State of South Dakota

EIGHTY-SEVENTH SESSION LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2012

983T0526

SENATE ENGROSSED NO. SB 85 - 2/14/2012

Introduced by: Senators Tidemann, Gray, Haverly, Hunhoff (Jean), Kraus, Krebs, Nelson (Tom), Peters, Rampelberg, Rave, and Tieszen and Representatives Dryden, Abdallah, Brunner, Conzet, Gosch, Hunt, Kirkeby, Lust, Romkema, Solum, Tornow, Turbiville, and White

- 1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to revise the calculation of the small school adjustment in
- 2 the state aid to education formula, and to provide for the distribution of certain funds to
- 3 school districts.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:
- 5 Section 1. That § 13-13-10.1 be amended to read as follows:
- 6 13-13-10.1. Terms used in this chapter mean:
- 7 (1) "Average daily membership," the average number of resident and nonresident 8 kindergarten through twelfth grade pupils enrolled in all schools operated by the
- 9 school district during the previous regular school year, minus average number of
- pupils for whom the district receives tuition, except pupils described in subdivision
- 11 (1A) and pupils for whom tuition is being paid pursuant to § 13-28-42.1 and plus the
- 12 average number of pupils for whom the district pays tuition;
- 13 (1A) Nonresident students who are in the care and custody of the Department of Social
- Services, the Unified Judicial System, the Department of Corrections, or other state



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agencies and are attending a public school may be included in the average daily membership of the receiving district when enrolled in the receiving district. When counting a student who meets these criteria in its general enrollment average daily membership, the receiving district may begin the enrollment on the first day of attendance. The district of residence prior to the custodial transfer may not include students who meet these criteria in its general enrollment average daily membership after the student ceases to attend school in the resident district;

(2) "Adjusted average daily membership," calculated as follows:

- (a) For districts with an average daily membership of two hundred or less, multiply 1.2 times the average daily membership;
- (b) For districts with an average daily membership of less than six hundred, but greater than two hundred, raise the average daily membership to the 0.8293 power and multiply the result times 2.98;
- (c) For districts with an average daily membership of six hundred or more, multiply 1.0 times their average daily membership;
- in all schools operated by the school district on the last Friday of September of the current school year minus the number of students for whom the district receives tuition, except nonresident students who are in the care and custody of a state agency and are attending a public school and students for whom tuition is being paid pursuant to § 13-28-42.1, plus the number of students for whom the district pays tuition. When computing state aid to education for a school district under the foundation program pursuant to § 13-13-73, the secretary of the Department of Education shall use either the school district's fall enrollment or the average of the

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1		school district's fall enrollment from the previous two years, whichever is higher;
2		"Resident student fall enrollment," the number of resident kindergarten through
3		twelfth grade students enrolled in all schools operated by the school district on the
4		last Friday of September of the current school year minus the number of students for
5		whom the district receives tuition, except plus nonresident students who are in the
6		care and custody of a state agency and are attending a public school and students for
7		whom tuition is being paid pursuant to § 13-28-42.1, plus the number of resident
8		students for whom the district pays tuition. When computing the small school
9		adjustment for any school district that is not sparse, the secretary of education shall
10		use either the school district's resident student fall enrollment or the average of the
11		school district's resident student fall enrollment from the previous two years,
12		whichever is higher;
13	(2B)	Repealed by SL 2010, ch 84, § 1.
14	(2C)	"Small school adjustment," for any school district defined as sparse pursuant to § 13-
15		13-78 is calculated as follows:
16		(a) For districts with a fall enrollment of two hundred or less, multiply 0.2 times
17		\$4,237.72;
18		(b) For districts with a fall enrollment of greater than two hundred, but less than
19		six hundred, multiply the fall enrollment times negative 0.0005 ; add 0.3 to that
20		result; and multiply the sum obtained times \$4,237.72;
21		"Small school adjustment," for any school district that is not defined as sparse
22		pursuant to § 13-13-78 is calculated as follows:
23		(a) For districts with a resident student fall enrollment of two hundred or less,
24		multiply 0.2 times \$4,237.72;

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1		(b) For districts with a resident student fall enrollment of greater than two
2		hundred, but less than six hundred, multiply the fall enrollment times negative
3		0.0005; add 0.3 to that result; and multiply the sum obtained times \$4,237.72;
4		If a school district's fall enrollment is greater than 600, the district is not eligible for
5		the small school adjustment even if the resident student fall enrollment is less than
6		<u>600.</u>
7		The determination of the small school adjustment for a school district may not
8		include any students residing in a residential treatment facility when the education
9		program is operated by the school district;
10	(3)	"Index factor," is the annual percentage change in the consumer price index for urban
11		wage earners and clerical workers as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of
12		the United States Department of Labor for the year before the year immediately
13		preceding the year of adjustment or three percent, whichever is less;
14	(4)	"Per student allocation," for school fiscal year 2012 is \$4,389.95 2013 is \$4,494.19.
15		Each school fiscal year thereafter, the per student allocation is the previous fiscal
16		year's per student allocation increased by the index factor;
17	(5)	"Local need," is the sum of:
18		(a) The per student allocation multiplied by the fall enrollment; and
19		(b) The small school adjustment, if applicable, multiplied by the fall enrollment
20		for any school district defined as sparse pursuant to § 13-13-78; or
21		(c) The small school adjustment, if applicable, multiplied by the resident student
22		fall enrollment in the district for any school district that is not sparse;
23	(6)	"Local effort," the amount of ad valorem taxes generated in a school fiscal year by
24		applying the levies established pursuant to § 10-12-42;

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1	(7)	"General fund balance percentage," is a school district's general fund equity divided
2		by the school district's total general fund expenditures for the previous school fiscal
3		year, the quotient expressed as a percent;
4	(8)	"General fund reserves," the sum of a school district's nonspendable and restricted
5		fund balances of the general fund;
6	(9)	"Nonspendable fund balance," that amount of the fund balance that is not in
7		spendable form;
8	(10)	"Restricted fund balance," that amount of the fund balance that has constraints on
9		how it may be used that are externally imposed or are imposed by law.
10	Section	on 2. That § 13-13-73 be amended to read as follows:
11	13-13	3-73. The secretary of the Department of Education shall compute state aid to education
12	for each s	school district under the foundation program according to the following calculations:
13	(1)	Determine each school district's fall enrollment;
14	(2)	To arrive at the local need per district:
15		(a) Multiply the per student allocation by the fall enrollment;
16		(b) Multiply For any school district defined as sparse pursuant to § 13-13-78,
17		multiply the small school adjustment, if applicable, by the fall enrollment; and
18		<u>or</u>
19		For any school district that is not defined as sparse pursuant to § 13-13-78,
20		multiply the small school adjustment, if applicable, by the resident student fall
21		enrollment; and
22		(c) Add the product of subsection (a) to the product of subsection (b);
23	(3)	State aid is (a) local need minus local effort, or (b) zero if the calculation in (a) is a
24		negative number;

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(4) If the state aid appropriation for the general support of education is in excess of the entitlement provided for in this section and the entitlement provided for in § 13-13-85, the excess shall be used to fund any shortfall of the appropriation as provided for in § 13-37-36.3. The secretary shall report to the Governor by January seventh of each year, the amount of state aid necessary to fully fund the general aid formula in the current year. If a shortfall in the state aid appropriation for general education exists that cannot be covered by § 13-37-45, the Governor shall inform the Legislature and provide a proposal to eliminate the shortfall.

Section 3. The secretary of education shall calculate the difference between the state's share of the amount of money necessary to meet the entitlement in chapter 13-13 for fiscal year 2013 and the state's share of the amount of money that would have been necessary to meet the entitlement in chapter 13-13 for fiscal year 2013 if the revisions to the small school adjustment pursuant to this Act had not been enacted, and shall distribute that amount of money in a one-time payment to school districts on the basis of fall enrollment.