military, Civilian, and Contractor lines above it.

Data Collected from Fort Riley (Installation)

Fort Riley also responded to a request for data for this project. The installation provided actual K-12 enrollments for 2000 through 2006.

Data Collected from Army Headquarters

The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (OACSIM) provided data on estimated school enrollment associated with Fort Riley. These data come from the July 2007 version of the Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP). According to Army Regulation 5-18, the ASIP is "the official Department of the Army database that reflects the authorized planning populations for Army installations. As such, ASIP Installation Reports are intended for use by Army planners and programmers as the basis for identifying installation support requirements."

The ASIP derives the estimated number of military, civilian, and contractor school age dependents by applying quantitative factors to the number of assigned personnel in these three categories. ASIP data represents *estimates* derived through application of the quantitative factors, not actual counts.

Data Strengths and Limitations

The data provided by the LEAs must be viewed with a key consideration in mind. The summary in the spreadsheet represents a combination of these five LEAs only. The installation, community and LEAs believe that the five LEAs will absorb most of the school growth from Fort Riley's expansion. Other LEAs, however, have Fort Riley dependents in their schools, and may also absorb growth from Fort Riley. Students generally attend school based on where they live, so the housing choices that new soldiers, civilians, and contractors will make in the coming years will largely determine which school districts will be affected by growth.

School enrollment actuals from the LEAs cannot be compared with the actuals provided by Fort Riley on an "apples-to-apples" basis. Fort Riley's numbers include all school aged children (K-12), but some of these children will attend school outside of the three surveyed LEAs, for example, in different public school districts, private schools, or in home schools. For this reason, one may expect Fort Riley's actual count to be higher than the sum of the three surveyed LEAs, which, indeed, it is for the years Fort Riley reported actual data.

School enrollment *estimates* from the ASIP tend to be higher than the *actuals* reported by Fort Riley or the LEAs. Again, it is not possible to compare the ASIP numbers with the LEA or Fort Riley numbers on an "apples-to-apples" basis. For example, if the ASIP bases its calculations of school-aged dependents upon the number of assigned military, civilian, and contractor personnel (complete end state) versus current boots on the ground, then the projections may be inconsistent with current conditions. For this reason, one would expect the ASIP *estimates* to be consistently higher than the *actuals* from the LEAs and from Fort Riley, and indeed they are.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND IMPACT AID FROM LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES, FORT RILEY, AND ARMY HQ

		Actual							*Projected*						
Data Collected Through Surveys of 5 LEAs		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
(see Notes 1 & 2)															
Total Enrollment	All Years (K-12)	14,631	14,219	13,968	13,872	13,824	13,724	13,607	14,185	15,260	16,140	16,864	17,011	17,845	18,449
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	4,694	4,446	4,418	4,359	4,438	4,526	4,404	4,806	6,124	2,851	3,575	4,226	4,329	4,365
	DoD-Civilian	339	264	289	109	183	163	161	249	269	276	285	303	314	324
	DoD Contractor**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total DoD Enrollment	5,033	4,710	4,707	4,468	4,621	4,689	4,565	5,055	6,393	3,127	3,860	4,529	4,643	4,689
	Other Federal Enrollment	9	6	6	6	8	8	11	8	900	900	900	900	900	900
	Total Federal Enrollment	5,042	4,716	4,713	4,474	4,629	4,697	4,576	5,063	7,293	4,027	4,760	5,429	5,543	5,589
	Fed as a fraction of total	34%	33%	34%	32%	33%	34%	34%	36%	48%	25%	28%	32%	31%	30%
Impact Aid															
	Federal Impact Aid Received ($M)														
	Dept. of Education	$ 6.87	$ 8.25	$ 9.04	$ 10.09	$ 10.06	$ 11.17	$ 10.71	$ 10.78	$ 10.62	$ 11.05	$ 11.09	$ 11.13	$ 11.17	$ 11.21
	DOD Supplemental Impact Aid	$ 0.66	$ 0.55	$ 0.64	$ 0.55	$ 0.54	$ 0.58	$ 0.61	$ 0.61	$ 0.65	$ 0.65	$ 0.65	$ 0.65	$ 0.65	$ 0.65
	DoD Large Scale Rebasing	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Total Federal	$ 7.53	$ 8.80	$ 9.68	$ 10.64	$ 10.60	$ 11.74	$ 11.32	$ 11.40	$ 11.27	$ 11.70	$ 11.74	$ 11.78	$ 11.82	$ 11.86
	State Impact Aid Received ($M)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M)	$ 7.53	$ 8.80	$ 9.68	$ 10.64	$ 10.60	$ 11.74	$ 11.32	$ 11.40	$ 11.27	$ 11.70	$ 11.74	$ 11.78	$ 11.82	$ 11.86
	Impact Aid Per DoD Dependent Student	$ 1,496	$ 1,868	$ 2,056	$ 2,381	$ 2,294	$ 2,505	$ 2,480	$ 2,254	$ 1,763	$ 3,742	$ 3,041	$ 2,601	$ 2,546	$ 2,529

Data Collected from Fort Riley

Total Enrollment	All Years (K-12)	5,614	5,703	5,824	6,531	6,462	5,824	7,031	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Data Collected from Army HQ

		Estimates							*Projected*						
From the July 07 Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP)		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
All Years (K-12)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	4858	4802	4794	4764	4,825	4,612	6,748	8,398	8,588	8,520	8,759	8,911	8,919	8,980
	DoD-Civilian	1205	1242	1216	1374	1,367	1,681	2,157	2,031	2,048	2,118	2,102	2,137	2,137	2,137
	DoD Contractor**	-	-	-	-	-	937	853	1,023	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030
	Total DoD Enrollment	6,063	6,044	6,009	6,138	6,192	7,230	9,758	11,452	11,666	11,668	11,891	12,078	12,086	12,147

Notes

1. See accompanying pages for detailed notes on data sources.
2. The five LEAs surveyed are Abeline, Geary, Manhattan, Rural Vista, and Riley School Districts.
3. n.a. = not available.

Abeline School Districts

Marlin Berry

Summary (K–12)

		Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
All Years (K-12)	Total Enrollment	1,463	1,412	1,433	1,454	1,447	1,510	1,591	1,636	1,679	1,724	1,769	1,816	1,864	1,914
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	24	19	14	14	19	20	99	146	156	166	177	189	201	215
	DoD-Civilian	51	28	25	10	14	13	33	60	63	67	71	75	80	84
	DoD Contractor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total DoD Enrollment	75	47	39	24	33	33	132	206	219	233	248	264	281	299
	Other Federal Enrollment	9	6	6	6	8	8	11	8	900	900	900	900	900	900
	Total Federal Enrollment	84	53	45	30	41	41	143	214	1,119	1,133	1,148	1,164	1,181	1,199
	Fed as a fraction of total	6%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	9%	13%	67%	66%	65%	64%	63%	63%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
All Years (K-12)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
All Years (K-12)	Total LEA Capacity	1,645	1,645	1,645	1,645	1,645	1,645	1,645	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,725
	% in temporary buildings	3%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**89%**	**86%**	**87%**	**88%**	**88%**	**92%**	**97%**	**95%**	**97%**	**100%**	**103%**	**105%**	**108%**	**111%**
Financial Information															
	Total LEA Budget ($M)	$ 9.5	$ 9.8	$ 10.5	$ 10.9	$ 11.8	$ 12.4	$ 12.8	$ 15.2	$ 15.3	$ 15.4	$ 15.5	$ 15.6	$ 15.7	$ 15.8
	Budget per enrolled pupil ($K)														
	LEA	$ 6.5	$ 6.9	$ 7.3	$ 7.5	$ 8.1	$ 8.2	$ 8.1	$ 9.3	$ 9.1	$ 8.9	$ 8.8	$ 8.6	$ 8.4	$ 8.3
	State average	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0
	Federal Impact Aid Received ($M)														
	Dept. of Education	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
	DOD Supplemental Impact Aid	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	DoD Large Scale Rebasing	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Total Federal	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
	State Impact Aid Received ($M)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
	Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Tax base per pupil ($K)														
	LEA or county	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0
	State average	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Abeline School Districts | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual							*Projected*						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Elementary (K-5)	Total Enrollment	608	592	596	613	606	655	729	744	759	775	791	807	824	841
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	10	8	6	6	8	8	42	60	64	67	71	76	80	85
	DoD-Civilian	20	11	10	4	6	5	13	23	24	26	27	29	31	33
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	30	19	16	10	14	13	55	83	88	93	99	105	111	118
	Other Federal Enrollment	4	3	3	3	4	4	5	4	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Total Federal Enrollment	34	22	19	13	18	17	60	87	388	393	399	405	411	418
	Fed as a fraction of total	6%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	8%	12%	51%	51%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
Elementary (K-5)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
Elementary (K-5)	Total LEA Capacity	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**84%**	**82%**	**83%**	**85%**	**84%**	**91%**	**101%**	**93%**	**95%**	**97%**	**99%**	**101%**	**103%**	**105%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Abeline School Districts | **Middle School (6–8)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual								Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**		**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Middle (6-8)	Total Enrollment	369	348	358	369	376	368	365		377	386	396	405	415	425	436
	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military	7	6	4	4	6	6	29		42	45	49	53	57	62	67
	DoD-Civilian	22	12	11	4	6	6	14		25	27	29	31	34	37	40
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	29	18	15	8	12	12	43	#	67	72	78	84	91	98	106
	Other Federal Enrollment	2	2	2	2	2	2	3		2	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Total Federal Enrollment	31	20	17	10	14	14	46		69	372	378	384	391	398	406
	Fed as a fraction of total	8%	6%	5%	3%	4%	4%	13%		18%	96%	96%	95%	94%	94%	93%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates																
Middle (6-8)	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)																
Middle (6-8)	Total LEA Capacity	375	375	375	375	375	375	375		375	375	375	375	375	375	375
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**98%**	**93%**	**95%**	**98%**	**100%**	**98%**	**97%**		**101%**	**103%**	**106%**	**108%**	**111%**	**113%**	**116%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Abeline School Districts | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
High (9-12)	Total Enrollment	486	472	479	472	465	487	497	515	534	553	573	594	615	638
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	7	5	4	4	5	6	28	44	47	50	53	56	59	63
	DoD-Civilian	9	5	4	2	2	2	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	16	10	8	6	7	8	34	56	59	62	65	68	71	75
	Other Federal Enrollment	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	300	300	300	300	300	300
	Total Federal Enrollment	19	11	9	7	9	10	37	58	359	362	365	368	371	375
	Fed as a fraction of total	4%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	7%	11%	67%	65%	64%	62%	60%	59%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
High (9-12)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
High (9-12)	Total LEA Capacity	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
	% in temporary buildings	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**88%**	**86%**	**87%**	**86%**	**85%**	**89%**	**90%**	**94%**	**97%**	**101%**	**104%**	**108%**	**112%**	**116%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Geary County Schools

Ronald P. Walker

Summary (K–12)

		Actual								Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**		**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
All Years (K-12)	Total Enrollment	6,424	6,398	6,319	6,344	6,288	6,354	6,161	#	6,378	6,985	7,750	8,250	8,750	9,300	9,650
	DoD-related Enrollment	3,355	3,298	3,286	3,362	3,400	3,415	3,222		3,470	3,985					
	Beginning Balance	3,355	3,298	3,286	3,362	3,400	3,415	3,222		3,470	761	1,285	1,978	2,666	3,326	3,392
	Additional Children	688	665	638	672	663	712	642		558	524	693	688	660	66	-
	Total Children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4,028	5,270	1,978	2,666	3,326	3,392	3,392
	Total DoD Enrollment	4,043	3,963	3,924	4,034	4,063	4,127	3,864		4,028	5,270	1,978	2,666	3,326	3,392	3,392
	Other Federal Enrollment															
	Total Federal Enrollment	4,043	3,963	3,924	4,034	4,063	4,127	3,864		4,028	5,270	1,978	2,666	3,326	3,392	3,392
	Fed as a fraction of total	63%	62%	62%	64%	65%	65%	63%		63%	75%	26%	32%	38%	36%	35%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates																
All Years (K-12)	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)																
All Years (K-12)	Total LEA Capacity	13,700	14,200	15,200	16,200	18,200	20,200	20,200		20,200	20,500	20,500	21,300	21,300	21,300	21,300
	% in temporary buildings	4%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**47%**	**45%**	**42%**	**39%**	**35%**	**31%**	**31%**		**32%**	**34%**	**38%**	**39%**	**41%**	**44%**	**45%**
Financial Information																
	Total LEA Budget ($M)	$ 26.2	$ 26.5	$ 30.3	$ 30.3	$ 30.5	$ 30.4	$ 30.5		$ 405.0	$ 420.0	$ 435.0	$ 450.0	$ 465.0	$ 480.0	$ 495.0
	Budget per enrolled pupil ($K)															
	LEA	$ 3.7	$ 3.8	$ 3.9	$ 3.9	$ 3.9	$ 3.9	$ 3.8		$ 4.0	$ 4.1	$ 4.1	$ 4.2	$ 4.2	$ 4.3	$ 4.3
	State average	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0		$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0
	Federal Impact Aid Received ($M)															
	Dept. of Education	$ 6.85	$ 8.20	$ 9.00	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	$ 11.00	$ 10.60		$ 9.80	$ 9.60	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	$ 10.00
	DOD Supplemental Impact Aid	$ 0.66	$ 0.55	$ 0.64	$ 0.55	$ 0.54	$ 0.58	$ 0.61		$ 0.61	$ 0.65	$ 0.65	$ 0.65	$ 0.65	$ 0.65	$ 0.65
	DoD Large Scale Rebasing	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Total Federal	$ 7.51	$ 8.75	$ 9.64	$ 10.55	$ 10.54	$ 11.58	$ 11.21		$ 10.41	$ 10.25	$ 10.65	$ 10.65	$ 10.65	$ 10.65	$ 10.65
	State Impact Aid Received ($M)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M)	$ 7.51	$ 8.75	$ 9.64	$ 10.55	$ 10.54	$ 11.58	$ 11.21		$ 10.41	$ 10.25	$ 10.65	$ 10.65	$ 10.65	$ 10.65	$ 10.65
	Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget	29%	33%	32%	35%	35%	38%	37%		3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	Tax base per pupil ($K)															
	LEA or county	$ 14.5	$ 14.9	$ 15.6	$ 16.3	$ 17.0	$ 17.8	$ 20.2		$ 23.6	$ 25.3	$ 23.3	$ 24.3	$ 25.3	$ 26.3	$ 27.3
	State average	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0		$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

State funding per pupil

350 students were in head start, 4 year old at risk program, infant toddler until 2007. The district added 52 students in the 4 yr. program in 2007 due to special state funding.

-Other enrollment Notes

in 2007 68 students were added in the 4 yr. old program. An additional 52 students were added in 2008 due to state funding

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

a $33M bond was passed in 2006. 5M in district funds were added to complete projects.

an additional $42M is projected to complete building projects affecting on post schools

The bonding capacity is $19M. The state allowed the district to exceed its bonding capacity. The bond rating is AAA

Other funding issues

The district needs to build an elementary schools on post, renovate 4 schools and add to one middle school on post. A central kitchen is also needed. Estimated cost is $42M.

Geary County Schools | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual							*Projected*						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Elementary (K-5)	Total Enrollment	3,473	3,392	3,374	3,273	3,342	3,175	3,266	3,709	4,000	4,300	4,500	4,700	5,000	5,200
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Beginning Balance								207	412	695	1,070	1,441	1,791	1,826
	Additional Children								205	283	375	371	350	35	-
	Total Children								412	695	1,070	1,441	1,791	1,826	1,826
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	695	1,070	1,441	1,791	1,826	1,826
	Other Federal Enrollment														
	Total Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	695	1,070	1,441	1,791	1,826	1,826
	Fed as a fraction of total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	17%	25%	32%	38%	37%	35%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
Elementary (K-5)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
Elementary (K-5)	Total LEA Capacity	10,500	11,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**33%**	**31%**	**28%**	**25%**	**22%**	**19%**	**19%**	**22%**	**24%**	**25%**	**26%**	**28%**	**29%**	**31%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

Non-DoD funding includes State funding, l
local funding and federal grants, such as
the Title programs and an early reading
first grant.

Pre-K programs are explained on the first
page.

-Other enrollment Notes
Post schools are expected to fill
first. There is a tremendous demand
for these schools.

CAPACITY—

One elementary school needs to
be built on post, 4 needs renovation,

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes
As it stand now, the post schools are
at near capacity. Non-post schools are at 90% capacity.

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address
school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Geary County Schools | **Middle School (6–8)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Middle (6-8)	Total Enrollment	1,410	1,380	1,439	1,419	1,411	1,370	1,360	1,479	1,600	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,000	2,100
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Beginning Balance								84	168	285	438	590	739	755
	Additional Children								84	117	153	152	149	16	-
	Total Children								168	285	438	590	739	755	755
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	285	438	590	739	755	755
	Other Federal Enrollment														
	Total Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	285	438	590	739	755	755
	Fed as a fraction of total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	18%	27%	33%	38%	38%	36%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
Middle (6-8)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
Middle (6-8)	Total LEA Capacity	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**94%**	**92%**	**96%**	**95%**	**94%**	**91%**	**91%**	**99%**	**89%**	**92%**	**100%**	**108%**	**111%**	**117%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

RKG- REMI Model does not differentiate between Military, Civilian, and Contractor Children.

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Geary County Schools | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
High (9-12)	Total Enrollment	1,418	1,442	1,414	1,489	1,500	1,526	1,651	1,656	1,700	1,800	1,950	2,100	2,300	2,350
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Beginning Balance								91	181	305	470	635	796	811
	Additional Children								90	124	165	165	161	15	-
	Total Children		-						181	305	470	635	796	811	811
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	305	470	635	796	811	811
	Other Federal Enrollment														
	Total Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	305	470	635	796	811	811
	Fed as a fraction of total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	18%	26%	33%	38%	35%	35%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
High (9-12)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
High (9-12)	Total LEA Capacity	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	% in temporary buildings	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**83%**	**85%**	**83%**	**88%**	**88%**	**90%**	**97%**	**97%**	**100%**	**106%**	**78%**	**84%**	**92%**	**94%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

RKG- REMI Model does not differentiate . between Military, Civilian, and Contractor Children

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Manhattan-Ogden USD

Dr. Bob Shannon

Summary (K–12)

		Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
All Years (K-12)	Total Enrollment	5,697	5,377	5,142	5,000	4,991	4,821	4,748	5,062	5,515	5,571	5,752	6,005	6,241	6,445
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	627	446	468	295	340	362	380	522	583	589	609	636	661	683
	DoD-Civilian	288	202	212	53	123	99	84	138	155	157	162	170	176	182
	DoD Contractor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total DoD Enrollment	915	648	680	348	463	461	464	660	738	746	771	806	837	865
	Other Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Federal Enrollment	915	648	680	348	463	461	464	660	738	746	771	806	837	865
	Fed as a fraction of total	16%	12%	13%	7%	9%	10%	10%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
All Years (K-12)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
All Years (K-12)	Total LEA Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% in temporary buildings														
Financial Information															
	Total LEA Budget ($M)	$ 46.0	$ 47.0	$ 56.0	$ 57.0	$ 57.0	$ 54.0	$ 62.0	$ 68.0	$ 75.0	$ 77.6	$ 80.3	$ 83.2	$ 86.1	$ 89.1
	Current operating expenditures per enrolled student ($K)														
	LEA	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0
	State average	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0
	Federal Impact Aid Received ($M)														
	Dept. of Education	$ 0.02	$ 0.05	$ 0.04	$ 0.09	$ 0.06	$ 0.17	$ 0.11	$ 0.98	$ 1.01	$ 1.05	$ 1.09	$ 1.12	$ 1.16	$ 1.20
	DOD Supplemental Impact Aid	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	DoD Large Scale Rebasing	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Total Federal	$ 0.02	$ 0.05	$ 0.04	$ 0.09	$ 0.06	$ 0.17	$ 0.11	$ 0.98	$ 1.01	$ 1.05	$ 1.09	$ 1.12	$ 1.16	$ 1.20
	State Impact Aid Received ($M)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M)	$ 0.02	$ 0.05	$ 0.04	$ 0.09	$ 0.06	$ 0.17	$ 0.11	$ 0.98	$ 1.01	$ 1.05	$ 1.09	$ 1.12	$ 1.16	$ 1.20
	Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Assessed tax base per pupil ($K)														
	LEA or county	$ 42.7	$ 48.5	$ 54.7	$ 59.3	$ 63.2	$ 70.9	$ 78.3	$ 82.5	$ 90.7	$ 97.0	$ 103.8	$ 111.1	$ 118.9	$ 127.2
	State average	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Manhattan-Ogden USD | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual							*Projected*						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Elementary (K-5)	Total Enrollment	2,336	2,167	2,047	1,972	1,982	1,981	2,001	2,233	2,526	2,551	2,634	2,750	2,858	2,952
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	397	300	313	221	223	255	248	403	455	460	475	496	515	532
	DoD-Civilian	132	95	100	32	92	74	60	115	130	132	136	142	147	152
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	529	395	413	253	315	329	308	518	585	592	611	638	662	684
	Other Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Federal Enrollment	529	395	413	253	315	329	308	518	585	592	611	638	662	684
	Fed as a fraction of total	23%	18%	20%	13%	16%	17%	15%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
Elementary (K-5)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta between Army and LEA															
Delta as a % of LEA															
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
Elementary (K-5)	Total LEA Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

Our elementary schools are acutally K-6. We have moved the 6th grade numbers to middle school for this report.

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Manhattan-Ogden USD | **Middle School (6–8)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Middle (6-8)	Total Enrollment	1,432	1,358	1,264	1,214	1,194	1,096	1,078	1,097	1,223	1,236	1,276	1,332	1,385	1,429
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	102	76	80	58	53	53	64	72	80	81	84	88	92	95
	DoD-Civilian	46	47	49	18	16	7	10	15	17	17	18	19	20	21
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	148	123	129	76	69	60	74	87	97	98	102	107	112	116
	Other Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Federal Enrollment	148	123	129	76	69	60	74	87	97	98	102	107	112	116
	Fed as a fraction of total	10%	9%	10%	6%	6%	5%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
Middle (6-8)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta between Army and LEA															
Delta as a % of LEA															
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
Middle (6-8)	Total LEA Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)															

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

Grade 6 is actually located in the elementary schools. Grade 6 enrollment has been added to these numbers.

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Manhattan-Ogden USD | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
High (9-12)	Total Enrollment	1,929	1,852	1,831	1,814	1,815	1,744	1,669	1,732	1,766	1,784	1,842	1,923	1,998	2,064
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	128	70	75	16	64	54	68	47	48	48	50	52	54	56
	DoD-Civilian	110	60	63	3	15	18	14	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	238	130	138	19	79	72	82	55	56	56	58	61	63	65
	Other Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Federal Enrollment	238	130	138	19	79	72	82	55	56	56	58	61	63	65
	Fed as a fraction of total	12%	7%	8%	1%	4%	4%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
High (9-12)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
High (9-12)	Total LEA Capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Riley County Schools **Summary (K–12)**

Brad Starnes

	Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
All Years (K-12 Total Enrollment	586	615	643	650	660	635	656	673	645	650	648	-	-	-
DoD-related Enrollment														
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	48	48	50	51	-	-	-
DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DoD Contractor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	48	48	50	51	-	-	-
Other Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	48	48	50	51	-	-	-
Fed as a fraction of total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	7%	7%	8%	8%			
Enrollment -- Army Estimates														
All Years (K-12 DoD-related Enrollment														
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DoD Contractor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)														
All Years (K-12 Total LEA Capacity	947	947	947	947	947	947	947	947	947	947	947	613	613	613
% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)	**62%**	**65%**	**68%**	**69%**	**70%**	**67%**	**69%**	**71%**	**68%**	**69%**	**68%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**
Financial Information														
Total LEA Budget ($M)	$ 5.3	$ 5.0	$ 5.6	$ 5.6	$ 6.5	$ 6.9	$ 7.7	$ 7.9						
Budget per enrolled pupil ($K)														
LEA	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0
State average	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0
Federal Impact Aid Received ($M)														
Dept. of Education	$ 18.40	$ 27.00	$ 35.80	$ 18.50	$ 58.80	$ 30.20	$ 10.50							
DOD Supplemental Impact Aid														
DoD Large Scale Rebasing														
Total Federal	$ 18.40	$ 27.00	$ 35.80	$ 18.50	$ 58.80	$ 30.20	$ 10.50							
State Impact Aid Received ($M)														
Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M)	$ 18.40	$ 27.00	$ 35.80	$ 18.50	$ 58.80	$ 30.20	$ 10.50							
Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget	347%	540%	639%	330%	905%	438%	136%							
Tax base per pupil ($K)														
LEA or county	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0
State average	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

* Mission Support Contractors: Non-government employees who perform one or more of the military missions on the base, and whose work tasks are virtually identical to government civilian employees or military personnel, expressed in full time equivalents.

Riley County Schools | **Elementary (K–5)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual								Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**		**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Elementary (K-5)	Total Enrollment	221	239	250	244	270	249	280		295	276	257	250			
	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military							18		22	22	23	23			
	DoD-Civilian															
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	#	22	22	23	23	-	-	-
	Other Federal Enrollment															
	Total Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	18		22	22	23	23	-	-	-
	Fed as a fraction of total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%		7%	8%	9%	9%			
Enrollment -- Army Estimates																
Elementary (K-5)	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)																
Elementary (K-5)	Total LEA Capacity	406	406	406	406	406	406	406		406	406	406	406	406	406	406
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**54%**	**59%**	**62%**	**60%**	**67%**	**61%**	**69%**		**73%**	**68%**	**63%**	**62%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Riley County Schools | **Middle School (6–8)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual								Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**		**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Middle (6-8)	Total Enrollment	148	151	155	166	151	149	145		157	141	167	186			
	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military							10		12	12	12	13			
	DoD-Civilian															
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	#	12	12	12	13	-	-	-
	Other Federal Enrollment															
	Total Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		12	12	12	13			
	Fed as a fraction of total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%		8%	9%	7%	7%			
Enrollment -- Army Estimates																
Middle (6-8)	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)																
Middle (6-8)	Total LEA Capacity	207	207	207	207	207	207	207		207	207	207	207	207	207	207
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**71%**	**73%**	**75%**	**80%**	**73%**	**72%**	**70%**		**76%**	**68%**	**81%**	**90%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Riley County Schools | **High School (9–12)** | Summary (K–12)

		Actual								Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**		**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
High (9-12)	Total Enrollment	217	225	238	240	239	237	231		221	228	226	212			
	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military							6		14	14	15	15			
	DoD-Civilian															
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	#	14	14	15	15	-	-	-
	Other Federal Enrollment															
	Total Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	6		14	14	15	15	-	-	-
	Fed as a fraction of total	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%		6%	6%	7%	7%			
Enrollment -- Army Estimates																
High (9-12)	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)																
High (9-12)	Total LEA Capacity	334	334	334	334	334	334	334		334	334	334	334			
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%			
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**65%**	**67%**	**71%**	**72%**	**72%**	**71%**	**69%**		**66%**	**68%**	**68%**	**63%**			

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Rural Vista
Renae Hickert

Summary (K–12)

		Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
All Years (K-12)	Total Enrollment	461	417	431	424	438	404	451	436	436	445	445	440	440	440
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	18	12	16	16	17	27	62	67	68	72	75	75	75
	DoD-Civilian	-	34	52	46	46	51	44	51	51	52	52	58	58	58
	DoD Contractor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	52	64	62	62	68	71	113	118	120	124	133	133	133
	Other Federal Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Federal Enrollment	-	52	64	62	62	68	71	113	118	120	124	133	133	133
	Fed as a fraction of total	0%	12%	15%	15%	14%	17%	16%	26%	27%	27%	28%	30%	30%	30%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
All Years (K-12)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
All Years (K-12)	Total LEA Capacity	21,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	30,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**2%**	**2%**	**2%**	**2%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**
Financial Information															
	Total LEA Budget ($M)	$ 2.8	$ 2.9	$ 3.0	$ 3.0	$ 3.0	$ 3.2	$ 3.2	$ 3.7	$ 3.7	$ 3.8	$ 3.8	$ 3.9	$ 3.9	$ 3.9
	Budget per enrolled pupil ($K)														
	LEA	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0	$ 10.0
	State average	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0	$ 8.0
	Federal Impact Aid Received ($M)														
	Dept. of Education														
	DOD Supplemental Impact Aid														
	DoD Large Scale Rebasing														
	Total Federal	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	State Impact Aid Received ($M)														
	Total Federal & State Impact Aid ($M)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Impact Aid as a fraction of LEA Budget	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Tax base per pupil ($K)														
	LEA or county	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0	$ 100.0
	State average	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—
-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—
-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes
We are unable to provided appropriate data on the amount of PL874 funds that we receive because it is a fraction of the requested millon dollar break down.

White City Schools K - 12

Summary (K–12)

		Actual								Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**		**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Elementary (K-5)	Total Enrollment	241	211	221	215	226	213	231		231	231	235	235	230	230	235
	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military		10	4	14	8	12	17		35	37	38	40	40	40	40
	DoD-Civilian		24	43	35	37	33	31		39	39	40	40	45	45	45
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	34	47	49	45	45	48	#	74	76	78	80	85	85	85
	Other Federal Enrollment															
	Total Federal Enrollment	-	34	47	49	45	45	48		74	76	78	80	85	85	85
	Fed as a fraction of total	0%	16%	21%	23%	20%	21%	21%		32%	33%	33%	34%	37%	37%	36%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates																
Elementary (K-5)	DoD-related Enrollment															
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor															
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)																
Elementary (K-5)	Total LEA Capacity	10,500	11,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	17,000	17,000		17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**2%**	**2%**	**2%**	**2%**	**2%**	**1%**	**1%**		**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

-Significant new construction planned

-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

FINANCE—

-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Hope K - 12

Summary (K–12)

		Actual							Projected						
Enrollment -- LEA Estimates		**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Middle (6-8)	Total Enrollment	220	206	210	209	212	191	220	205	205	210	210	210	210	205
	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military		8	8	2	8	5	10	27	30	30	32	35	35	35
	DoD-Civilian		10	9	11	9	18	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	18	17	13	17	23	23	39	42	42	44	48	48	48
	Other Federal Enrollment														
	Total Federal Enrollment	-	18	17	13	17	23	23	39	42	42	44	48	48	48
	Fed as a fraction of total	0%	9%	8%	6%	8%	12%	10%	19%	20%	20%	21%	23%	23%	23%
Enrollment -- Army Estimates															
Middle (6-8)	DoD-related Enrollment														
	Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD-Civilian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	DoD Contractor														
	Total DoD Enrollment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity (Measured in seats available)															
Middle (6-8)	Total LEA Capacity	10,500	11,000	12,000	13,000	15,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
	% in temporary buildings	5%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Load Factor (LEA Enrollment/Capacity)		**2%**	**2%**	**2%**	**2%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**

NOTES:

ENROLLMENT—

-Major non-DoD govt sources of enrollment growth

-Pre-K offerings & issues

-Other enrollment Notes

CAPACITY—

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-Crowding in particular school levels

-Other Capacity notes

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-Bonds issued to address school capacity expansion

-Any bond ceiling or rating issues

-Other finance notes

Local Education Agencies Profiles

Abilene Unified School District #435
213 N. Broadway,
PO Box 639
Abilene, KS 67410
Phone: (785)263-2630
http://www.usd435.k12.ks.us/

Superintendent: Larry Schmidt

Schools

High School (9-12)	1
Middle School (6-8)	1
Upper Elementary (4-5)	1
Intermediate (2-3)	1
Primary (K-1)	1

Geary County Schools
Unified School District #475
123 N. Eisenhower
Junction City, Kansas 66441
(785) 717-4000
http://www.usd475.org/

Superintendent: Ronald P. Walker

Schools

High School	1
Middle School	2
Elementary Schools	13
Alternative School	1

Manhattan-Ogden Unified School District #383
2031 Poyntz Avenue
Manhattan, KS 66502
Phone: (785) 587-2000
http://www.usd383.org/

Superintendent: Dr. Bob Shannon

Schools

High School	1
Middle School	2
Elementary Schools	9

Riley County Schools
Unified School District #378
P.O. Box 326
Riley, KS 66531
(785) 485-4000
http://www.usd378.org/

Superintendent: Brad Starnes

Schools

High School (9-12)	1
Grade School (K-8)	1

Rock Creek Unified School District #323
201 S. 3rd St., PO Box 70
Westmoreland, KS 66549-0070
(785) 457-3732
http://www.rockcreekschools.org/vnews/display.v

Superintendent: Dr. Darrel Stufflebeam

Number of Schools

Junior-Senior High School	1
Elementary School	2

WamegoUnified School District #320
510 E. Highway 24
Wamego, KS 66547
(785) 456-7643
http://www.usd320.k12.ks.us/

Superintendent: Doug Conwell

Schools

High School	1
Middle School	1
Elementary Schools	2

Michell C. Clark
Assistant Secretary for Management and Chief Human Capital Officer
Biography

Michell C. Clark is the Department of Education's Assistant Secretary for Management and Chief Human Capital Officer. He was nominated by President Bush on December 13, 2005, confirmed by the Senate on March 13, 2006, and was sworn in on March 17, 2006.

He was designated the acting assistant secretary for management, acting chief information officer and acting chief human capital officer, effective July 30, 2005. Prior to this designation, he served two years as deputy assistant secretary for management, providing the Department with budgetary guidance and leadership in all areas of information technology (IT) and security, including physical, personnel and computer network security. He concurrently served as the director of security services from March 17, 2003, through Nov. 12, 2004. Prior to joining ED, Clark was employed with PricewaterhouseCoopers, L.L.P. headquartered in Fair Lakes, Va., for five years from 1998 to 2003. He served with PwC as the practice leader for its General Customer Relationship Management practice. Projects he managed included an e-Government assessment of Virginia's Department of Information Technology; an assessment for the former Immigration and Naturalization Service on integrating its Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) fingerprint data with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System; and a five-year e-Business plan for the Defense Contract Management Agency to support worldwide operations.
In 2001, Clark was a member of the electronic government advisory committee to the Joint Commission on Technology and Science, Virginia General Assembly.
Clark served 20 years in the U.S. Army, including one tour of duty directly supporting the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He received his honorable discharge in June 1998 at the rank of lieutenant colonel.

During his last two years of service, the Army stationed Clark in the Pentagon's Program Analysis and Evaluation Directorate, where he worked on DOD budget issues, helping to coordinate both the Army's six-year $365 billion fiscal program as well as several annual budgets.
In 1995 and 1996, Clark worked on security and strategic planning issues for all four branches of the armed services while at the Pentagon's Office of the Director of the Joint Staff. There, among other duties, he improved the quality and timeliness of security and logistics information provided to the secretary of defense and the president.

From 1993 to 1995 at the Pentagon, Clark had his most memorable assignment working for the Office of the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff as the executive assistant to the director. He worked on security, political, strategic planning and defense issues for the four armed services and also directed the Physical and Personnel Security Divisions of the Joint Staff. He managed IT operations and security activities, including a Top Secret-Sensitive Compartmental Information (TS-SCI) computer network, and he supervised military and civilian personnel from all four services and established a new Joint Staff Directorate of 140 personnel to consolidate executive management functions.

From 1991 to 1993 at the Yongsan Garrison, in Seoul, South Korea, Clark worked for the Office of the Comptroller, running a functional review of its operations throughout the peninsula. As a part of that review, he developed and implemented a program to identify and streamline the operations and functions of the 8th Army in Korea. He implemented and directed a U.S. Forces, Korea command-wide Study Program to streamline base operations and functions that identified $6.2 million in savings.
From 1990 to 1991, Clark attended the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. In 1988, the Army sent him to Purdue University for two years, where he earned an M.S. degree in industrial engineering.

He began his Army career as a 1978 West Point graduate with a major in engineering. During his first ten years of service, he worked stateside for the Army in a number of posts. While stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., he was an executive officer to a multidivisional branch providing comprehensive administrative support for more than 100,000 personnel. At Fort Greely, Alaska, he ran a full-service printing plant, processing more than 15,000 jobs per year. In his next post at the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center (RCPAC) in St. Louis, Mo., he managed a staff of 18 that anticipated, planned, and executed the personnel-related components of military operations for 15,000 soldiers while present at their home base and deployed to sites throughout the world. As a performance management and measurement chief at RCPAC, he also coordinated all high-level or sensitive information for an Army Field Operating Agency.

Clark is a frequent speaker on how government agencies, including the armed forces, can use technology to improve their business and procurement practices. He and his wife and two sons live in Woodbridge, Va.

Elizabeth H. Dial
Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs-
Biography

Elizabeth H. Dial joined the White House in March 2007 as Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs. Elizabeth serves as a liaison to Governors and other state-wide elected officials and their staff members. Prior to joining the White House staff, Elizabeth served at the US Department of Commerce from January 2001 – March 2007, most recently as Director of Intergovernmental Affairs. Before moving to Washington, DC in 2001, she lived in Columbia, South Carolina, where she worked for then-Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives David H. Wilkins, as well as former Governor David M. Beasley and the late Governor Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. Born in Columbia, Elizabeth is a graduate of Columbia College where she received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Public Affairs.

Mr. Geoffrey G. Prosch
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations and Environment
Biography

Geoffrey G. Prosch was appointed Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Installations and Environment (PDASA IE) by President Bush in June 2001. He is responsible for assisting the Assistant Secretary of the Army (ASA IE) in policy development, program oversight and coordination for the design, construction, real estate, operations, maintenance and management of Army installations; privatization of Army family housing, utilities, lodging and other infrastructure programs; base realignment and closure (BRAC); environmental conservation, compliance, clean-up and site disposal programs; and management of the Army's safety and occupational health programs.

He began his public service career as an Army officer after graduation from the U.S. Military Academy (USMA). A decorated Vietnam and Desert Storm veteran, Colonel (Retired) Prosch served 31 years as an Infantry officer including over 12 years of command of infantry, special operations, and installation organizations.

Mr. Prosch is committed to the three components of the Army Vision: "achieving a high quality of life for people" through the Residential Communities Initiative and other infrastructure privatization programs; "strengthening the Army's readiness to prevail in every mission" by improving installation capacity for power projection and training support; and "making Army transformation a reality" via secretariat top cover for the Installation Management Command and execution of the Lean Six Sigma program to improve business practices. He is dedicated to efficiently managing and expanding the Army's $15B installation budget.

He has extensive federal and private industry senior level experience in all facets of commercial facility and military installation management and security, privatization of utility systems, large contract and budget management, business transformation, and construction program management. During his garrison command, Ft. Polk won the Vice Presidentís Hammer Award for streamlining efficiencies and implementing over 100 reengineering initiatives. Mr. Prosch served as the Acting ASA IE/Senior Official from January 2004 to August 2005.

Mr. Prosch earned a Master of Science degree from Long Island University and is a graduate of the US Army Command and General Staff and War Colleges. His civic affiliations include the Association of the U.S. Army, Association of Graduates, USMA (past president Ft Bragg/Sandhills, NC Chapter), Disabled American Veterans, and Boy Scouts of America (Eagle Rank). He and his wife of 34 years, Kappy, raised their two children, Kathryn (28) and Charles (25) 1LT USA (Afghanistan and Iraq veteran) on military installations worldwide.

Leslye A. Arsht became the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy (MC&FP) on February 26, 2006. She was selected for that position by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld.

She is responsible for policy, advocacy, and oversight for all community support to members and families particularly during high deployment and the Global War on Terrorism; quality of life issues; state liaison initiatives; family programs and the 24/7 1-800 family assistance service; child development and youth programs; military spouse career advancement; the off-duty, voluntary education program for military personnel; tuition assistance; Morale, Welfare, and Recreation; defense resale for commissaries and exchanges; the transition assistance program for separating service members; and family violence prevention and intervention. Included within the purview of this office is advocacy for quality education for all military students moving between schools and defense-wide policy responsibility for the Department of Defense Education Activity that serves approximately 100,000 students in 223 schools in 13 foreign countries, seven states, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Her oversight includes casualty and mortuary affairs and military funeral honors.

Ms. Arsht has been part of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (P&R) team since June 2004. Her focus since that time has been on education, military spouse career opportunities and employment for severely injured service members - all issues of importance to military families, and issues over which she will continue to have oversight in her new role as Deputy Under Secretary.

Prior to this most recent position, Ms. Arsht was appointed to be a senior advisor to Iraq's Ministry of Education. For nine months she aided in the reestablishment of Iraq's primary and secondary schools, developing a four year strategic plan and advising the new ministry as they began a national dialogue on curriculum reform. She was awarded the Joint Civilian Service Commendation award by Ambassador L. Paul Bremer for her service. In June 2005, Ms. Arsht was chosen as the grand prize winner of the Good Housekeeping Award for Women in the Government. Winners are chosen with the Center for American Women and Politics, a unit of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey.

Ms. Arsht's career in communications and education policy spans over 30 years. She has been counselor to now U.S. Senator Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn) during his term as U.S. Secretary of Education; co-founder of a non-profit education consulting firm; and associate vice chancellor for news and public affairs at Vanderbilt University. She served as a deputy press secretary and deputy assistant to President Ronald Reagan from 1987-1989.

A native of Houston, Texas, Ms. Arsht is a graduate of the University of Houston.

Barbara A. Sisson, P.E.
Director, Installation Services
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management
United States Army

Ms. Barbara A. Sisson is a native of Long Island, NY and was commissioned an Ensign, Civil Engineer Corps from the University of Notre Dame in 1980, graduating first in her NROTC class with a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. She holds the distinction of being Notre Dame's first female Brigade Commander of the Battalion of Midshipmen. Ms. Sisson also holds a Master of Science degree in National Resource Strategy from the National Defense University, Industrial College of the Armed Forces and is a graduate of the DOD Senior Acquisition Course, Defense Acquisition University.

She has completed over 27 years of federal service, with roughly half of that time spent working in the government sector with U.S. Departments of Energy, Transportation and Defense. While her remaining service is divided equally between active duty and consulting engineering work in the private sector.

Ms. Sisson has served in numerous command leadership positions worldwide, most recently as the US Central Command Logistics Directorate (J4) Chief of Staff and Deputy Engineer. Her command positions included: Commander, Naval Mobile Construction Battalion 23, Ft. Belvoir, VA; Commander, Contingency Engineering Unit, Atlantic; Commodore, Third Naval Construction Regiment, Atlanta, GA; and Commander, Theater Contingency Engineering Management, US Southern Command, Miami, FL.

Additionally, Ms. Sisson's active duty assignments included tours with Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, VA; Construction Battalions, Atlantic, in Little Creek, VA; and the Civil Engineer Corps Officer School, in Port Hueneme, CA where she was the first female officer instructor; and Professor of Facilities Management specializing in Public Works Management.

Ms. Sisson's civilian service positions included assignments with: Naval Facilities Engineering Command's Military Construction Division; U.S. DOE Field Management, Defense Programs, and Buildings, State and Community Programs, in the Office of Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Most recently she served as the Associate Administrator for Research, Demonstration and Innovation, with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Transit Administration. She has also managed Readiness Reviews & Management Assessments and Marketing & Business Development of Energy Programs for Bechtel National, Inc. and Bechtel Infrastructure.

Ms. Sisson has numerous military decorations and civilian awards and is an avid runner who's completed twelve full marathons including nine Marine Corps Marathons and the 1990 Boston Marathon.

She resides in Fairfax Station, VA, with her husband, CAPT Kurt D. Sisson, CEC, USN (Ret), and their four children - Lindsay, age 24; Troy, age 23; Flint, age 15 and Grant, age 9.

Kerri L. Briggs
Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education
Biography

Print photo

Kerri L. Briggs is assistant secretary for elementary and secondary education. She was nominated by President Bush on March 6, 2007, and confirmed by the United States Senate on June 22, 2007. As assistant secretary, Briggs plays a pivotal role in policy and management issues affecting elementary and secondary education. She directs, coordinates and recommends policy for programs designed to assist state and local education agencies with: improving the achievement of elementary and secondary school students; helping ensure equal access to services leading to such improvement for all children, particularly children who are economically disadvantaged; fostering educational improvement at the state and local levels; and providing financial assistance to local education agencies whose local revenues are affected by federal activities.

Briggs had served as acting assistant secretary for planning, evaluation and policy development from Sept. 1, 2006, through January 2007. Before that, Briggs had served for one year as senior policy adviser in the Office of the Deputy Secretary, where she worked on K-12 policy and regulations pertaining to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. In 2001, she joined the Department as a senior policy adviser in the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, working for four years on the review and approval of state accountability plans for NCLB. She also helped write the original regulations and nonregulatory guidance for implementation of the law's accountability, assessment, flexibility and teacher quality provisions.

A native of Midland, Texas, Briggs moved as a young girl with her family to Houston, where she attended public schools. She earned her bachelor's degree in political science from Stephen F. Austin State University in 1989, and she did her postgraduate work at the University of Southern California, where she earned a master's and, later, a Ph.D. in education policy and organizational studies.

Briggs came to the Department after working for two years at the University of Texas Center for Reading and Language Arts in Austin, where she served as a research associate and as the director of evaluation.

The author of many articles on reading, charter schools and school-based management, Briggs was the co-editor of the 2003 book *Reading in the Classroom: Systems for Observation of Teaching and Learning* published by the P.H. Brookes Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md.

Briggs is currently the chair of the Junior League of Washington: Literacy Partnerships committee, of which she also served as vice chair from June 2005 through July 2006. She is also a board member for the Aged Women's Home of Georgetown.

Patrick J. O'Brien
Director of OEA
Biography

As Director of the Office of Economic Adjustment under the Secretary of Defense, Mr. O'Brien leads a talented team of project managers in assisting local economic adjustment efforts. Additionally, he manages the Defense Economic Adjustment Program and is the Executive Director of the President's Economic Adjustment Committee as it was recently updated by Executive Order to assist communities to respond to Defense base closures or realignments, contractor reductions, and base expansions.

He served as an OEA project manager for several local adjustment efforts from the previous '88, '91, '93, and '95 BRAC rounds, assisting various local efforts including those at Fort Ord, Loring AFB, Wurtsmith AFB, NTC San Diego, and Cameron Station. Additionally, he authored the OEA Community Guide to Base Reuse and several other technical resources for communities, and led different BRAC implementation policy reviews. He has demonstrated experience with all aspects of the BRAC process and has worked a range of issues, including: public-private initiatives; Federal real property disposal; local organization and business plan development; redevelopment planning; and, economic cost-benefit analyses.

Prior to joining OEA, he negotiated development packages of various sizes, reviewed labor policies, sized Federal loan participations, assisted distressed communities in evaluating proposed housing and economic projects, and crafted Executive legislative initiatives for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development where he started his Federal career as a Presidential Management Intern. Preceding his tenure with the Federal government, Mr. O'Brien was an Assistant Business Developer for the City of Duluth, MN, where he assisted with the re-use of a closed air base; prepared marketing, finance, and business survey packages to assist local development efforts; and co-drafted the State's first enterprise zone bill. He also served as a citizen representative to the Duluth Joint Airport Zoning Board.

Mr. O'Brien has Bachelor of Arts degrees in Urban Affairs and Political Science from the University of Minnesota-Duluth, where he graduated "cum laude" and as a member of the Golden Key National Honor Society. He also received a Masters of Science degree in Public Management and Policy Analysis from the School of Urban and Public Affairs at Carnegie-Mellon University, where he graduated "with distinction," student-taught organizational management, and was elected to Pi Alpha Alpha. Mr. O'Brien is certified as an "Economic Development Finance Professional" by the National Development Council and graduated from the Federal Executive Institute's "Leadership for a Democratic Society."

Major General Robert E. Durbin
Commanding General
1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley

Major General Robert E. Durbin earned his Bachelor of Science Degree at the United States Military Academy. He then earned his Masters of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering at Pennsylvania State University.

Major duty assignments included:

- Platoon Leader, later Executive Officer, F Troop, 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas
- Commander, B Troop, 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, 1st Armored Division, Germany
- Commander, B Troop, later Assistant S-3 (Operations), 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas
- Student, Field Artillery Officer Advance Course, United States Army Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma
- Student, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania
- Instructor, later Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanics, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York
- Company Tactical Officer, United States Corps of Cadets, later Evaluation Officer, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York
- Exercises Officer (REFORGER), later Chief, Training Branch, G-3 (Operations), 1st Armored Division, VII Corps, Germany
- Executive Officer, later S-3 (Operations), 1st Battalion, 37th Armor, 1st Armored Division, VII Corps, Germany
- Student, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
- Instructor and Author, Center for Army Tactics, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
- Executive Officer, 1st Brigade, 5th Infantry Division, Fort Polk, later redesignated, 1st Brigade, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas
- Commander, 1st Battalion, 67th Armor, 2d Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas
- Senior Service College Fellow, Center of International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
- G-3 (Operations), later Chief of Staff, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas
- Commander, 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Riley, Kansas
- Special Advisor to the Commander-in-Chief, later Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, United Nations Command/Combined Forces Command, United States Forces Korea, Korea
- Assistant Division Commander (Support), 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas
- Deputy Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation, later Deputy Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation/Director, Army Quadrennial Defense Review, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8, United States Army Washington, DC
- Director, Army Quadrennial Defense Review, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8, United States Army Washington, DC
- Commanding General, Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan, Combined Forces Command-Afghanistan
- Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley, Fort Riley, Kansas

Contact Information: Phone (785-239-3516)

Brigadier General Keith C. Walker

Assistant Division Commander (Operations)
1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley

Brigadier General Walker graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in 1976 with a Bachelor of Science Degree. He also holds a Master of Business Administration from Harvard University. Brigadier General Walker's military education includes the Armor Officer Basic Course, the Infantry Officer Advance Course, the Army Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

Commissioned in Armor in 1976, he served in a variety of positions in the United States and Europe, including command of Alpha Troop, 1st Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment; 3rd Battalion, 69th Armor, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized); and 1st Brigade, 1st Armored Division. Brigadier General Walker has served as platoon leader, troop executive officer, squadron transportation section commander, S-3 of 1st Battalion, 69th Armor and S-3 of 2nd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized). He was an instructor in the Department of Social Sciences, United States Military Academy. Brigadier General Walker has also served as an Assistant G-3, Chief of Resource Management Branch, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized); G-3, 3rd Infantry Division (Mechanized); and Chief of Staff (Central Region), 1st Infantry Division (Mechanized).

In April 1999, Brigadier General Walker was assigned to SHAPE, Belgium for duty as a special assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. In June 2001 he moved to Heidelberg, Germany to serve as the executive officer to the Commanding General, US Army Europe. Brigadier General Walker served on the Department of the Army Staff as the Chief, Strategic Plans, Concepts, and Doctrine Division in July 2002 to July 2003. He served as the Chief of Staff, 1st Cavalry Division from August 2003 through May 2005. During the period May 2005 through June 2006, he was assigned to the Joint Staff as Chief of the Iraq Division, J5. From June 2006 until June 2007, Brigadier General Walker served as the Deputy Director for Strategy, Plans and Policy in the G-3/5/7, Headquarters, Department of the Army. On 11 July 2007, Brigadier General Walker became the Assistant Division Commander (Operations), 1st Infantry Division.

Brigadier General Walker's awards include: the Defense Superior Service Medal (2nd Award), the Legion of Merit (3rd Award), the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (3rd Award), Army Commendation Medal (2nd Award), the National Defense Service Medal, the Parachutist Badge, and the Ranger Tab.

Bio as of: 24 July 2007

Contact Information: Phone (785-239-2407)

Brigadier General James C. Yarbrough
Assistant Division Commander (Maneuver)
1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley

Brigadier General James C. Yarbrough was born in Georgia, in 1957 and raised in an Army family. He earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Management from Tulane University in May 1979 and, as a Distinguished Military Graduate, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry.

His initial assignment was with the 101st Airborne Division (AASLT), where he served as Rifle Platoon Leader and Anti-Tank Platoon Leader in 1st Battalion, 327th Infantry from 1979-1981. He was reassigned to 2nd Battalion (Ranger), 75th Infantry, where he served as Rifle Platoon Leader, Company Executive Officer, Battalion S-3 Air from 1981-1984, and participated in OPERATION URGENT FURY in Grenada. After graduating from the Infantry Officer's Advanced Course, he commanded a rifle company in 1st Battalion, 31st Infantry (MECH), Republic of Korea, from 1985-1986. Following company command, he served as Operations Officer and Chief, Current Operations, U.S. Army Special Operations Command, then Aide-de-Camp to Commander, XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Next, he served as Battalion S-3 for 2nd Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment (PIR); then Brigade S-3 for the 504th PIR before being reassigned as Chief, Theater Operations Branch at US Atlantic Command from 1994-1996. He then commanded 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry in the 101st Airborne Division from 1996-1998. Following attendance at the War College, Brigadier General Yarbrough commanded the 173rd Airborne Brigade in Vicenza, Italy, from February 1, 2000 through June 23, 2002. As the XVIII Airborne Corps G3 commencing July 2002, Brigadier General Yarbrough served for 11 months as CJ3 of CJTF-180 executing Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, and remained the Assistant Chief of Staff/G3, XVIII Airborne Corps until July 1, 2004. He served as the Deputy Commanding General, United States Army Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Georgia, from July 2004 through July 2006. On 1 August 2006 he became the Assistant Division Commander (Operations), 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas. In July of 2007, Brigadier General Yarbrough deployed to Operation Iraqi Freedom where he assumed command of the Iraq Assistance Group, while still serving as the Assistant Division Commander for Maneuver of the 1st Infantry Division.

In addition to a Master of Arts Degree in Business Management from Webster University in 1991 and a Master of Strategic Studies in 1999, Brigadier General Yarbrough's military education includes the Infantry Officer's Basic and Advanced Courses; Air Assault, Airborne, Ranger and Pathfinder Schools; Jumpmaster, Military Freefall and Freefall Jumpmaster Courses; and U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the War College.

His personal and unit awards and decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion Of Merit (2 Oak Leaf Clusters), Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Army Meritorious Service Medal (5 Oak Leaf Clusters), Joint Service Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal (4 Oak Leaf Clusters), Joint Service Achievement Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, Overseas Service Ribbon, Joint Meritorious Service Award, Joint Meritorious Unit Award (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), Valorous Unit Award, Combat Infantryman Badge, Expert Infantryman Badge, Master Parachutist Badge, Air Assault Badge, Pathfinder Badge, and Ranger Tab.

Bio as of: 24 July 2007

Contact Information: Phone (785-239-2407)

Colonel Michael P. Courts
Chief of Staff
1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley

Colonel Mike Courts was born in 1959 at Fort Benning, Georgia. Raised in an Army family, he calls DuPont, Washington home, and is a 1981 graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Commissioned Air Defense Artillery, COL Courts began his career at Fort Lewis, Washington, as a Vulcan Platoon Leader in A/1-67th ADA and then as ADA LNO, 2-75th Infantry (Ranger). After Flight School in 1984, COL Courts served as: AeroScout Platoon Leader, Assistant S3, and S3 in the 214th Attack Helicopter Battalion at Fort Lewis, Washington. Subsequently he was assigned as the A/S3, 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat); Commander, A/3-6th Cavalry (Attack Helicopter), and S3, 3-6th Cavalry (Attack Helicopter) at Fort Hood, Texas. He later held the position of S3, 1-229th Attack Helicopter Regiment, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After Command and General Staff Officer Course (CGSOC), he served as Chief, Air Attack Section, Allied Land Forces Central Europe (LANDCENT) in Heidelberg, Germany; and Chief of Contingency Operations, CJ3 Headquarters, Stabilization Force (SFOR), Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. He later served as XO, 4th Brigade 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas and in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He then served as Commander 1st Battalion 223rd Aviation Regiment, Fort Rucker, Alabama. Following Battalion Command, COL Courts served as Synchronization Staff Officer Comanche, Force Development Aviation G8, HQDA the Pentagon. Upon graduation from the Army War College, COL Courts served as Director of Military Strategy, Department of National Security and Strategy, US Army War College. He then served as Commander, 3rd Brigade 75th Div (TS) at Fort Riley, Kansas. Following Brigade Command, COL Courts served as Chief of Engagements Branch, Strategic Effects Directorate, Multi-National Forces Iraq, Baghdad, Iraq. On 8 August 2007, COL Courts became the Chief of Staff of the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas.
COL Courts is a graduate of the Air Defense Officer Basic Course, Aviation Officer Advance Course, Combined Arms and Services Staff School, Command and General Staff Officer Course, Armed Forces Staff College, the United States Army War College and is a Joint Specialty Officer.

He has a Bachelor of Science from West Point, a Master of Arts in Management from Webster University and a Masters in Strategic Studies from the Army War College. His awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (6th Award), Joint Services Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal (5th Award), Joint Achievement Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Iraq Campaign Medal, Global War On Terrorism Service Medal, Armed Forces Service Medal, Military Outstanding Voluntary Service Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Army Overseas Ribbon, NATO Medal, Joint Meritorious Unit Award (2nd Award) and the Army Superior Unit Award. COL Courts has been awarded the Army Staff Badge, Tribal Order of the Athapaskan (Chief) and the Order of Saint Michael (Bronze and Silver). COL Courts is a Master Army Aviator and paratrooper, is rated in the UH-1H, OH-58A/C, AH-1F, AH-64A, AH-64D and is a TH-67 Instructor Pilot.

Bio as of: 8 August 2007

Contact Information: Phone (785-239-2110)

Colonel Richard G. Piscal
Garrison Commander
U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Riley

COL Richard Piscal was commissioned as an Armor Officer following graduation from Lock Haven State University in 1983. He was assigned to 1-35 Armor in the Federal Republic of Germany, where he served as a platoon leader and company Executive Officer. In 1987 he was assigned to 1-7 Cavalry at Fort Hood, Texas where he served as the S4 and Alpha Troop commander. Following his deployment to Desert Shield and Desert Storm, he was assigned to the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, California where he served as an Observer/Controller. In 1993 he moved to the United States Army Armor Center where he served as a small group instructor. In 1995 he was assigned to Fort Polk, Louisiana and JRTC, where he served as an Observer/Controller before moving to the 2nd ACR where he was the Squadron S3, XO, and the Regimental S3 during a deployment to Bosnia in 1997. After completion of the United States Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he was then assigned as a CGSC tactics instructor. In 2001 he took command of 1-68 Armor at Fort Carson, Colorado. He deployed the battalion to Operation Iraqi Freedom in April 2003. Upon completion of command, he served as the Deputy Commanding Officer of the 3rd ACR in Iraq. He graduated from the Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania in 2005.

COL Piscal's last duty assignment was the Director of Training, Doctrine, and Combat Development, US Army Armor Center at Fort Knox, Kentucky. He took over Garrison Command at Fort Riley, Kansas on 13 July 2007.

Bio as of: 17 July 2007

Contact Information: Phone (785-239-2092)

Ms. Linda S. Hoeffner
Deputy Garrison Commander
U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Riley

Linda S. Hoeffner began her career at Ft Riley with the III ROTC Region Headquarters in 1973. Mrs. Hoeffner earned her Bachelor of Science Degree in Management from Upper Iowa University in 1995.

Mrs. Hoeffner's assignments include: Budget Clerk for the III ROTC Region, JROTC Program Division from 1973-1982; Budget Technician, Budget Analyst, and Chief of the G3/DPTM Resource Management Division for the 1st Infantry Division, Ft Riley, KS, from 1982-1995; Budget Officer for the Director of Resource Management Office for the 1st and 24th Infantry Division, Fort Riley, KS, from 1995-2003. Mrs. Hoeffner served as the first Resource Management Officer for the Garrison Command under the newly established Installation Management Agency from 2004-2005 before being selected as the Deputy Garrison Commander in April 2005.

Mrs. Hoeffner's career service education includes the Professional Military Comptroller School in 1992, Army Management Staff College in 1994, Flint Hills Leadership Program in 1997, and Personnel Management for Executives I in 2000.

Mrs. Hoeffner's awards include the Commander's Award, Achievement Medal for Civilian Service, two Superior Civilian Service Awards, Meritorious Civilian Service Award, Assistant to the Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) Resource Management Awards for Installation Deputy Comptroller and Functional Chief Representative Special award.
Mrs. Hoeffner is a member of the American Society of Military Comptrollers (ASMC), Kansans for Strong Fort Riley, and Flint Hills Leadership Program.

Bio as of August 4, 2005

Contact Information: Phone (785-239-3091)

Command Sergeant Major John D. Fourhman
Division Command Sergeant Major
1st Infantry Division and Fort Riley

Command Sergeant Major John D. Fourhman was born in Columbus, Georgia. He enlisted in the U.S. Army on 19 August 1975 as an Armored Reconnaissance Specialist MOS 11D. During his career, he has held many positions of responsibility to include Cavalry Scout, Squad Leader, Scout Section Sergeant, Senior Drill Sergeant, AERO Recon Platoon Sergeant, Senior Instructor/Writer/Master Gunner, Platoon Sergeant, Assistant Operations Sergeant, D CO 2/69 AR First Sergeant, HHC 2/69 AR First Sergeant, B CO 2/69 AR First Sergeant, Mounted Maneuver Battlespace Lab Operations Sergeant, Sergeant Major TRADOC System Manager for the Interim Armored Vehicle (Stryker) and Future Combat System, HQ TRADOC, Command Sergeant Major 1-77 AR, and Command Sergeant Major of 3 BCT, 1st Infantry Division. Command Sergeant Major Fourhman assumed the duties of Division Command Sergeant Major of the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley, Kansas August 1, 2006.

His military education consists of Armored Reconnaissance Specialist, Primary Non-Commissioned Officer Course, NBC School, Basic Non-Commissioned Officer Course, Drill Sergeant School, Advanced Non-Commissioned Officer Course, Scout Commander Certification Course, Instructor Trainer Course, U-COFT Instructor Trainer Course, MK-19-MOD 3 Course, Bradley Master Gunner Course, the Sergeants Major Academy, and the Command Sergeants Major Course.

His military decorations include Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal (4th Award), Army Commendation Medal (2nd Award), Army Achievement Medal (3rd Award), Army Good Conduct Medal (10th Award), National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Star, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal with Bronze Star, Kosovo Campaign Medal with Bronze Star, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Korean Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Service Medal, NCO Professional Development Ribbon (4th Award), Army Service Ribbon; Overseas Service Ribbon (6th Award), Valorous Unit Award, Army Superior Unit Award (2nd Award), Combat Action Badge, Drill Sergeant Identification Badge, and Driver-Mechanic Badge-T. He is also the recipient of the Order of Saint George, and the Order of Saint Maurice Medals.

Command Sergeant Major Fourhman is a member of professional organizations including AUSA, NCOA, VFW, the Armor Association, the American Legion, and the Big Red One Association.

Bio as of: 18 May 2007

Contact Information: Phone (785-239-2722)

Command Sergeant Major Michael R. Mathews
Garrison Command Sergeant Major
U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Riley

Command Sergeant Major Mathews enlisted in the United States Army in October 1982. He received his Basic and Advanced Individual Training at Fort Knox, Kentucky and graduated as an Armor Crewman.

During his 24 years of service, Command Sergeant Major Mathews has served in every enlisted leadership position in the Armor field. His assignments include: duty as Tank Driver, Gunner, and Loader in 4-37 Armor; Field Recruiter and Station Commander, Los Angeles Recruiting Battalion in Los Angeles, California; Tank Commander and Platoon Sergeant, 2-63 Armor in Vilseck, Germany; Drill Sergeant and Senior Drill Sergeant, 2-81 Armor, Fort Knox, Kentucky; First Sergeant of Charlie, Alpha, and HHC 2-70 Armor, Fort Riley, Kansas; in November 2004, Command Sergeant Major Mathews assumed duties as the 2-70 Armor Command Sergeant Major. As of 14 July 2006, he became the Garrison Command Sergeant Major, 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and Fort Riley.

Command Sergeant Major Mathews is a graduate from Upper Iowa University and holds a Bachelor's Degree in Social Science with a minor in Psychology. His military education and many schools include Recruiting, Station Commander School, EO Leaders Course, Drill Sergeant Course, Primary, Basic, and Advanced Non-Commissioned Officer Courses, First Sergeant Course, and the United States Sergeants' Major Course (class 54).

Command Sergeant Major Mathews' awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), the Meritorious Service Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), Army Commendation Medal (5 Oak Leaf Clusters), Army Achievement Medal (6 Oak Leaf Clusters), Good Conduct Medal (7 Awards), National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Service Star, Armed Forces Service Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary and Service Medals, Kuwait Liberation Medal, Meritorious Unit Commendation Medal, Close Combat Action Badge, Tracked Drivers Badge, German Weapons Qualification Badge, Drill Sergeant Badge, and Gold Recruiting Badge with 3 Sapphires.

Bio as of July 18, 2006

Contact Information: Phone (785-239-3744)

Doug Conwell
Superintendent of Wamego Unified School District

Mr. Conwell has been involved with public education in Kansas for twenty-seven years. During this time he has served as Superintendent of schools, Wamego, Kansas; Superintendent of schools, Vermillion, Kansas; High School Principal, Oskaloosa, Kansas; Assistant Principal, Junction City Junior High; and Government and Economics Teacher, Junction City High School.

Mr. Conwell earned his B.S. at Washburn University, and his M.S. in Education Administration at Kansas State University.

Larry K. Schmidt
Interim Superintendent of Abilene Unified School District

Mr. Schmidt joined Abilene Public Schools in July 2007 as Interim Superintendent. His responsibilities include managing the education of over 1,650 students, 20 plus district staff as well as Communications, Finance, Support Services and Compliance. He has a Bachelor's Degree and Master's Degree from Fort Hays State University. Mr. Schmidt is in his 33rd year of education where he taught Math, Science and Computer Science for 19 years and has held various administrative positions during his 14 years in administration. He was most recently employed for nine years as Director of Business Operations at Geary County Unified School District No. 475.

Dr. Robert Shannon
Superintendent of Manhattan-Ogden Unified School District

Dr. Shannon began his career with a B.S. in Zoology from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 1972. For the next five years he taught biology and physiology in Lincoln, Nebraska. At the same time he worked toward his M.Ed. in Educational Administration which he earned in 1978.

Ord, Nebraska then housed Dr. Shannon for two years as a high school principal. While working towards his Ph.D. in Educational Administration at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, which he received in 1982, Dr. Shannon was an instructor at the Teachers College as part of the University.

Dr. Shannon then made the move to Kansas where he acted as the Assistant and Deputy Superintendent for Hutchinson Unified School District for three years. For sixteen years, he was the Superintendent of McPherson Unified School District, before moving to Manhattan-Ogden Unified School District where he currently is Superintendent.

Dr. Shannon is member of the American Association of School Administrators, the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, and the National Association of Secondary Principals.

Brad Starnes
Superintendent of Riley Unified School District

Mr. Starnes currently serves as the Superintendent for USD 378 Riley, Kansas. He has filled this position since 2005. For five years he was the Principal of Riley County High School, where he was responsible for all administrative duties for a 3A Senior High School of 240 students. Mr. Starnes began his educational administrative career as the Principal of Trego Community High School. He served as Principal for seven year and was responsible for 225 students. He also served as the head football coach for two years and the assistant for one year.

Mr. Starnes received his B.S. from Sterling College, his M.S. from West Texas State University, and his building and district level administrative certification from Ft. Hays State University.

Dr. Darrel Stufflebeam
Superintendent of Rock Creek Unified School District

Prior to serving as Rock Creek superintendent, Dr. Stufflebeam taught high school social studies for thirteen years and was a 7-12 principal for five years. He also teaches a Current Issues class at Rock Creek High School. He received a Bachelor's Degree in History from the University of Northern Iowa in 1987, a Master's Degree in Educational Administration from Fort Hays State University in 1995, and a Doctorate in Education from the University of Kansas in 2005.

Ronald P. Walker
Superintendent of Geary County Unified School District

Mr. Ronald P. Walker currently serves as Superintendent for USD 475 Geary County Schools. This is his fourth year as Superintendent. Prior to his current post, Mr. Walker was the Assistant Superintendent for Personnel for USD 475.

Before moving to Kansas, Mr. Walker was the Area Coordinator for Oklahoma City Public Schools – a school system which educates more than 37,000 students each year.

He career in public education began more than 30 years ago as a middle school science teacher in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. For the next twenty-five years, Mr. Walker worked in various capacities – as a principal, a science curriculum director at the district level and as the superintendent of schools for his hometown of Boley, Oklahoma.

In 2003, Mr. Walker was selected to serve on the Kansas Governor's Fort Riley Area Task Force, and continues to co-chair the educational task force. He is a Regional Director for the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools (NAFIS) – an organization that has long championed the cause of military connected students and schools. He belongs to the United Schools Administrators of Kansas, American Association of School Administrators, Rotary International, the Greater Junction City Chamber of Commerce, Geary Community Hospital Foundation Board, serves as a board member for the Kauffman Foundation Kansas/Missouri Superintendents Forum and the Military Impacted Schools Association.

Since beginning his work in Kansas, Mr. Walker has received numerous commendations and awards for his work as an educational leader. In September, he received the *You Make A Difference Award* from NAFIS – for his advocacy efforts on behalf of USD 475, Kansas schools, and all districts nation-wide who deal with impact aid funding shortfalls. Recently he was chosen as one of the *"20 to Watch"* educators in the country by the National School Boards Association.

He also received a Kansas Partners in Education Award, was a nominee for the 2007 Kansas Superintendent of the Year and is an active member of Leadership Kansas (class of 2006).

A native of Oklahoma, Mr. Walker received his bachelor's degree from Langston University, a historically Black college. He received his master's degree from University of Central Oklahoma. Mr. Walker has over 70 hours of additional administrative courses from the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University. Mr. Walker and his wife Cynthia have one adult daughter and five grandchildren.

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE
EDUCATION GROWTH SITE VISIT
-
TALKING POINTS

It is clear that a successful response to an increase in Military-related dependents in local schools does not occur without a genuine partnership between the local installation, state and local education agencies, and the U.S. Department of Education.

It is equally important to recognize that a response to this student growth for any particular area must be flexible to adapt to the circumstances, including public and private sector, found at each location.

Current projected Department of Defense growth is unprecedented in the number of students and locations experiencing growth at one time. Accordingly, the purpose of this visit is to equip Federal officials with firsthand knowledge of successful local and state responses to student growth to date as well as to better understand those areas where gaps may exist or third party assistance may be necessary.

The "Defense Economic Adjustment Program," as it is premised under Executive Order, relies upon a Federal inter-agency organization called the Economic Adjustment Committee (EAC), to directly support local efforts to respond to military growth and establishes a forum for the resolution of local adjustment issues.

Officials on this visit are hoping to gauge the true effects of the anticipated student growth, which can be influenced by several factors, including location, timing, and magnitude.

These visits are part of a more enduring partnership between the affected community and these Federal officials, a partnership that will continue to work with them into the future as the projected student growth occurs and is absorbed locally.

Some keys for local success that we would share:

- Partner with the local installation
- "Speak with one voice" through strong public and private leadership.
- Commit political and financial resources in support of the response.
- Take advantage of existing resources.
- Leverage public <u>and</u> private sector resources.
- Seek responses that are financially feasible.
- Coordinate with broader community development activities.
- Pace the effort so as to be responsive yet not premature nor over-extended.
- Understand the MILCON, mission growth processes.

Education Growth Site Visit to Fort Riley, KS
Sample Questions and Answers

1Q: What is the purpose of the visit?

1A: The purpose of the Senior Leadership trip is to improve understanding and communication among all stakeholders about the impact of Army growth on local school districts.

2Q: Is one of the purposes of the trip to see if our community qualifies for federal school construction funds?

2A: The purpose of the trip is to improve understanding and communication about local school impacts, of which construction, expansion, and renovation are obviously among the most important. What the Senior Leadership take away from this trip will help inform future discussions about appropriate federal, state, and local roles in responding to growth at Army installations, including those roles for school-related capital projects.

3Q: Why did you decide to come to Fort Riley? Are there particular issues that the community or installation should be aware of?

3A: There are several Army installations that have growth planned in the near future, say between now and 2015, as a result of BRAC realignments, Army modularity, and the reassignment of troops from Europe and Korea to the U.S. Fort Riley is among them. The Economic Adjustment Committee (E.O. 12788, as amended) through the office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) is scheduling technical and Senior Leadership visits to four installations to initially understand and foster greater communication around the issue.

4Q: Is one of the purposes of the trip to see if our community and Fort Riley are appropriate locations for a new brigade under the "Grow the Army" initiative?

4A: No. The visit and this project are not connected in any way to the "Grow the Army" initiative.

5Q: Are Army Headquarters and Fort Riley working from the same number of projected school-aged children?

5A: One of the key purposes of this project, in its entirety, is to develop a better understanding of projections being used by Army Headquarters, Fort Riley, and the local educational agencies. The Senior Leadership visit is an essential step in building this understanding.

6Q: Are the Army's models adequate for projecting the number of school-aged children? Do the models adequately account for demographic changes, such as more soldiers with

older children, or deployments, when family members may not move to or remain at Fort Riley?

6A: One of the purposes of the visit is to learn more about how the Army and local school districts project enrollment.

7Q: At the technical visit on September 10, 2007, the school districts expressed concern about the lack of adequate child-care services. What can be done about that?

7A: We understand that a number of issues may be in play here. There may be issues with the general availability of child-care centers in the greater community. We know that the Army's provision of these services is receiving a high level of attention across the Service. We look forward to learning more about how the availability of child-care services effect the education of military dependents from Fort Riley and the continuing dialogue.

8Q: How does the availability of housing affect the education of Fort Riley's children?

8A: Where our kids live generally determines where they attend school. So there is a close relationship between where housing is available and suitable for military families and where their children will attend schools. School leaders have told us that the vast majority of the impact of growth at Fort Riley will be felt by Geary County Schools and Manhattan-Ogden USD. Other school districts, however, could also be affected if military members choose to live within their jurisdiction.

9Q: What are the different federal agencies involved in this project?

9A: The White House Office of Intergovernmental Affairs Intergovernmental Affairs (IGA) serves as the President's liaison to state, local, and tribal governments.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Education for Elementary and Secondary Education promotes academic excellence, enhance educational opportunities and equity for all of America's children and families, and to improve the quality of teaching and learning by providing leadership, technical assistance and financial support.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Education for Management is a major contributor to the Department's commitment to excellence through its role as the Department's administrative component. OM is dedicated to promoting customer service; expanding staff performance capacity; using strategic approaches to management and the management of the Department's human capital; and providing a high-quality workplace for the Department.

The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) is part of the Office of the Secretary of Defense. OEA is the Department of Defense's primary source for assisting communities that are adversely impacted by Defense program changes, including base closures or

realignments, base expansions, and contract or program cancellations.

The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy is directly responsible for programs and policies which establish and support community quality of life programs on military installations for service members and their families worldwide.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment has responsibility for policy development, program oversight and coordination of a wide variety of Army activities including: design, construction, operations, maintenance and management of Army installations; privatization of Army family housing, real estate, utilities and other infrastructure programs; environmental compliance, clean-up and site disposal programs; and management of the Army's safety and occupational health programs.

The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) provides policy guidance and program management on all matters relating to overall management and resourcing of Army installations worldwide. It ensures the availability of efficient, effective base services and facilities.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

FLIGHTS

Via military aircraft

Monday, October 22, 2007

Depart:	Fort Belvoir	2:00 p.m.
Arrive:	Manhattan Kansas	6:00 p.m.

Tuesday, October 23, 2007

Depart:	Manhattan Kansas	3:00 p.m.
Arrive:	Fort Belvoir	10:00 p.m.

HOTEL

Courtyard by Marriott Junction City
310 Hammons Drive
Junction City, Kansas 66441
(785) 210-1500

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