

2013 HOUSE EDUCATION

HB 1261

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Education Committee
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

HB 1261
February 5, 2013
18332

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Ch. Nathe: We will open the hearing on HB 1261.

Rep. David Monson: Sponsor, support. I am here to go over HB 1261. This is a section of what was originally in HB 1319 and we decided to take it out of HB 1319 and put it into its own standalone bill just to clean up and make HB 1319 a little bit easier to understand. There is in this bill, an appropriation of \$17 million. Last biennium, we had \$5 million dollars from the Oil and Gas Trust Fund in this particular program and this time it is \$17 million from the general fund. It would be an increase over last biennium of \$12 million and it would be from a different funding source, the general fund instead of the Oil and Gas Trust Fund. There are a couple of other changes from the way we saw it two years ago, in the last biennium. On lines 9 and 10, it said at least 20 full-time equivalent students before the trigger kicks in, and last time it was 25. So this has been eased slightly. On line 15, it says by at least 4%, this is new. There was no 4% trigger last time. This makes it a little easier to qualify than it did before. You had to reach 7% before it kicked in, and again on line 16, where you see 20 students this time, it was 25 students before. As far as any other changes, there are very few. This bill on line 12, last time this was tied to the per pupil payment; which was roughly \$3900. Now the number we are using is \$3900 for the grant, so it's roughly a full time student.

Rep. Meier: Of the \$5 million that was appropriated last biennium, how much of that was spent.

Rep. Monson: The final tally may still be out. The numbers should be available to Jerry Coleman. I did not have that number; but obviously there were students that showed up on the door step and triggered it. I would expect that if all the superintendents did their due diligence and got the reports in on time, Jerry does that, although there could be a couple that didn't come through here. I don't know the answer to that.

Rep. B. Koppelman: We heard from your superintendent, as well as others regarding the Governor's funding bill and it actually mentioned this bill and the way it partners with that. The concern they have is that by having a large transition from going from 50-60% of funding to 80% of funding under the new formula, and assuming this is designed to work with that, they are wondering how they are supposed to pay for

increases in enrollment that don't meet this requirement when they are collecting funding 18-20% of local dollars, how do they make up 100% of all the new kids that don't qualify for this grant.

Rep. Monson: If they qualify or don't qualify for this, I am assuming that they are still looking for an increased number of students and they should not have to hire a new teacher unless they reach this level. I don't think it would have a big enough impact that they would have to go out and hire someone new in the fall. The bottom line is they are going to get their payment at the end of the year. One of the things we wanted to make sure was covered, that the threshold to meet this is low enough so that if you truly have an impact you will get it. We also tried to make it not so rich, that you're going to have such a big windfall, with the new formula and being paid on the increased number of students that you have, you're going to be doing fine. The ones that are going to be hurting are those that declining enrollments. You have to reach the threshold in order to get this one to kick in. We assume that if you don't have at least 20 kids, you shouldn't have to hire any new teachers and your costs aren't going to be extremely high.

Rep. B. Koppelman: Did you say that schools that have increasing enrollment will get a payment for some of that at the end of the year.

Rep. Monson: At the end of the year, when you get your final ADM, and that gets factored in here for the next year you will get it. You're going to be a year behind.

Ch. Nathe: Thank you. The \$5 million that was appropriated last biennium, how much has been spent.

Jerry Coleman, DPI: The amount that was appropriated last year was \$5 million dollars and all of that \$5 million has been distributed. In fact, it was \$3.1 million short of meeting its obligations. It was designed for the excess students that they got, for the increased students that they had, they were to receive a foundation aid payment at \$3980; so that was short. Instead of the rate being \$3980, was pro-rated down to \$1812 effectively, is what the eligible school districts received. There were ten districts with a total of 616 students that were covered in the first year, and the second year, that increased to 19 school districts with a total of 1430 students that were eligible for that payment.

Ch. Nathe: Thank you. Further testimony in support.

Ben Nielsen, NDCEL: NDCEL supports doing something for rapid enrollment. We have a resolution and a position to support paying for fall enrollment. In hopes of not getting into a long discussion, I'm here to agree with HB 1237, which is Rep. Koppelman's bill and I want to go on record as having agreed with him and the reason is when you get the kids, you need to educate them that year. When you put percentages and things in, you don't take into account for the kids. If you have a large district, with say 8,000 students, 4% would be less than 400 students. If you get 380 new students and not to deliberately disagree with Rep. Monson, but you are going to have to hire some teachers, if you get 400 new students. They don't all fall

nicely into just adding 1 or 2 to a classroom. NDCEL has taken the position, even though we know it involves more funding, that the fairest way to deal with rapid enrollment is to allow districts to be paid on their fall enrollment.

Rep. Rust: Would you support fall enrollment instead of average daily membership, last year's ADM.

Bev Nielson: I'm not going there. We also understand the problem with declining enrollment, particularly if we get up into the \$8,000-9,000 per pupil that you lose, because you're not only losing what would have been state money, but also local money that you would have had access to. We would prefer the way it used to be before the new formula, which was your spring or fall enrollment, whichever was higher.

Ch. Nathe: Thank you. Testimony in opposition. We will close the hearing.

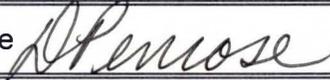
2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Education Committee
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

HB 1261
February 6, 2013
18406

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Ch. Nathe: Let's take a look at HB 1261. As you aware, \$17 million that was presented by Rep. Monson. As you can see, there are different levels as far as the enrollment for the school districts. We have here, as far as what the grant equals. What are the committee's wishes.

Rep. Schatz: I move a Do Pass and rereferral to Appropriations.

Rep. Rust: Second the motion. I've always liked being able to be paid on the fall enrollment or the previous year's ADM, whichever is higher. I like that system. I also know that it is an infusion of a lot of dollars into the programs if we do that system. So that being said, just as a comment on my website, when I was running for election, that was one of my premises and platform, was to reauthorize the rapid enrollment funding system. I also leaned on the Governor's office to include that in his bill and I think it was in the original but later it was pulled out. I will support this bill.

Ch. Nathe: What we pass out of here is going to be different than the final product at the end of session. This is a good starting point.

Rep. J. Kelsh: I don't know what the fiscal note would be on either the ADM or fall enrollment. But if you take the "hold harmless" agreement and put it all together, would there be a lot of difference in either having your last year's enrollment, or your ADM or your next year's when you put the hold harmless and put \$3900 on to another school. It would be interesting to know, is there a difference.

Ch. Nathe: Are you talking about the hold harmless in the Governor's K-12 bill.

Rep. J. Kelsh: Yes. That can amount to a few dollars also, not that I'm against it. If you put it all together, what would be the difference in the fiscal note.

Rep. Rust: Are you asking if the hold harmless would make any difference to this bill.

Rep. J. Kelsh: No. What I asking is, if we had ADM or fall enrollment and then didn't have the hold harmless, and didn't have this bill of \$17 million, would there be much

difference in the fiscal note of the whole package, where you didn't have to pay the hold harmless because it was taken care of in the ADM from last year. You wouldn't have to pay the \$17 million out because they were going to get their fall enrollment. Is there any difference in the fiscal note. Would it cost any more to do it where you had both, you had options like we had several years ago, or doing both of these, the hold harmless and the rapid enrollment.

Rep. Rust: The way I see it, this is not about losing, this is gaining money. You will have schools that will get more dollars. Hold harmless is generally for schools that lose money and therefore, this is about gaining dollars and I don't think that they are related. This has to do with getting more students and I don't think it is a factor.

Rep. J. Kelsh: I guess I'm not explaining myself very well, but if they went on this year's enrollment in the fall is, and I know that can change up and down throughout the year, it would just be kind of fun to know, are we making something very difficult by having more money for schools that are going up and not very much less money for schools that are having drops in enrollment, if we had both option like we used to have, would it be a big difference in the fiscal note of doing it both ways. The fact that we can use last year's ADM, if you are declining enrollment, or the fall enrollment of the year they are being paid for. You used to have an option, you could either use fall enrollment or you could use your ADM from the year before, whichever was higher. Here we are putting a hold harmless for those schools that are dropping in enrollment, so they don't get very much less money at least, 98% I think is what they are supposed to get in the Governor's bill. Here, we are now adding more money per student for the new ones at 4% and 7% if enrollment goes up we are adding more money. If we just let them go with the fall enrollment, if they wouldn't be just as well off and it wouldn't cost any more money. That's all I'm asking. I don't know if that is the case or not. It doesn't do anything with any bill, other than this bill gives money to rapid enrollment schools and the Governor's bill gives a hold harmless for dropping enrollment. There is a cost to both of them. Would it be different if they could choose which one they wanted in one bill.

Rep. Meier: I am going to resist supporting this bill. Rep. B. Koppelman has the bill out in HB 1237 that I believe is a better way to do this. I fully intend on supporting that bill.

Rep. B. Koppelman: I'm going to speak from a policy standpoint, not what's good for my district standpoint. I think that's what we need to look at when we're looking at policy for changing the education funding. To be honest with you, this bill in conjunction with the Governor's large funding bill, I believe is going to have a different effect on like Rep. Rust's district. I think it is going to turn out to be bad policy. In the Governor's bill, assuming that the larger funding bill does go forward, you're going to have 80% of the cost of education funded by the state, 20% locally. You're going to fund all kids other than those that fit in this box of last year's enrollment, and you're going to fund, in this bill, on a number that was even less than it was two years ago. We all know that the cost of education doesn't go down, it goes up. For districts that had 7% enrollment before, they were going to receive \$3980. At the time, that was the value of one simple ADM. Now the value of one

simple ADM is going to be somewhere up to the \$8800 for year 1 of the biennium, and I know it will be some portion less than that based on local, when you take away 80% of the local ability, and I'm all for property tax reform, but when you take away that and you don't pay for the kids that are actually in seats, that's a double whammy and that's going to harm districts like Tioga, Williston, West Fargo, and quite frankly, the districts that aren't going to receive a benefit they could have received under 1237. I'm going to resist this motion. Either bill can work in conjunction with the Governor's large bill. Don't think this is exclusive to working with the Governor's bill.

Ch. Nathe: There is a vast difference in the fiscal note between these two bills. This is \$17 million, and Rep. B. Koppelman's is in the \$30 million range and comments that it may be above that yet. So we don't know.

Rep. J. Kelsh: Then if you take the hold harmless out of the Governor's bill, because you wouldn't need it, then what would the difference be in the appropriations or the fiscal notes. Because you wouldn't need the hold harmless in the Governor's bill if his bill passed.

Ch. Nathe: That is something that would be worked out in Appropriations. They will reconcile the bills.

Rep. Rust: I think it will be close to Rep. B. Koppelman's dollar amount. The answer to Rep. J. Kelsh's question about the difference, I think it will be close to Rep. B. Koppelman's amount.

Rep. B. Koppelman: I call the question.

Ch. Nathe: The question has been called. Voice vote, discussion closed. We have the bill before us as a Do Pass and rereferred to Appropriations.

7 YES 5 NO 1 ABSENT DO PASS AND BE REREFERRED TO APPROPRIATIONS

CARRIER: Ch. Nathe

Date: 2/6/13

Roll Call Vote #: 1

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1261

House EDUCATION Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: Do Pass Amended Rerefer to Appropriations
 Do Not Pass Adopt Amendment

Motion Made By Rep. Schatz Seconded By Rep. Rust

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Mike Nathe	✓		Rep. Bob Hunsakor	✓	
Rep. Mike Schatz	✓		Rep. Jerry Kelsh		✓
Rep. Joe Heilman		✓	Rep. Corey Mock	✓	
Rep. Brenda Heller		✓			
Rep. Dennis Johnson	✓				
Rep. Ben Koppelman		✓			
Rep. Lisa Meier		✓			
Rep. Karen Rohr	✓				
Rep. David Rust	✓				
Rep. John Wall					

TOTAL (YES) 7 (NO) 5 (ABSENT) 1

FLOOR ASSIGNMENT Rep. Nathe

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1261: Education Committee (Rep. Nathe, Chairman) recommends DO PASS and BE REREFERRED to the Appropriations Committee (7 YEAS, 5 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1261 was rereferred to the Appropriations Committee.

2013 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

HB 1261

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Appropriations Committee Roughrider Room, State Capitol

HB 1261
2/12/13
Job 18773

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Meredith Traubolt

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district rapid enrollment growth grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Rep. Mike Nathe, District 30: Introduced the bill.

3:05

Chairman Delzer: The dollar figures, are those the same as what was in the pilot program?

Rep. Monson: It was very similar, a few dollars difference but almost identical.

Chairman Delzer: But subparagraph 4 was not in the pilot program?

Rep. Nathe: Correct. The pilot program was for \$5M total.

Rep. Skarphol: If we're going to a new funding model, it seems there should be an analysis of the correct funding level for this program. Did you talk about a mechanism to report back, that would provide us with some direction for the next legislative session, in the event this was going to be continued?

Rep. Nathe: There was no discussion on that. I think it's an excellent idea. Our committee vote was 7-5-1 for Do Pass. The prime sponsor (Rep. Monson) testified in favor, there was no opposition. This bill followed the governor's K-12 bill, HB 1319.

Rep. Skarphol: What was the opposition in committee, since there were votes against it?

Rep. Nathe: There is another rapid enrollment bill, HB 1237, which will be coming before you. The difference with that bill is it pays the schools from the very first increase. That bill's Fiscal Note is currently \$38M, and might go as high as \$60M. Some members of the committee liked that bill, because they are getting paid for every increase in students. In this bill, districts have to reach a certain level. I supported this bill. Those of us that support this bill felt it was a good way, because the schools can pay for the first portion of the increase; after that the state can step in to help.

Rep. Kempenich: This makes more sense to me, because some kids show up in one district, and a few months later they are in another system.

Rep. Nathe: We discussed that. We have two competing rapid enrollment bills. Some members of the committee voted for Do Pass on both of them.

Chairman Delzer: We'll hold this until we hear the other one.

Rep. Nelson: This was taken out of the governor's executive budget, was it not?

Rep. Nathe: It was originally in HB 1319, the governor's K-12 funding bill. We were able to pull out six sections to look at separately, and this was one of those sections.

Rep. Nelson: What changes did you make in HB 1261 that would differ from what the governor laid out in his executive budget?

Rep. Nathe: We did not make any changes whatsoever to this bill. It's clean.

Rep. Nelson: The philosophy of rapid enrollment payment is why you wanted to pull it out?

Rep. Nathe: Correct. Everything else is pretty much the same as the bill passed in 2011.

Chairman Delzer: Further questions? Thank you. The committee continued on to the next bill.

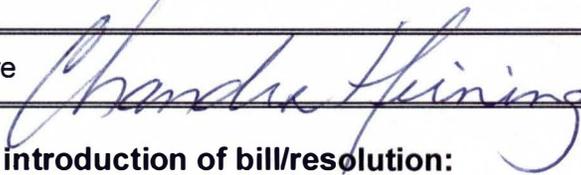
2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Appropriations Committee Roughrider Room, State Capitol

HB 1261
2/26/13
Job 19462

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district rapid enrollment growth grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Delzer called the committee back to order. We'll take up HB 1261. This was pulled out of the governor's education bill (HB 1319). It has \$17 million in it. It looks at the increase in fulltime equivalent students, September to September, increased by at least 7% and twenty fulltime students. They would get that number multiplied by 3900. If the number is increased by 4% or twenty students, it is 1950. The appropriation in the bill is \$17 million. I think the money is in HB 1013 as well. Joe, is it in both HB 1013 and this one?

Joe Morrissette, OMB: It is.

Rep. Skarphol: Joe, it only requires \$17 million to fund, so obviously we have it funded twice. It would be appropriate to take the money out of here if we decide this is a policy we're going to follow.

Chairman Delzer: Either that or take the money out of HB 1013. Further discussion on HB 1261?

Rep. Monson: This was in the governor's original bill. It was funded last session for the current biennium for \$5M, using basically this same formula. When the money was gone, it was gone. We did not fund it in the deficiency appropriation bill. I think this one is pretty clear, too. The rationale behind it is that many times you do not know how many students you're going to get in the fall, and if you end up with a large number of students, you may need to hire an additional teacher. There is a bit of a problem sometimes in migrant school situations where they end up with a lot of children of migrants from the start of the school year through October. You won't hire a new teacher for that. I think this is a reasonable option. It does not give you the full amount upfront.

5:09 **Chairman Delzer:** Under HB 1319, is there a reason for rapid enrollment at all?

Rep. Monson: I would say that it is not as critical as it would be with the old formula because 1319 does allow you to look at the cost of education more realistically. This one does help the school districts that are growing very rapidly. I understand their plight, when you end up with a lot of kids that end up on your doorstep compared to what you started with in the fall. You won't get paid for those kids until next spring, in 1319. This would help you to get some of the money.

6:18 **Rep. Skarphol:** I was going to ask about the date at which the enrollment number was selected. I see in the bill it is September 10. Based on a little calculation and reading the bill, it says that they can spend \$8,500,000 each year. If you divide that by 3900, you come up with 2179 payments. Does anyone know how many students were predicted to be counted for purposes of this bill? What were the rapid enrollment numbers a year ago? As you may remember, with the deficiency appropriation there was full payment made the first half and a partial payment made the second. This bill does recognize the need to split the money evenly, but we have two different categories based on __ percentage. (audio unclear)

Chairman Delzer: The deficiency bill was 1023, which might give some information. I believe this is the same language that was in the bill last time, is it not?

Sheila Sandness, Legislative Council: I have the numbers from last time, but I have only the 11-12 school year. That basically gave out \$2.4 million in rapid enrollment grants. At that time, there were ten school districts and a total enrollment increase of six hundred sixteen students in that year in which they were able to pay rapid enrollment grants. I don't have the numbers for the 12-13 school year. The grants awarded for that school year were \$2.4 million.

8:30 **Chairman Delzer:** How different is this language from last time?

Joe Morrisette: The difference was that in the previous language, either you had the 7% growth and you qualified or you didn't, this has the step up section that says that if you're between 4% and 7%, you get a half payment. That was not in there before.

Rep. Skarphol: Did you not also need to have 25 students versus 20? So more schools would likely qualify with the 20 versus the 25. But is we only had 616 and the amount of money would pay for 2179...

Joe Morrisette: That could be; I'm not sure.

Chairman Delzer: At the 4%, you'd probably pick up more students.

Rep. Monson: In the case of St. Thomas, for example, you get a lot of migrant kids. This can come back to bite you because if you count them on September 10, you get that payment, but when you do your real count, your ADM in the spring, and if it's substantially less, you have to pay the money back. So it is not like you're going to be able to pocket this money as bonus money. You get to use the money interest free, but the next year they're going to subtract that off because you're going to get paid for your actual number of

students. You would only want to use this if you were truly going to continue growing year after year. That is what this is meant for.

Rep. Sanford: This grant is for a year at a time, with no assurance you'll get it next year. You'd have to qualify again the next year. What DPI gave us was that Year One was 10 districts, 616 students. Year two was 19 districts, 1430 students. In that second year, West Fargo had about 550 of those 1430 students. This gave them a history of two years. The difference is that there is also the lower bar for the half payment, the 1950. There will be some schools that will qualify there that were not eligible in this first process.

Rep. Skarphol: If my memory is correct, West Fargo has grown substantially every year and would potentially continue to qualify at a fairly substantial number.

Rep. Wieland: Yes, that's true. They have grown not less than 400 students per year over the last four years.

Rep. Skarphol: In the 616, West Fargo probably had a fairly substantial number of those. The second year, they probably received less because of the fact they ran out of money and we did not to the deficiency appropriation.

12:43 **Rep. Dosch:** I could think of at least one other way we could solve this problem and save the state money at the same time.

Rep. Nelson: I agree we should just get rid of this rapid enrollment grant proposal entirely. This made sense under the old formula, but under the new formula we are paying for students. We are paying the full cost of educating those students, as best we can guess. The more students you have, the more realistic the payment is going to be. We should take this \$17 million and plug it into the formula for the schools that are not growing but have increased costs, and maybe address that issue with this money. There is no need for this under the new formula.

Rep. Skarphol: We need to know the timelines when the anniversary is for that determination to be made for the payment in 1319. Is it the student number determined in the fall or in the spring?

Chairman Delzer: They're saying spring.

Rep. Skarphol: It's year-old data, so the payment is kind of advanced and then at the end of the year, you receive what the balance is due. Is that how this works?

Rep. Sanford: You're paid on last year's year end reports. Starting July 1, you get payments throughout the fiscal year.

Rep. Nelson: We can develop policy to change the timing of it. This has been an issue in school finance for as long as I've been around. Sometimes it works to the advantage of a school district, and sometimes it doesn't. There are ways of addressing that.

16:00 **Rep. Monson:** We've been down that road in previous years. At one point, we were paying for the phantom students. If you kept declining enrollment, what you did is that you had your choice of the higher of the two: your spring number or your fall number. When we went to the present formula, we changed that so that we were actually getting paid for real numbers based on what happened throughout the year. You have your report in the spring and you got your final numbers, and then for the next year you got paid for that. That's the way this 1319 does it as well. When you are growing year after year, you're always one year behind and always playing catch up. That's the reason for the rapid enrollment grant, so that you can get at least partial payment in the fall.

17:12 **Rep. Skarphol:** Let's use West Fargo as an example, 7000 students and growing by 400 students a year. In the spring, the enrollment is 7000; and in the fall, it's 7400. They're not going to get paid for those 400 students until the next year based on the existing formula. So then we have the other school that Rep. Monson and Rep. Nelson have talked about where they had 400 students in the spring and then had 380 in the fall. That second school will get paid for the 400, which is more than the number of students they have. I'm not sure that doing away with the rapid enrollment grant is the answer. I'm not sure we have the answer in front of us, either.

Chairman Delzer: I would say we should move one or both of them out and then see what happens.

Rep. Skarphol: I would prefer this model to the other model. **I move a Do Pass** on HB 1261.

Rep. Monson: Second.

Rep. Grande: Were we going to keep the money in this?

Chairman Delzer: I would think so. We'll take the money out of HB 1013.

Roll call vote on motion for a Do Pass on HB 1261. Motion carried.

Yes = 17
No = 4
Absent = 1

Carrier: Rep. Sanford

Date: 2/26/13
 Roll Call Vote #: 1

**2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
 ROLL CALL VOTES
 BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1201**

House Appropriations Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Adopt Amendment
 Rerefer to Appropriations Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Skarphol Seconded By Rep. Monson

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Delzer		X	Rep. Streyle	X	
Vice Chairman Kempenich	X		Rep. Thoreson	X	
Rep. Bellew	X		Rep. Wieland	X	
Rep. Brandenburg	X				
Rep. Dosch		X			
Rep. Grande	X		Rep. Boe		X
Rep. Hawken	X		Rep. Glassheim	X	
Rep. Kreidt	X		Rep. Guggisberg		
Rep. Martinson	X		Rep. Holman	X	
Rep. Monson	X		Rep. Williams	X	
Rep. Nelson		X			
Rep. Pollert	X				
Rep. Sanford	X				
Rep. Skarphol	X				

Total Yes 17 No 4

Absent 1

Floor Assignment Rep. Sanford

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1261: Appropriations Committee (Rep. Delzer, Chairman) recommends **DO PASS**
(17 YEAS, 4 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1261 was placed on the
Eleventh order on the calendar.

2013 SENATE EDUCATION

HB 1261

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

1261
3-18-13
20027

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Tiffany J. Grossman

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district rapid enrollment growth grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Flakoll: opened the hearing on HB 1261

Representative Dave Monson, District 10: I wish to introduce HB 1261. (Written Testimony #1 attached) Ended at 4:23

Senator Heckaman: The back of the bill says a district is precluded from receiving this under a certain section. Is that where you have to have 100 students at least?

Chairman Flakoll: Ending fund balance.

Senator Heckaman: Does it matter with enrollment if a school has 79 students and gain 20? Can they receive funding under this bill?

Representative Dave Monson, District 10: That would be my take

Chairman Flakoll: As long as they have at least 20 new students. So it is 4%, 7%, and 20 new students. Were you involved in the history of why 20 new students versus the higher number?

Representative Dave Monson, District 10: I was not involved in that part of it.

Chairman Flakoll: Where are we at on the provision? There was talk about making those payments whole for the current biennium. There is a \$3 million shortfall.

Representative Dave Monson, District 10: That \$3 million was removed.

Chairman Flakoll: The numbers we pick in terms of defining rapid enrollment are kind of arbitrary right?

Representative Dave Monson, District 10: That is correct.

Doug Johnson, NDECL: Our association is in support of HB 1261. We think this is the best for rapid enrollment at this time. We do think it would be benefited by looking at a scaled model of allowing school districts as they get close to the 4.5% and 7%. If you get close to that level, it can be impactful. Williston Public Schools were 3 students short of making the rapid enrollment growth. The growth of our student population is not always even. I encourage you to consider some modifications and then give it a Do Pass.

Chairman Flakoll: How did your organization arrive at a vote of support?

Doug Johnson, NDECL: We have a position that was supporting any kind of rapid enrollment. Our choice would have been to the fall or spring enrollment but that did not happen. On a representative assembly in September of 2012 or association took a position on spring and fall enrollment choice. As a result we default to this particular bill.

Chairman Flakoll: Does any involve the golden child?

Doug Johnson, NDECL: The proposal from Mark Lemer will give you an idea of a method. That looks at a 3% minimum threshold and proposes to go from that point forward. I will move to that proposal.

Mark Lemer, Business Manager, West Fargo Public Schools: Written Testimony #2 read by Doug Johnson, NDECL. (Ended at 13:45)

Doug Johnson, NDECL: If you look at the printout sheet he has for you, it looks at school district that have a 3% growth and plugs them in projecting what is anticipated for them to happen. It guarantees that any school district that has a growth of more than 200 students would be eligible for the grant as well. Mark Lemer said you might want to consider this.

Chairman Flakoll: This comes from the DPI and Jerry Coleman, correct?

Doug Johnson, NDECL: Yes.

Chairman Flakoll: With this printout, we still have the golden child of 2.999%.

Doug Johnson, NDECL: No one is the golden child in this case. It is true that you have to have 3% growth so that is the golden child in this particular formula.

Senator Heckaman: On the Williston School District, it looks like they did get a payment in one year. Or is this just estimated.

Doug Johnson: Williston got paid the first year but were three students short the second year of the biennium.

Senator Heckaman: That money didn't go out to them in the 2012-2013 column?

Doug Johnson, NDECL: Correct

Brady Pelton, Deputy Executive Director of the ND Association of Oil and Gas Producing Counties: HB 1261 would provide substantial relief for school districts in Western North Dakota facing rapid enrollment due to the oil producing development. The North Dakota Association of Oil and Gas producing counties strongly supports the rapid enrollment initiative set forth in HB 1261.

Senator Heckaman: On the schools that are smaller and have a large percentage of increase, was the 20 students listed on the last biennium.

Jerry Coleman: The program for the current biennium was 25 students and 7%.

Senator Heckaman: A lot of schools on here increased in the teens in percents but still didn't receive any money because it is 25.

Chairman Flakoll: In terms of moving from 25 to 20, what was the rationale besides more districts may qualify.

Jerry Coleman: That was the reason for it.

Chairman Flakoll: Closed the hearing on HB 1261

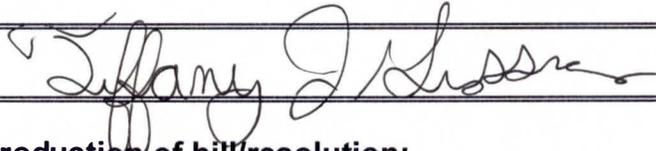
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

HB 1261
3-18-13
20046

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district rapid enrollment growth grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Flakoll opened the hearing on HB 1261

Senator Heckaman: There is certainly a need but we should be doing something for the schools that get within 1 or 2 % and don't make it.

Chairman Flakoll: Any thoughts on the minimum threshold?

Senator Luick: I like the 20. If the district has an increase, we need to lower it from the 25.

Chairman Flakoll: At some point this will start flattening out across the state. This will eventually take care of itself. There is no magic number.

Vice Chairman Schaible: I agree with the 20. I like the idea the threshold of 3%. The idea is funding would be divided in half and pro-rated. Hopefully we won't see these little pockets of extremely high growth.

Senator Heckaman: My concern is it's held out of the school's funding formula. We will never get everyone. We will have to get as many as we can in this rapid enrollment. I am not sure an amendment will help this. Maybe we are better off leaving this as is.

Chairman Flakoll: I have amendments coming on this bill.

Senator Luick: Is there a mechanism in place today that if we miss something in the funding formulas, so DPI can fund something different than what we have or is it what we put in print is the end of it?

Chairman Flakoll: What we put in should be the end of it. We spend a lot of time deciding how the money should go out. We get frustrated if by rule or other things it isn't prescriptive.

Senator Heckaman: Does this stay out of the funding formula?

Chairman Flakoll: These are separate dollars. These are gap dollars. It translates from funding in 1261 to they would be on the formula assuming they have the same numbers.

Senator Heckaman: If they increase the second year they could still get another payment?

Chairman Flakoll: Correct. One important term to differentiate is x number of new students. We have to be careful because Fargo may get 1,200 new students as in hadn't been in the Fargo district before but maybe only an increase in enrollment of 800.

Senator Luick: We don't have to worry about two large school districts and two large towns flopping students to get the extra \$3900 per head to increase.

Chairman Flakoll: If you are talking new students versus increase in enrollment, if they swap 500 students, they would have no value in doing that. Parents wouldn't want their children yo-yoing in and out. The next thing is more complicated...

The current formula and proposed here double pays for some kids. If you have a school district that had 1,000 children fall 2012 during the course of the current academic year they increased so their fall enrollment in September 10th was 1,070 students. But in fall of 2010 they are paid on the prior year's average daily membership so maybe 40 students are already being paid for in the current and proposed formulas. We need to get apples to apples with ADM and fall enrollment. Our intent isn't to double pay for any students.

Senator Luick: Is that a one-time deal or ongoing?

Chairman Flakoll: My intent is that it would be tied to the bill for both years. In one case there were 30 students that they were being double paid on. They were double paid because they got rapid enrollment and the ADM. It creates an issue.

Senator Luick: That would correct itself then after this time right? From fall of 201313 you have the same thousand students and it increases for fall of 2014 by 30 students. That would already be taken under account under this new amendment you are looking at for this bill. We wouldn't have that issue of double paying.

Chairman Flakoll: My understanding is we have to do it both years of the biennium. You'll always compare.

Senator Luick: I'm thinking year to year and you are thinking biennium.

Vice Chairman Schaible: Are you looking at a percentage of ADM rather than a percentage of new kids?

Chairman Flakoll: The number would be a percentage of either.

Vice Chairman Schaible: If we get 1st graders coming in, those are smaller ADM. High School ADM is higher.

Vice Chairman Schaible: I am talking weighted students.

Chairman Flakoll: I am talking average daily membership, ADM.

Senator Luick: I'm questioning Rep. Monson's testimony where he has FTEs. Is he using that as full time enrolled students? I would assume it should be ADM.

Senator Marcellais: It is in the bill. FTE full time equivalent students.

Chairman Flakoll: That comes in terms of kindergarten.

Senator Heckaman: In a smaller school 20 students makes it more difficult. It puts smaller schools at a larger disadvantage because the way the kids flow in.

Chairman Flakoll: That is a challenge. We could get into a mess with language. We have thought about that.

Senator Heckaman: Given the payments discussed on the last two years, were there schools that got nothing or were they pro-rated?

Doug Johnson, NDCEL: In the first year, there were 550 students available. In the second year close to 1,500 students were eligible. They took the remaining dollars left of \$5 million and distributed it among the \$1500.

Chairman Flakoll: When we are talking payments, those are based on the current levels of funding.

Doug Johnson, NDCEL: That is correct.

Chairman Flakoll: The funding comes from the general fund as opposed to impact dollars.

Doug Johnson: Yes.

Chairman Flakoll Closed the hearing on HB 1261

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

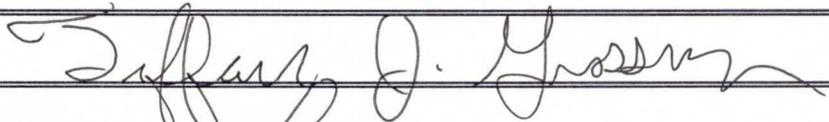
HB 1261

3-20-13

20202

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district rapid enrollment growth grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Flakoll opened the hearing on HB 1261

Chairman Flakoll: passed out amendment 1001 (attachment #1) and explained it would change the fiscal note to less money. No district will pay on the first 2%. They should absorb that. It splits the payments in half.

Senator Heckaman: Is it the ADM from the previous year?

Chairman Flakoll: This fall they would look at the 2012-2013 ADM and subtract that number from the fall enrollment on September 10, 2013.

Vice Chairman Schaible: Move to adopt amendment 13.0434.01001

Senator Luick: Second

A roll call vote was taken to adopt the amendment to HB 1261: 6 yeas, 0 neas, 0 absent.

Vice Chairman Schaible: I move a Do Pass as amended to HB 1261 and re-referred to appropriations

Senator Heckaman: Second

A roll call vote was taken to for a Do Pass as amended and re-referred to appropriations for HB 1261: 6 yeas, 0 neas, 0 absent.

Vice Chairman Schaible: Will carry

March 19, 2013

FB
3/20/13

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1261

Page 1, line 5, replace "\$17,000,000" with "\$13,600,000"

Page 1, replace lines 9 through 18 with:

- "1. A district is eligible to receive a grant under this section if the number of students reflected in the district's September tenth enrollment report:
 - a. Exceeds the number of students in average daily membership by at least twenty; and
 - b. Represents an increase in students equal to at least four percent.
2. In order to calculate the amount to which an eligible district is entitled, the superintendent of public instruction shall:
 - a. Determine the actual percentage increase in the number of students;
 - b. Subtract 2.0 from the percentage established under subdivision a;
 - c. Determine the number of students represented by the difference determined under subdivision b; and
 - d. Multiply the number of students determined under subdivision c by \$3,900."

Page 1, line 23, replace "\$8,500,000" with "\$6,800,000"

Renumber accordingly

Date: 3-20-13

Roll Call Vote #: 1

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1261

Senate Education Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 13.0434.01001

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Adopt Amendment
 Rerefer to Appropriations Reconsider

Motion Made By Schaible Seconded By Luick

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Tim Flakoll	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Senator Joan Heckaman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Vice Chairman Donald Schaible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Senator Richard Marcellais	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Senator Larry Luick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Senator Nicole Poolman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 3-20-13

Roll Call Vote #: 2

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1261

Senate Education Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 13.0431.01001

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Adopt Amendment

Refer to Appropriations Reconsider

Motion Made By Schaible Seconded By Heckman

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Tim Flakoll	✓		Senator Joan Heckaman	✓	
Vice Chairman Donald Schaible	✓		Senator Richard Marcellais	✓	
Senator Larry Luick	✓				
Senator Nicole Poolman	✓				

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent _____

Floor Assignment Schaible

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1261: Education Committee (Sen. Flakoll, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** and **BE REREFERRED** to the **Appropriations Committee** (6 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1261 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 5, replace "\$17,000,000" with "\$13,600,000"

Page 1, replace lines 9 through 18 with:

- "1. A district is eligible to receive a grant under this section if the number of students reflected in the district's September tenth enrollment report:
 - a. Exceeds the number of students in average daily membership by at least twenty; and
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 - c. Determine the number of students represented by the difference determined under subdivision b; and
 - d. Multiply the number of students determined under subdivision c by \$3,900."

Page 1, line 23, replace "\$8,500,000" with "\$6,800,000"

Renumber accordingly

2013 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS

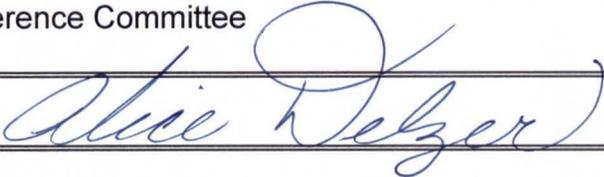
HB 1261

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Appropriations Committee Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1261
03-26-2013
Job # 20449

Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for the school district Rapid Enrollment Growth grants

Minutes:

See attached testimony.

Chairman Holmberg called the committee to order in regard to HB 1261. Roll call was taken. All committee members were present. Sheila M. Sandness from Legislative Council and Joe Morrissette from OMB were present. As I understand it was originally going to be in the DPI bill, but is a separate bill now.

Senator Flakoll, District 44, Fargo, I will briefly walk you through the bill. He provided written testimony. See attachment # 1. The term rapid enrollment is very subjective. Last session we did it with 7% of oil impact dollars. This session we have deemed Rapid Enrollment as 4% which has been adopted by both chambers. That money is coming from the general fund. The Senate Education committee felt the districts could absorb 2% or 3% each year. We landed at 2%. We kept the language in the bill as it came from the House that they must have at least 20 additional children in growth. There is a difference between new children and additional children. You could have 700 new children in your district but have only 500 additional children because of students coming in and out. The current biennium we had the number at 25. Those numbers are defined as one class size. In the current biennium we are actually paying double for some students. HB 1261 now takes care of that problem. We now pay the difference between the fall enrollment and the average daily membership of the previous year as opposed to the fall growth. If we use the current year's growth number, there would be about 33 districts that would meet the target. In the bill we changed it from what the House had. They had 17 million dollars in there, we have \$13,600,000.

(04:51 to 07:39) He explained attachment #1. The maroon column is the Senate; the blue column is the House. The golden child, the one that puts you over the limit, is shown in gold in the last column. He feels the Senate version has a more consistent solution. It does not pay for any phantom students or for declining enrollment. (9.53)

Chairman Holmberg: You were correct when you stated it is difficult to estimate. Fargo is hiring 50 new teachers. They have 3 new schools coming on line.

Senator Mathern asked a question about a different way to work the formula working backward from the \$312,000 the House had planned to spend, but Senator Flakol said that would not work. They would then be paying more than the \$3,900 per child.

Senator Gary Lee: This biennium enrollment grants were \$5M, and even with the deficiency, 8.1 all together, now we have 13.6. Where did that number come from?

Senator Flakoll: That came from DPI. He explained how they arrived at the number. (10:30 to 11:00)

Senator Gary Lee: There were a couple of bills around that had current enrollment in terms of payment. Are those still around?

Senator Flakoll: That bill was defeated in the House.

Senator Gary Lee: West Fargo had the largest increase of student numbers this school year. How would this formula impact a school like that?

Senator Flakoll: (11:40 to 13:10) he explained how it would be impacted. The committee didn't feel we should pay for phantom students or for certain numeric thresholds.

Chairman Holmberg: Are there any other bills out there that are going to give schools more money than they received this year?

Senator Flakoll: Yes. There is the big K-12 bill 1319; there is the other "bill" 1358 that has funds in it; there is another bill that Senator Heckaman has; you have 1013. (13:26 to 14:00)

Vice Chairman Grindberg: Maybe Sheila Sandness can help us. Is it possible to pick 4 school districts such as West Fargo, Williston, Dickinson, and Minot? We could look at those in rapid growth, and look at the dollars that would have gone to those schools this academic year, all the funding from the state, and then take a look at the bills that are still alive and see what the amounts would be. Maybe Jerry Coleman can help. He explained his idea. (14:00 to 15:00)

Sheila M. Sandness: I would have to enlist Mr. Coleman in that.

Vice Chairman Grindberg: I think that would be valuable information. It is hard to make decisions on commitment and increase state support without knowing what those numbers are. With 290 million dollars in ending fund balances it is bad public policy to set up another funding mechanism that is going to be 50 million two years from now.

Senator Flakoll: The West Fargo thing just blew the whole current formula away. We are trying to consolidate our bills where possible. There will be one bill that will propose a reduction in ending fund balances. (15:50 to 16:15)

Representative David Rust, District 2, Tioga encouraged the Senators to give a Do Pass vote to the Rapid Enrollment Bill. He used his school as an example of how this bill would

affect schools. The bill is good for those schools that are growing in enrollment. He spoke about the cash balances for a school looking better at the end of February than they look at the end of June. (16:12 to 18:46)

Larry Nyblad, Superintendent of Grand Forks Public Schools, said he is in support of the bill but he has some reservations. He quoted from the education clause of the ND Constitution, "uniform and free", uniform, equity, there is nothing in this bill that is really equitable. In the case of Grand Forks this year, we had 223 more students this fall. Some say you can afford this, no we cannot. Where the kids came in we had to add 7 classrooms, 7 teachers, 3 special ed teachers, para-professionals, other staff, desks, computers. There is no way to absorb that locally. From local birth records our projections are that growth will continue. He explained how this bill would affect their school. He feels the current system punishes growth. We also need to recognize all growth, not just rapid growth. (19:20 to 22:48)

Vice Chairman Bowman: When you see that kind of growth in a community, more houses are built. It's a catch up time, because as more houses are built, there are more property taxes paid and eventually it works its way out of the problem.

Supt. Nyblad: It can work that way. I've been there 5 years. (He spoke of how it has not really worked its way out in Grand Forks.) (23:17 to 24:20)

Brady Pelton, Deputy Executive Director of ND Association of Oil and Gas Producing Counties: We are in support of HB 1261.

Chairman Holmberg: I will be turning this over to Vice Chairman Bowman. The DPI subcommittee (Senators Holmberg, Krebsbach and O'Connell) will be assigned this bill.

Bev Nielson with the ND Council of Educational Leaders, stood in support of HB 1261. It is not perfect but it makes an effort to pay for students. Historically the funding formula has been on a per pupil basis. When we shifted away from that, the equity of funding got messed up. She feels the only equitable way is to pay per pupil. She cautioned the committee to be aware that the majority of the increase in HB 1319 is local property tax money that is just being recirculated through the formula. She also cautioned them about the time of the year that they are taking the ending fund balances. Ms. Nielson also cautioned them about the other property tax bills that are still out there. (26:23 to 30:25)

Senator Wanzek: We have come full circle. 18 years ago the big issue was declining enrollment; now it's rapid growth. We based this year's per pupil payments on last year's enrollment. How long have we done that? He was told since 2007. In the following year if there is a decline, will you get paid for more students? This \$3900 payment is to offset for that student, and the next year they will be counted in and you will get the basic payment.

Ms. Nielson said that is correct, but the ability of the local districts to absorb that gets tougher and tougher.

The hearing was closed on HB 1261.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

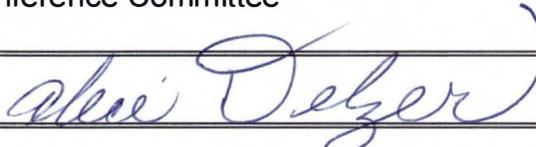
Senate Appropriations Committee Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1261 Subcommittee

04-02-2013

Job # 20756

Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A Subcommittee hearing for DPI (Rapid Enrollment)

Minutes:

No attachments

Chairman Holmberg called the subcommittee hearing together in regard to HB 1261. Senators Holmberg, Krebsbach and O'Connell were present. Sheila M. Sandness, Legislative Council, and Joe Morrissette, OMB, were also present. The amount of money in this is \$13.6M.

Senator Krebsbach: Is the \$17M the total they were seeking or was that in addition to the \$13M?

Chairman Holmberg: That was the executive recommendation. But that is not a double appropriation, is it?

Joe Morrissette: It was in HB 1013 but the House removed it, so it is not doubled up anywhere.

Chairman Holmberg: Why was it removed?

Sheila M. Sandness: The House removed it because it was in this separate bill. so they removed the funding from HB 1013.

Chairman Holmberg: This might have a rocky road in the Senate. Do we want to leave the money here so if it sinks, it sinks or do we want to put the money back into HB 1013 and leave the policy by itself? What do you think?

There was discussion about what the ramifications would be for the schools and which fund the money would come from. They discussed how the bills would interface. There was discussion about moving the money back to HB 1013.

Chairman Holmberg asked that an amendment be drawn up to remove the \$13.6M.

Senate Appropriations Committee
HB 1261 Subcommittee
April 2, 2013
Page 2

The committee wants the Education Committee to make the decision on policy, but they want to still make the decision on the money portion of the bill.

The hearing was closed on HB 1261.

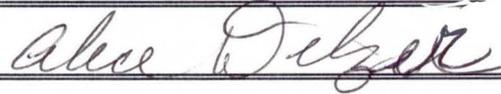
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Appropriations Committee Harvest Room, State Capitol

HB 1261
04-03-2013
Job # 20797

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL regarding Rapid Enrollment Growth

Minutes:

Chairman Holmberg called the committee to order on Wednesday, April 3rd, 2013 in regards to HB 1261. All committee members were present.

Lori Laschkewitsch- OMB
Sheila M. Sandness - Legislative Council

Sheila M. Sandness, Legislative Council, explained amendment #13.0434.01002. This amendment removes the appropriation and any language that relates to the appropriation.

Chairman Holmberg: The bill as passed out of the Senate Education committee is without the money. The money goes back in the budget if 1261 passes. If it does not pass then the subcommittee on 1013 would not put the money in.

Sheila M. Sandness: That is correct. It's missing in "lieu of" language at the top, so that should be added. It was in the language so I will have to see what happened to it. It should say in lieu of the amendments approved by the Senate on page 870 of the Senate Journal. So these would be including the amendments that Senate education made but without the appropriation language.

Vice Chairman Grindberg: I am confused.

Sheila M. Sandness: The bill as it came out of Senate Education had some changes to the criteria of the rapid enrollment grant. It reduced the dollar amount and it changed how it is calculated. It is the policy bill as it came out of Senate Education without the funding.

Vice Chairman Grindberg: If we adopt this, it passes, goes to the floor and passes, what happens?

Sheila M. Sandness: Then 1013 would require additional funding.

Senator Gary Lee: You are working with 1261 with Senate amendments?

Sheila M. Sandness: We are working with 1261 as it came from the House. That is the version we are amending. She explained.

There was discussion on what bill they were amending and clarification.

Vice Chairman Grindberg: Why are we doing this?

Chairman Holmberg: Because we are the appropriation committee and they are the policy committee. If the bill doesn't pass, there will be no money put back into the bill.

Senator Krebsbach moved the amendment # 13.0434.01003.

Senator Carlisle seconded.

Voice vote carried.

Senator O'Connell moved **do pass as amended**.

Senator Robinson seconded.

A Roll Call vote: Yea: 6; Nay: 7; absent: 0.

Chairman Holmberg: Amendment failed.

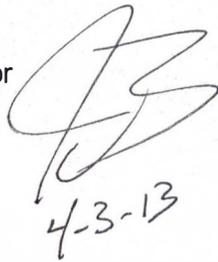
Vice Chairman Grindberg moved a **do not pass** on HB 1261.

Senator Carlisle seconded.

Roll Call vote was taken. Yea: 7; Nay: 6; Absent: 0.

Vice Chairman Grindberg will carry the bill.

Chairman Holmberg adjourned.



Handwritten signature and date: 4-3-13

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1261

In lieu of the amendments adopted by the Senate as printed on page 830 of the Senate Journal, House Bill No. 1261 is amended as follows:

Page 1, line 1, remove "an appropriation"

Page 1, line 3, remove "**APPROPRIATION** -"

Page 1, line 4, remove "There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not"

Page 1, remove line 5

Page 1, line 6, replace "to the" with "The"

Page 1, line 6, replace "for the purpose of providing a" with "shall provide an annual"

Page 1, replace lines 9 through 18 with:

- "1. A district is eligible to receive a grant under this section if the number of students reflected in the district's September tenth enrollment report:
 - a. Exceeds the number of students in average daily membership by at least twenty; and
 - b. Represents an increase in students equal to at least four percent.
2. In order to calculate the amount to which an eligible district is entitled, the superintendent of public instruction shall:
 - a. Determine the actual percentage increase in the number of students;
 - b. Subtract 2.0 from the percentage established under subdivision a;
 - c. Determine the number of students represented by the difference determined under subdivision b; and
 - d. Multiply the number of students determined under subdivision c by \$3,900."

Page 1, line 19, replace "in this section" with "this purpose in subdivision 1 of section 1 of House Bill No. 1013, as approved by the sixty-third legislative assembly,"

Page 1, line 23, replace "\$8,500,000 in" with "one-half of the amount appropriated for these"

Page 1, line 24, remove "under this section"

Renumber accordingly

Date: 4-3-13

Roll Call Vote # 1

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1261

Senate Appropriations Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 13.0434 + 01002

Action Taken Adopt Amendment Do Pass
 Do Pass as Amended Do Not Pass

Motion Made By Krebsbach Seconded By Carlisle

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Ray Holmberg			Senator Tim Mathern		
Co-Vice Chairman Bill Bowman			Senator David O'Connell		
Co-Vice Chair Tony Grindberg			Senator Larry Robinson		
Senator Ralph Kilzer			Senator John Warner		
Senator Karen Krebsbach					
Senator Robert Erbele					
Senator Terry Wanzek					
Senator Ron Carlisle					
Senator Gary Lee					

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

voice vote passed

Date: 4-3-13

Roll Call Vote # 2

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1261

Senate Appropriations Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken Adopt Amendment Do Pass
 Do Pass as Amended Do Not Pass

Motion Made By O'Connell Seconded By Robinson

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Ray Holmberg	✓		Senator Tim Mathern	✓	
Co-Vice Chairman Bill Bowman	✓		Senator David O'Connell	✓	
Co-Vice Chair Tony Grindberg		✓	Senator Larry Robinson	✓	
Senator Ralph Kilzer		✓	Senator John Warner		✓
Senator Karen Krebsbach	✓				
Senator Robert Erbele		✓			
Senator Terry Wanzek	✓	✓			
Senator Ron Carlisle		✓			
Senator Gary Lee		✓			

Total (Yes) 6 No 7

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Failed

Date: 4-3-19

Roll Call Vote # 3

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. ~~1007~~ 1261

Senate Appropriations Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken Adopt Amendment Do Pass
 Do Pass as Amended Do Not Pass

Motion Made By Grindberg Seconded By Carlisle

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Ray Holmberg		✓	Senator Tim Mathern		✓
Co-Vice Chairman Bill Bowman		✓	Senator David O'Connell		✓
Co-Vice Chair Tony Grindberg	✓		Senator Larry Robinson		✓
Senator Ralph Kilzer	✓		Senator John Warner	✓	
Senator Karen Krebsbach		✓			
Senator Robert Erbele	✓				
Senator Terry Wanzek	✓				
Senator Ron Carlisle	✓				
Senator Gary Lee	✓				

Total (Yes) 7 No 6

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Grindberg

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent: _____

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1261, as amended: Appropriations Committee (Sen. Holmberg, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO NOT PASS** (7 YEAS, 6 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1261, as amended, was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

In lieu of the amendments adopted by the Senate as printed on page 830 of the Senate Journal, House Bill No. 1261 is amended as follows:

Page 1, line 1, remove "an appropriation"

Page 1, line 3, remove "**APPROPRIATION** -"

Page 1, line 4, remove "There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not"

Page 1, remove line 5

Page 1, line 6, replace "to the" with "The"

Page 1, line 6, replace "for the purpose of providing a" with "shall provide an annual"

Page 1, replace lines 9 through 18 with:

- "1. A district is eligible to receive a grant under this section if the number of students reflected in the district's September tenth enrollment report:
 - a. Exceeds the number of students in average daily membership by at least twenty; and
 - b. Represents an increase in students equal to at least four percent.
2. In order to calculate the amount to which an eligible district is entitled, the superintendent of public instruction shall:
 - a. Determine the actual percentage increase in the number of students;
 - b. Subtract 2.0 from the percentage established under subdivision a;
 - c. Determine the number of students represented by the difference determined under subdivision b; and
 - d. Multiply the number of students determined under subdivision c by \$3,900."

Page 1, line 19, replace "in this section" with "this purpose in subdivision 1 of section 1 of House Bill No. 1013, as approved by the sixty-third legislative assembly,"

Page 1, line 23, replace "\$8,500,000 in" with "one-half of the amount appropriated for these"

Page 1, line 24, remove "under this section"

Renumber accordingly

2013 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

HB 1261

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Education Committee
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

HB 1261
April 16, 2013
21168

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:



Minutes:

Ch. Rust: Call to order. All members present: Rep. Rust, Rep. Schatz, Rep. Hunsakor, Sen. Schaible, Sen. Flakoll, Sen. Marcellais. Please explain the Senate changes.

Sen. Flakoll: I'll discuss both the changes and similarities as it comes to us today. I think we all recognize that Rapid Enrollment is a subjective term. Last session, we used 7%, which we actually took from impact dollars and this session, we are taking the dollars from the general fund. Both chambers have lowered that to 4% as the definition of Rapid Enrollment. The Senate Education Committee also felt that a certain percentage should be absorbed by the district. We both talked about 2% and 3%. I ended up saying that they should be able to absorb 2%. We also agreed with the House version of the change from last session, where it was 25 students minimum down to 20 students. We did not change that. We made one significant change, because in the current biennium technically those receiving districts can be double paid for students because we're comparing fall to fall. In the Senate version, as it comes to us today, we're taking the difference between fall enrollment and the average daily membership of the prior year. As an example, this fall we look at fall enrollment of September 10, 2013 and comparing that to the ADM for the 2012-2013 school year, recognizing that the average daily membership is what they will be paid on this fall. We're trying to stay away from false double payments. If we use the current growth numbers, there is an estimated between 31 and 33 districts that would meet the trigger set by the bill as you have it before you. We all recognize that these things can change dramatically from one year to the next. If you experience a 32.6% increase, as Alexandria did this past year, the chances of that occurring repetitively lessen as you grow your student numbers. We recognize that no matter what level we picked, there will always be someone that is close to that. In looking at the data, there are seven districts that in the current year fall between 3% and 4%. Again, we felt there was a certain level that can be absorbed by the districts. The dollars in the fiscal note we changed it from \$17 million down to the \$13.6 million with it being split half and half, which I believe was similar to what the House version had. If there are insufficient funds, much like the current biennium, those are paid out of the pro-rata share basis. We kept the payments as the House sent them to us at \$3900.00 per eligible student. We also kept the provision in there on the ending fund balance language that they have to qualify under that section of law to be eligible for that. This handout will help explain the two versions of the bill (see attached #1).

Ch. Rust: There is another significant difference in the two bills.

Sen. Flakoll: I will get to that. Are you talking about the 2%?

Ch. Rust: No, actually the fact that the House had two boxes so to speak and you have only one. The House had a 4 to 7 at $\frac{1}{2}$ a payment and then it had a 7 with a full payment, and you just went to the full payment.

Sen. Flakoll: That is shown in the handout. With the House version as the bill came to us, there are essentially two golden children. One at 4% and the other at 7%. We looked at options that would reduce that from two to one golden child. We also had in the formula that it was whatever percent they grew by, those students less 2% that we felt could be absorbed by the district. If you look at this example, if they have 1,000 student in ADM for the 2012-13 year, and in their head count on September 10, 2013, is 1,040, they in essence have a 4% increase. You reduce that by the 2% expected absorption and they end up with 20 students. That's the point of alignment for both options. Both would be paid out at \$78,000. From there on, the Senate version, as we have it today, we pay \$3900.00 per student on up to 8%, from there until whatever percent they end up with, if they end up with 32.6% like Alexandria did, that's what they end up with. You don't need more numbers to get the point. The Senate version is in the maroon, the House version is in the light blue column with the 4% at half payment and 7% at full payment at \$3900.00. Again, they both align at \$7800.00. The Senate version provides a greater payment up through the time when they have the second golden child at 7%. That's where in the blue column, I show the difference by adding 1,069 students to 1,070 students they essentially more than double their amount of payments because of that one child. That would be one what we consider significant. We added the flattened approach where it's static throughout knowing that there will be people that will always be within 1 or 2 children of that and we prefer not play in a situation where they are out recruiting students to meet the magic number. The Senate version, in maroon, gets rid of a great deal of that recruitment effort that some schools do to help them out financially.

Ch. Rust: You talked about going from ADM to fall as opposed fall to fall. In my conversations with Jerry Coleman, he said there are a few problems with that. One is that ADM does include some students that are pre-K and special education in particular. But another group that comes up is migrant workers. When you have a school that has an influx of migrant workers, their fall enrollment might be artificially high because those students will leave. You could have a school that qualifies for this rapid enrollment because of the migrant workers and then shortly thereafter, those students are gone and they would fall below that amount. Did you talk about that at all?

Sen. Flakoll: No. I talked with Mr. Coleman from DPI about the outliers in terms of their early childhood students but not the migrant workers per se. Some of that will flatten out because they would also be counted in the ADM. How long an account is

part of the ADM.? The number of migrant workers per se, if we're looking at what we consider traditional migrant workers, it wouldn't affect very many school districts.

Ch. Rust: When we looked at it, obviously we liked the idea of the 20 students, which is basically a classroom at an elementary school. Most schools try to keep K-6 classes at 20 students or below. We also looked at the two boxes because we felt that was appropriate, because we didn't feel it was quite as significant to the school if it was below 7 or above 7. Can you tell us a few of the concerns you have with ADM, I think it was one of the ADM and fall.

Jerry Coleman, DPI: One thing that the department needs to know for sure, is what the definitions will be, that will be used in this bill. As I have prepared fiscal notes and information on this, I used the definition of fall enrollment as being the official September 10th count date, K-12 students, so that's an unduplicated count that we publish annually out of the department who represents our fall enrollment number. When we use the term ADM, that would be defined to be our previous year average daily membership and that is a full time equivalency. It's what we use under the definition for what's eligible for foundation aid. It's technically not a student that's enrolled full time, it can be something else. That something else would be, for a few examples, would be preschool students. These that are eligible for foundation aid are preschool kids that are on IEPs, age 3 to 5. That traditionally in our fall enrollment count for those types of students, because of who they have enrolled in their school at that September 10th date, is maybe way overstated or understated and as you get through the year, preschool students, to be eligible for foundation aid they have to be getting a minimum number of hours of service. Many of them might be just coming in for an hour to two of speech, and they would not qualify for a foundation aid payment, it's prorated. To get any kind of payment, they need to be getting four hours of service to get a full payment in, its 12 hours of service, so when you look at the enrollment count for preschool and compare to that what you get at the end of the year, there are dramatic differences. Other differences that would account for a difference between fall enrollment and the previous year ADM would be non-enrolled students that are coming into the public schools to take course work. These would be, for example, parochial students. We have other students that are non-enrolled that are getting foundation aid, those children that are on the boundaries of MT and MN that pay for convenience purposes they may be attending in MT or MN, then that payment goes to the resident school difference and then they use that money to pay the tuition, so that would be included in the ADM count. They move both ways, but those are some examples of the difference in the definition of those two counts.

Ch. Rust: Talk a little about migrant workers. How much could that vary for a school?

Mr. Coleman: Migrants will traditionally be there in September and come back in May, so they would be included in that fall enrollment count, but they would at best have two months of full time equivalency. We would probably have maybe two or three districts that would become eligible for a rapid enrollment payment that wouldn't, if we would use a difference measurement.

Ch. Rust: Is it a significant number of students at some of those schools that some of those schools get in.

Mr. Coleman: I think in the area of 20 students probably. I would have to check the numbers.

Sen. Flakoll: I have a report from DPI, 20.06 for Grafton, and I think they would be the only one. In looking at those schools east of Jamestown, it would be Grafton, LaMoore, and West Fargo, are the ones that I see popping up here.

Ch. Rust: Does Trenton have migrant workers.

Mr. Coleman: I do not know that. Some of the examples that we were thinking of are St. Thomas, Minto, and probably Grafton, might be another one. Those would be eligible that may not be eligible if we just used fall enrollment to fall enrollment count.

Ch. Rust: So using the Senate version it's possible that those people would qualify for rapid enrollment and yet those students would probably be gone in short order may come back a little bit in the spring and is there something we can write into this for that. Any other questions for Mr. Coleman. Thank you.

Rep. Hunskor: Just looking down at the list on the Senate and House side, and you get down where you have yellow/orange color, the numbers increase on the Senate side pretty much as you go down the list. On the House side, you go from \$132,600 above the yellow color and then it jumps for 273,000. That's a great difference. If you look at the Senate side, it makes more sense to have that gradual increase.

Ch. Rust: It pains me to have to say this but it seems like the Senate may have a little better plan.

Sen. Flakoll: I think you could justify that by saying that we had more time to think about it. In looking at this as best as I can, St. Thomas was mentioned. They really don't have enough of student count to trigger this. In 2012 they were at 71, in 2013 they went to 85, so they haven't been hitting any triggers. If you look at another one, I couldn't find Minto, which was also mentioned. Somewhere here, Park River essentially could be kind of in the same boat as some others. They only increased by 7 students. I think a lot of the reasons why we just ignored some of those, were that they were kind of just chalk dust.

Ch. Rust: What form are you looking at?

Sen. Flakoll: I am looking at the enrollment increases as it is for the recent reporting year from DPI.

Ch. Rust: Is that the one that deals with the school district rapid enrollment growth grants.

Sen. Flakoll: Correct. I was talking percentages here; I'm not talking dollars per se. In either case, with either bill, St. Thomas or Park River is close to triggering it.

Rep. Hunskor: Did anybody take a toll, just off this page and figure out what the savings would be from the two sides, if you added the two columns up.

Sen. Flakoll: Not per se. We have the numbers for the most recent reporting year, but as we found in the case of Williston, projections are very tough to get at. At one point, they were talking about 1200 students, and didn't end up with that amount. We just can't really go down and say because they are going to slide into different places. We have 31 to 35 districts that will hit those and while we had a roll-up, the House version had \$17 million to accomplish what they wanted; the Senate was at 13.6%, split half and half. That might be part of the answer; not comparing all the way down to 8%, because in the case of Alexandria they are 32.6%.

Rep. Hunskor: I know there is much more to this bill than what is on the paper. I thought it would of interest to see, if you just took this paper what the difference would be.

Ch. Rust: In looking at the bill, the 0300 version. When I look at it, it has an appropriation of \$13.6 million, but when I look at the fiscal note, it is \$12.3 million. Can someone explain that to me?

Mr. Coleman: The fiscal note numbers were done as if we had used current year data and then we just simply doubled that and then using the criteria in the 200 version then, which uses fall enrollment to previous year ADM, if that language had been implemented this year, it would have been \$12.3 million is the cost. The \$13.6 million would have been done on fall enrollment to fall enrollment basis; I believe is where that number came from, under the criteria that the Senate used.

Ch. Rust: Thank you. Anything else. I think from the House's perspective, we would like to have some time to digest the information that is given to us. I think we will have to schedule an additional conference committee. Meeting is adjourned.

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Education Committee
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

HB 1261
April 26, 2013
21550

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:

D. Penrose

Minutes:

Ch. Rust: Call to order. All members present: Rep. Rust, Rep. Schatz, Rep. Hunsakor, Sen. Schaible, Sen. Flakoll, Sen. Marcellais. Do I hear a motion.

Rep. Schatz: I move that the House accede to the Senate amendments as printed on HJ 1361.

Sen. Schaible: Second the motion.

Rep. Rust: Clerk will take the roll.

6 YES 0 NO 0 ABSENT

MOTION CARRIED

Rep. Rust: We are adjourned.

2013 HOUSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES

Committee: House Education

Bill/Resolution No. 1261 as (re) engrossed

Date: 4/26/13

Roll Call Vote #: 1

Action Taken

- HOUSE accede to Senate amendments
- HOUSE accede to Senate amendments and further amend
- SENATE recede from Senate amendments
- SENATE recede from Senate amendments and amend as follows

House/Senate Amendments on HJ/SJ page(s) 1361 ..

- Unable to agree, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

((Re) Engrossed) 1261 was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar

Motion Made by: Rep. Schatz Seconded by: Sen. Schaible

Representatives					Yes	No		Senators					Yes	No
Rep. Rust								Sen. Schaible						
Rep. Schatz								Sen. Flakoll						
Rep. Hunskor								Sen. Marcellais						

Vote Count Yes: 6 No: 0 Absent: 0

House Carrier Rep. Rust Senate Carrier Sen. Schaible

LC Number _____ of amendment

LC Number _____ of engrossment

Emergency clause added or deleted

Statement of purpose of amendment

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

HB 1261: Your conference committee (Sens. Schaible, Flakoll, Marcellais and Reps. Rust, Schatz, Hunsakor) recommends that the **HOUSE ACCEDE** to the Senate amendments as printed on HJ page 1361 and place HB 1261 on the Seventh order.

HB 1261 was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar.

2013 TESTIMONY

HB 1261

#1

Testimony on HB 1261

Rep. David Monson

Chairman Flakoll and members of the Senate Education Committee, for the record I am Rep. David Monson of Dist. 10.

This is a pretty simple bill with an appropriation of \$17M in it to continue a rapid enrollment pilot program started in the 2011-13 biennium. That program had \$5M in it, and it ran out of money the second year of the biennium. It was about \$3M short.

There are two main differences to this bill compared to the one two years ago. That one had a trigger at 7% growth in FTE students as this one does, but the school had to have at least 25 students to qualify. This bill has a 20 student trigger along with the 7% growth. The payment rate is \$3,900 per FTE increase based on the September 10 actual enrollment, the same as last biennium.

The second change is a 4% FTE growth threshold that qualifies for a \$1,950 payment. That was not an option in the present program.

A caveat in this bill not in the pilot program is that only half of the \$17M can be used in the first year of the biennium, and if that amount is insufficient to cover all the costs, the payments will be prorated so each qualifying district will get some money instead of an all or nothing situation like we had this last biennium.

The purpose of a rapid enrollment bill is to help a school district that has rapid enrollment in the fall compared to the actual enrollment it had in the spring get through a possible cash flow crisis. Schools with 20 or more students may find themselves needing to hire a teacher and get classroom materials at the last minute. It is about a half or a quarter extra payment since they would normally not get paid for their students until the following fall.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is the bill. Are there any questions?

HB 2

Testimony on HB 1261
Presented to the Senate Education Committee
By Mark Lemer, Business Manager, West Fargo Schools

1 Chairman Flakoll and members of the Senate Education Committee, my name is Mark
2 Lemer. I am the business manager for the West Fargo School District and my testimony is to
3 support the premise included in HB 1261.

4 This bill is designed to provide support to growing school districts by providing
5 additional state assistance to cover the additional costs associated with rapid growth. My
6 school district has been experiencing growth, but under the provisions of the 2011-2013
7 biennium and the current language in HB 1261, it is uncertain as to whether we will actually
8 qualify for additional support as a "Rapidly Growing" school district.

9 I firmly believe that we are in a period of rapid growth in our district. From the fall of
10 2012 through the end of the next biennium, we will have added space for 900 students in high
11 school by constructing an addition to our current 9th Grade Center to convert it into a full 9-12
12 high school, completed construction of a 1,200 student middle school for grades 6-8, and built 3
13 elementary schools with space for 1,650 students in grades 1-5. That amount of new
14 construction within a 3-year period is unprecedented in our district and likely in our State.

15 We have heard from many legislators that a district should be able to fund "normal"
16 growth and that the State should only be involved for "rapid" growth. Under the current law
17 and the provision of HB 1261, the districts that do qualify for the grant receive funding for the
18 first student of growth. For example, during this school year our district grew by an
19 unprecedented 575 students. Our enrollment threshold for Rapid Enrollment was 518
20 students. That meant that if we grew by 517 students, we would qualify for additional aid for
21 zero students of growth, but if we grew by 518 students, we would qualify for aid for all 518

1 students. If the intent is to have school districts fund “normal” growth, this wasn’t
2 accomplished under the current model.

3 We have shared an example of a model with the Governor’s Office and the Department
4 of Public Instruction that creates a lower qualifying threshold at 3%, but only funds the student
5 growth in excess of the threshold. This model also funds the rapid growth at the same level as
6 every other student (currently \$8,810 in HB 1319). These parameters do not require an
7 increase in the appropriation, but provide a better model for school districts in the budgeting
8 process.

9 I apologize for not being available to answer questions in person. However, if there are
10 questions from the committee, I can be reached by e-mail at lemer@west-fargo.k12.nd.us or by
11 telephone at 701-499-1004. Thank you for your consideration of some form of funding
12 assistance for rapidly growing school districts.

CoDist	District Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Growth - Year 2011-12	Growth - Year 2011- 12 %	Threshold	Funded Students	2011-12 Amount	Growth - Year 2012-13	Growth - Year 2012- 13 %	Threshold	Funded Students	20102-13 Amount
01-013	Hettinger 13	258	248	280	293	316	-	0.00%	20	-	-	32	12.90%	20	12	109,104
02-002	Valley City 2	1129	1105	1,107	1,112	1,110	-	0.00%	33	-	-	2	0.18%	33	-	-
02-007	Barnes County North 7	287	277	275	278	278	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
02-046	Litchville-Marion 46	124	124	110	110	109	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
03-005	Minnewaukan 5	233	262	260	272	278	29	12.45%	20	9	79,290	-	0.00%	20	-	-
03-006	Leeds 6	141	150	143	149	153	9	6.38%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
03-009	Maddock 9	172	155	157	163	166	-	0.00%	20	-	-	2	1.29%	20	-	-
03-016	Oberon 16	41	53	52	55	57	12	29.27%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
03-029	Warwick 29	232	268	269	282	286	36	15.52%	20	16	140,960	1	0.37%	20	-	-
03-030	Ft Totten 30	151	134	141	140	133	-	0.00%	20	-	-	7	5.22%	20	-	-
04-001	Billings Co 1	38	55	67	90	110	17	44.74%	20	-	-	12	21.82%	20	-	-
05-001	Bottineau 1	587	583	600	605	629	-	0.00%	20	-	-	17	2.92%	20	-	-
05-017	Westhope 17	115	124	133	131	137	9	7.83%	20	-	-	9	7.26%	20	-	-
05-054	Newburg-United 54	63	54	62	63	65	-	0.00%	20	-	-	8	14.81%	20	-	-
06-001	Bowman Co 1	402	432	463	504	530	30	7.46%	20	10	88,100	31	7.18%	20	11	100,012
06-033	Scranton 33	123	116	132	146	153	-	0.00%	20	-	-	16	13.79%	20	-	-
07-014	Bowbells 14	61	57	62	71	81	-	0.00%	20	-	-	5	8.77%	20	-	-
07-027	Powers Lake 27	106	119	139	162	185	13	12.26%	20	-	-	20	16.81%	20	-	-
07-036	Burke Central 36	85	93	118	138	158	8	9.41%	20	-	-	25	26.88%	20	5	45,460
08-001	Bismarck 1	10842	11018	11,428	11,666	11,900	176	1.62%	200	-	-	410	3.72%	200	210	1,909,320
08-025	Naughton 25	6	8	4	4	4	2	33.33%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
08-028	Wing 28	103	108	109	111	114	5	4.85%	20	-	-	1	0.93%	20	-	-
08-033	Menoken 33	37	25	26	27	28	-	0.00%	20	-	-	1	4.00%	20	-	-
08-035	Sterling 35	21	28	33	34	35	7	33.33%	20	-	-	5	17.86%	20	-	-
08-039	Apple Creek 39	72	66	59	61	63	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
08-045	Manning 45	9	11	16	16	17	2	22.22%	20	-	-	5	45.45%	20	-	-
09-001	Fargo 1	10516	10649	10,903	11,214	11,598	133	1.26%	200	-	-	254	2.39%	200	54	490,968
09-002	Kindred 2	670	665	676	696	720	-	0.00%	20	-	-	11	1.65%	20	-	-
09-004	Maple Valley 4	240	219	235	242	250	-	0.00%	20	-	-	16	7.31%	20	-	-
09-006	West Fargo 6	7084	7394	7,969	8,205	8,494	310	4.38%	200	110	969,100	575	7.78%	200	375	3,409,500
09-007	Mapleton 7	75	84	86	89	93	9	12.00%	20	-	-	2	2.38%	20	-	-
09-017	Central Cass 17	776	796	778	800	827	20	2.58%	23	-	-	-	0.00%	23	-	-
09-080	Page 80	78	77	88	92	96	-	0.00%	20	-	-	11	14.29%	20	-	-
09-097	Northern Cass 97	535	550	560	576	596	15	2.80%	20	-	-	10	1.82%	20	-	-
10-019	Munich 19	83	89	89	91	92	6	7.23%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
10-023	Langdon Area 23	354	353	339	340	352	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
11-040	Ellendale 40	359	333	322	322	319	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
11-041	Oakes 41	485	489	504	501	491	4	0.82%	20	-	-	15	3.07%	20	-	-
12-001	Divide County 1	226	280	340	417	513	54	23.89%	20	34	299,540	60	21.43%	20	40	363,680
13-016	Killdeer 16	372	380	392	413	437	8	2.15%	20	-	-	12	3.16%	20	-	-
13-019	Halliday 19	22	40	44	46	49	18	81.82%	20	-	-	4	10.00%	20	-	-

CoDist	District Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Growth -	Growth -	Funded	2011-12	Growth -	Growth -	Funded	20102-13
							Year	Year			Year	Year		
							2011-12	12 %	Threshold		2012-13	13 %	Threshold	
28-001	Wilton 1	199	207	206	217	234	8	4.02%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
28-004	Washburn 4	247	260	281	297	321	13	5.26%	20	-	-	8.08%	20	1
28-008	Underwood 8	168	190	211	223	240	22	13.10%	20	2	17,620	11.05%	20	1
28-050	Max 50	188	193	212	224	241	5	2.66%	20	-	-	9.84%	20	-
28-051	Garrison 51	334	344	374	395	426	10	2.99%	20	-	-	8.72%	20	10
28-072	Turtle Lake-Mercer 72	155	166	177	188	202	11	7.10%	20	-	-	6.63%	20	-
28-085	White Shield 85	119	124	121	128	139	5	4.20%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
29-003	Hazen 3	572	548	579	602	641	-	0.00%	20	-	-	5.66%	20	11
29-027	Beulah 27	682	693	697	724	768	11	1.61%	20	-	-	0.58%	20	-
30-001	Mandan 1	3283	3255	3,321	3,348	3,408	-	0.00%	98	-	-	2.03%	97	-
30-004	Little Heart 4	12	16	15	15	16	4	33.33%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
30-013	Hebron 13	182	178	192	194	198	-	0.00%	20	-	-	7.87%	20	-
30-017	Sweet Briar 17	12	11	13	13	14	-	0.00%	20	-	-	18.18%	20	-
30-039	Flasher 39	187	184	198	199	203	-	0.00%	20	-	-	7.61%	20	-
30-048	Glen Ullin 48	157	151	151	152	155	-	0.00%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
30-049	New Salem-Almont 49	301	307	333	335	342	6	1.99%	20	-	-	8.47%	20	6
31-001	New Town 1	749	735	749	779	827	-	0.00%	22	-	-	1.90%	22	-
31-002	Stanley 2	472	550	601	630	665	78	16.53%	20	58	510,980	9.27%	20	31
31-003	Parshall 3	270	279	266	283	295	9	3.33%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
32-001	Dakota Prairie 1	251	254	248	252	261	3	1.20%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
32-066	Lakota 66	192	195	195	199	215	3	1.56%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
33-001	Center-Stanton 1	196	210	200	204	203	14	7.14%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
34-006	Cavalier 6	398	399	407	391	384	1	0.25%	20	-	-	2.01%	20	-
34-019	Drayton 19	143	136	142	136	134	-	0.00%	20	-	-	4.41%	20	-
34-043	St Thomas 43	84	71	85	83	81	-	0.00%	20	-	-	19.72%	20	-
34-100	North Border 100	442	424	380	367	360	-	0.00%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
34-118	Valley-Edinburg 118	242	230	217	209	205	-	0.00%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
35-001	Wolford 1	47	46	40	41	40	-	0.00%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
35-005	Rugby 5	565	557	543	555	552	-	0.00%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
36-001	Devils Lake 1	1659	1610	1,639	1,688	1,722	-	0.00%	49	-	-	1.80%	48	-
36-002	Edmore 2	62	63	54	53	54	1	1.61%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
36-044	Starkweather 44	70	70	66	68	69	-	0.00%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
37-006	Ft Ransom 6	31	26	26	27	27	-	0.00%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
37-019	Lisbon 19	587	598	597	602	600	11	1.87%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
37-024	Enderlin Area 24	302	321	306	309	307	19	6.29%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
38-001	Mohall-Lansford-Sherwor	329	338	326	356	404	9	2.74%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
38-026	Glenburn 26	248	266	270	297	339	18	7.26%	20	-	-	1.50%	20	-
39-008	Hankinson 8	286	292	275	274	273	6	2.10%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
39-018	Fairmount 18	124	116	112	110	111	-	0.00%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
39-028	Lidgerwood 28	180	178	176	174	175	-	0.00%	20	-	-	0.00%	20	-
39-037	Wahpeton 37	1204	1203	1,211	1,208	1,204	-	0.00%	36	-	-	0.67%	36	-

CoDist	District Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Growth -			Funded Students	2011-12 Amount	Growth -			Funded Students	20102-13 Amount
							Year 2011-12	Year 2011-12 %	Threshold			Year 2012-13	Year 2012-13 %	Threshold		
51-016	Sawyer 16	125	128	131	133	134	3	2.40%	20	-	-	3	2.34%	20	-	-
51-028	Kenmare 28	295	291	295	299	301	-	0.00%	20	-	-	4	1.37%	20	-	-
51-041	Surrey 41	363	374	387	391	394	11	3.03%	20	-	-	13	3.48%	20	-	-
51-070	South Prairie 70	147	174	199	203	207	27	18.37%	20	7	61,670	25	14.37%	20	5	45,460
51-161	Lewis and Clark 161	357	378	397	403	406	21	5.88%	20	1	8,810	19	5.03%	20	-	-
52-025	Fessenden-Bowdon 25	128	125	135	133	135	-	0.00%	20	-	-	10	8.00%	20	-	-
52-035	Pleasant Valley 35	12	7	6	6	5	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
52-038	Harvey 38	428	410	407	404	403	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
53-001	Williston 1	2467	2659	2,842	3,079	3,327	192	7.78%	74	118	1,039,580	183	6.88%	79	104	945,568
53-002	Nesson 2	219	247	275	302	324	28	12.79%	20	8	70,480	28	11.34%	20	8	72,736
53-006	Eight Mile 6	181	169	191	208	224	-	0.00%	20	-	-	22	13.02%	20	2	18,184
53-008	New 8	183	207	264	286	311	24	13.11%	20	4	35,240	57	27.54%	20	37	336,404
53-015	Tioga 15	292	301	396	427	461	9	3.08%	20	-	-	95	31.56%	20	75	681,900
53-099	Grenora 99	88	112	138	149	162	24	27.27%	20	4	35,240	26	23.21%	20	6	54,552
		94,692	95,778	99,192	101,853	104,707				508	4,475,480				1,430	13,001,560

Data sources: 2012-13 Official K-12 Fall Enrollment count.

Projected to 2013-14 and 2014-15 using 2 year cohort survival (by county).
Kg projected based on county birth rates.

2011-13 Biennial Total 17,477,040
using \$8,810 and \$9,092

CoDist	District Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Growth - Year 2011-12	Growth - Year 2011- 12 %	Threshold	Funded Students	2011-12 Amount	Growth - Year 2012-13	Growth - Year 2012- 13 %	Threshold	Funded Students	20102-13 Amount
39-042	Wyndmere 42	212	220	212	211	211	8	3.77%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
39-044	Richland 44	276	278	264	262	262	2	0.72%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
40-001	Dunseith 1	434	395	426	436	442	-	0.00%	20	-	-	31	7.85%	20	11	100,012
40-003	St John 3	357	362	380	391	398	5	1.40%	20	-	-	18	4.97%	20	-	-
40-004	Mt Pleasant 4	234	236	232	239	244	2	0.85%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
40-007	Belcourt 7	1636	1632	1,702	1,750	1,782	-	0.00%	49	-	-	70	4.29%	48	22	200,024
40-029	Rolette 29	141	155	164	169	172	14	9.93%	20	-	-	9	5.81%	20	-	-
41-002	Milnor 2	229	226	218	217	212	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
41-003	North Sargent 3	224	221	220	218	214	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
41-006	Sargent Central 6	218	217	211	207	205	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
42-016	Goodrich 16	25	22	28	25	25	-	0.00%	20	-	-	6	27.27%	20	-	-
42-019	McClusky 19	81	78	78	72	70	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
43-003	Solen 3	154	178	165	191	193	24	15.58%	20	4	35,240	-	0.00%	20	-	-
43-004	Ft Yates 4	168	163	178	200	239	-	0.00%	20	-	-	15	9.20%	20	-	-
43-008	Selfridge 8	75	72	78	88	90	-	0.00%	20	-	-	6	8.33%	20	-	-
44-012	Marmarth 12	16	13	13	13	13	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
44-032	Central Elem 32	3	2	3	2	2	-	0.00%	20	-	-	1	50.00%	20	-	-
45-001	Dickinson 1	2597	2689	2,823	2,954	3,090	92	3.54%	77	15	132,150	134	4.98%	80	54	490,968
45-009	South Heart 9	205	233	239	250	261	28	13.66%	20	8	70,480	6	2.58%	20	-	-
45-013	Belfield 13	224	224	227	238	249	-	0.00%	20	-	-	3	1.34%	20	-	-
45-034	Richardton-Taylor 34	246	258	273	285	298	12	4.88%	20	-	-	15	5.81%	20	-	-
46-010	Hope 10	93	94	93	84	76	1	1.08%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
46-019	Finley-Sharon 19	149	139	128	124	114	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
47-001	Jamestown 1	2134	2140	2,113	2,097	2,080	6	0.28%	64	-	-	-	0.00%	64	-	-
47-003	Medina 3	135	143	157	155	154	8	5.93%	20	-	-	14	9.79%	20	-	-
47-010	Pingree-Buchanan 10	134	153	146	144	144	19	14.18%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
47-014	Montpelier 14	107	104	109	108	107	-	0.00%	20	-	-	5	4.81%	20	-	-
47-019	Kensal 19	45	35	33	33	33	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
48-010	North Star 10	246	265	261	264	271	19	7.72%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
49-003	Central Valley 3	216	215	231	230	228	-	0.00%	20	-	-	16	7.44%	20	-	-
49-007	Hatton Eielson 7	188	182	171	172	170	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
49-009	Hillsboro 9	395	392	428	430	423	-	0.00%	20	-	-	36	9.18%	20	16	145,472
49-014	May-Port CG 14	512	485	499	502	494	-	0.00%	20	-	-	14	2.89%	20	-	-
50-003	Grafton 3	810	819	863	887	904	9	1.11%	24	-	-	44	5.37%	24	20	181,840
50-005	Fordville-Lankin 5	56	57	47	48	49	1	1.79%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
50-020	Minto 20	221	213	229	235	239	-	0.00%	20	-	-	16	7.51%	20	-	-
50-078	Park River 78	393	402	409	419	426	9	2.29%	20	-	-	7	1.74%	20	-	-
50-128	Adams 128	44	37	27	28	30	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
51-001	Minot 1	7037	6870	7,190	7,294	7,362	-	0.00%	200	-	-	320	4.66%	200	120	1,091,040
51-004	Nedrose 4	223	222	254	260	265	-	0.00%	20	-	-	32	14.41%	20	12	109,104
51-007	United 7	543	555	575	585	591	12	2.21%	20	-	-	20	3.60%	20	-	-

CoDist	District Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Growth - Year 2011-12	Growth - Year 2011- 12 %	Threshold	Funded Students	2011-12 Amount	Growth - Year 2012-13	Growth - Year 2012- 13 %	Threshold	Funded Students	20102-13 Amount
13-037	Twin Buttes 37	40	32	40	43	47	-	0.00%	20	-	-	8	25.00%	20	-	-
14-002	New Rockford-Sheyenne	341	320	340	321	314	-	0.00%	20	-	-	20	6.25%	20	-	-
15-006	Hazelton-Moffit-Braddock	111	90	89	86	82	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
15-010	Bakker 10	7	9	4	4	4	2	28.57%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
15-015	Strasburg 15	140	140	148	143	136	-	0.00%	20	-	-	8	5.71%	20	-	-
15-036	Linton 36	313	309	303	295	282	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
16-049	Carrington 49	518	539	543	533	544	21	4.05%	20	1	8,810	4	0.74%	20	-	-
17-003	Beach 3	280	291	284	309	325	11	3.93%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
17-006	Lone Tree 6	23	28	29	35	38	5	21.74%	20	-	-	1	3.57%	20	-	-
18-001	Grand Forks 1	6891	6830	7,013	7,091	7,120	-	0.00%	200	-	-	183	2.68%	200	-	-
18-044	Larimore 44	433	409	407	409	410	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
18-061	Thompson 61	415	425	430	435	438	10	2.41%	20	-	-	5	1.18%	20	-	-
18-125	Manvel 125	135	137	127	129	129	2	1.48%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
18-127	Emerado 127	77	83	76	77	77	6	7.79%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
18-128	Midway 128	222	210	205	207	207	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
18-129	Northwood 129	242	248	248	251	252	6	2.48%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
19-018	Roosevelt 18	102	114	103	116	118	12	11.76%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
19-049	Elgin-New Leipzig 49	141	124	134	154	169	-	0.00%	20	-	-	10	8.06%	20	-	-
20-007	Midkota 7	110	126	136	131	126	16	14.55%	20	-	-	10	7.94%	20	-	-
20-018	Griggs County Central 18	265	239	234	220	211	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
21-001	Mott-Regent 1	219	227	239	259	280	8	3.65%	20	-	-	12	5.29%	20	-	-
21-009	New England 9	160	182	182	193	208	22	13.75%	20	2	17,620	-	0.00%	20	-	-
22-001	Kidder County 1	395	369	365	345	330	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
22-014	Robinson 14	7	6	5	5	4	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
23-003	Edgeley 3	229	227	217	218	214	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
23-007	Kulm 7	96	112	116	112	108	16	16.67%	20	-	-	4	3.57%	20	-	-
23-008	LaMoure 8	305	292	317	309	303	-	0.00%	20	-	-	25	8.56%	20	5	45,460
24-002	Napoleon 2	253	257	268	270	275	4	1.58%	20	-	-	11	4.28%	20	-	-
24-056	Gackle-Streeter 56	87	86	87	88	89	-	0.00%	20	-	-	1	1.16%	20	-	-
25-001	Velva 1	379	362	388	405	417	-	0.00%	20	-	-	26	7.18%	20	6	54,552
25-014	Anamoose 14	85	95	95	99	103	10	11.76%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
25-057	Drake 57	76	82	86	91	91	6	7.89%	20	-	-	4	4.88%	20	-	-
25-060	TGU 60	313	318	340	355	365	5	1.60%	20	-	-	22	6.92%	20	2	18,184
26-004	Zeeland 4	51	53	51	50	49	2	3.92%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
26-009	Ashley 9	131	125	128	128	125	-	0.00%	20	-	-	3	2.40%	20	-	-
26-019	Wishek 19	208	201	198	200	196	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
27-001	McKenzie Co 1	586	700	859	1,024	1,222	114	19.45%	20	94	828,140	159	22.71%	21	138	1,254,696
27-002	Alexander 2	69	92	122	146	174	23	33.33%	20	3	26,430	30	32.61%	20	10	90,920
27-014	Yellowstone 14	52	60	79	97	116	8	15.38%	20	-	-	19	31.67%	20	-	-
27-032	Horse Creek 32	4	4	3	4	4	-	0.00%	20	-	-	-	0.00%	20	-	-
27-036	Mandaree 36	216	182	212	255	304	-	0.00%	20	-	-	30	16.48%	20	10	90,920

March 19, 2013

#1

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1261

Page 1, line 5, replace "\$17,000,000" with "\$13,600,000"

Page 1, replace lines 9 through 18 with:

- "1. A district is eligible to receive a grant under this section if the number of students reflected in the district's September tenth enrollment report:
 - a. Exceeds the number of students in average daily membership by at least twenty; and
 - b. Represents an increase in students equal to at least four percent.
2. In order to calculate the amount to which an eligible district is entitled, the superintendent of public instruction shall:
 - a. Determine the actual percentage increase in the number of students;
 - b. Subtract 2.0 from the percentage established under subdivision a;
 - c. Determine the number of students represented by the difference determined under subdivision b; and
 - d. Multiply the number of students determined under subdivision c by \$3,900."

Page 1, line 23, replace "\$8,500,000" with "\$6,800,000"

Renumber accordingly

#/

1,000 Student ADM in 2012-2013	"Rapid" enrollment defined as 4% and over		2012-2013 ADM minus fall 2013 enrollment less 2%			
Student headcount - September 10, 2013	Percent Increase	Base % expectation percent	Student increase minus base expectation	Payment at \$3,900 per student payment	4% at half payment and 7% at full	
1,040	4.0	2.0	20 students	\$ 78,000	\$ 78,000	
1,041	4.1	2.0	21	\$ 81,900	\$ 79,950	
1,042	4.2	2.0	22	\$ 85,800	\$ 81,900	
1,043	4.2	2.0	23	\$ 89,700	\$ 83,850	
1,044	4.4	2.0	24	\$ 93,600	\$ 85,800	
1,045	4.5	2.0	25	\$ 97,500	\$ 87,750	
1,046	4.6	2.0	26	\$ 101,400	\$ 89,700	
1,047	4.7	2.0	27	\$ 105,300	\$ 91,650	
1,048	4.8	2.0	28	\$ 109,200	\$ 93,600	
1,049	4.9	2.0	29	\$ 113,100	\$ 95,550	
1,050	5.0	2.0	30	\$ 117,000	\$ 97,500	
1,051	5.1	2.0	31	\$ 120,900	\$ 99,450	
1,052	5.2	2.0	32	\$ 124,800	\$ 101,400	
1,053	5.3	2.0	33	\$ 128,700	\$ 103,350	
1,054	5.4	2.0	34	\$ 132,600	\$ 105,300	
1,055	5.5	2.0	35	\$ 136,500	\$ 107,250	
1,056	5.6	2.0	36	\$ 140,400	\$ 109,200	
1,057	5.7	2.0	37	\$ 144,300	\$ 111,150	
1,058	5.8	2.0	38	\$ 148,200	\$ 113,100	
1,059	5.9	2.0	39	\$ 152,100	\$ 115,050	
1,060	6.0	2.0	40	\$ 156,000	\$ 117,000	
1,061	6.1	2.0	41	\$ 159,900	\$ 118,950	
1,062	6.2	2.0	42	\$ 163,800	\$ 120,900	
1,063	6.3	2.0	43	\$ 167,700	\$ 122,850	
1,064	6.4	2.0	44	\$ 171,600	\$ 124,800	
1,065	6.5	2.0	45	\$ 175,500	\$ 126,750	
1,066	6.6	2.0	46	\$ 179,400	\$ 128,700	
1,067	6.7	2.0	47	\$ 183,300	\$ 130,650	
1,067	6.8	2.0	48	\$ 187,200	\$ 132,600	
1,069	6.9	2.0	49	\$ 191,100	\$ 134,550	
1,070	7.0	2.0	50	\$ 195,000	\$ 273,000	
1,071	7.1	2.0	51	\$ 198,900	\$ 276,900	
1,072	7.2	2.0	52	\$ 202,800	\$ 280,800	
1,073	7.3	2.0	53	\$ 206,700	\$ 284,700	
1,074	7.4	2.0	54	\$ 210,600	\$ 288,600	
1,075	7.5	2.0	55	\$ 214,500	\$ 292,500	
1,076	7.6	2.0	56	\$ 218,400	\$ 296,400	
1,077	7.7	2.0	57	\$ 222,300	\$ 300,300	
1,078	7.8	2.0	58	\$ 226,200	\$ 304,200	
1,079	7.9	2.0	59	\$ 230,100	\$ 308,100	
1,080	8.0	2.0	60	\$ 234,000	\$ 312,000	

April 2, 2013

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 1261

Page 1, line 1, remove "an appropriation"

Page 1, line 3, remove "**APPROPRIATION -**"

Page 1, line 4, remove "There is appropriated out of any moneys in the general fund in the state treasury, not"

Page 1, remove line 5

Page 1, line 6, replace "to the" with "The "

Page 1, line 6, replace "for the purpose of providing" with "shall provide an annual"

Page 1, replace lines 9 through 18 with:

- "1. A district is eligible to receive a grant under this section if the number of students reflected in the district's September tenth enrollment report:
 - a. Exceeds the number of students in average daily membership by at least twenty; and
 - b. Represents an increase in students equal to at least four percent.
2. In order to calculate the amount to which an eligible district is entitled, the superintendent of public instruction shall:
 - a. Determine the actual percentage increase in the number of students;
 - b. Subtract 2.0 from the percentage established under subdivision a;
 - c. Determine the number of students represented by the difference determined under subdivision b; and
 - d. Multiply the number of students determined under subdivision c by \$3,900."

Page 1, line 19, replace "in this section" with "this purpose in subdivision 1 of section 1 of House Bill No. 1013, as approved by the sixty-third legislative assembly,"

Page 1, line 23, replace "\$8,500,000 in" with "one-half of the amount appropriated for these"

Page 1, line 24, remove "under this section"

Renumber accordingly