

**1999 HOUSE EDUCATION**

**HB 1033**

1999 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1033

House Education Committee

Conference Committee

Hearing Date January 11, 1999

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
ONE	X		15.4 to end
one		x	0.2 to end
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Garry Wagner Jel</i>			

Minutes:

REP KELSCH: Those testifying in favor of HB1033.

ANITA THOMAS, Legal Council, Interim Finance Committee: She gave background on what the interim committee heard. Gave statistics on demographics of state as related to school enrollment and trends. She reviewed transportation issues if there were 65 school districts. Also gave outline of the committee's work and all of the services reviewed. The interim committee recommended HB 1033. It requires school districts to offer all educational grade levels from 1-12 or become attached through reorganization or dissolution to district that does offer those grade levels. School districts would be given one year to redistrict themselves. The issue of cost to taxpayers should be left alone. Delayed effective date of June 30, 2002.

REP DROVDAL: What was the vote when the bill came out of the interim committee.

THOMAS: one vote majority.

Page 2

House Education Committee  
Bill/Resolution Number Hb1033  
Hearing Date January 11, 1999

REP DROVDAL: Did the interim committee discuss what the bill will accomplish.

THOMAS: The committee looked at a variety of issues. They decided by one vote that the equity issues overrode other concerns.

REP DROVDAL: Where did the bill come from. Who is the primary sponsor.

THOMAS: The committee looked at a lot of demographics. The committee then concluded that a reduction in the number of school districts would be valid.

KELSCH: As member of the interim committee the vote was one vote difference. What the committee felt this was an issue so all legislators have an opportunity to vote on the issue because in the past it has never made it to the floor.

REP NAWATZKI: Was there any discussion on using other governmental units as boundaries such as counties. Then changing the system of government rather than looking at the number of people within a certain boundary.

THOMAS: Did not look at a county structure for delivering educational services. They looked at 65 largest school districts and made the assumption that those 65 would exist in the foreseeable future. From those they were able to see where there was overlap.

REP SOLBERG: Has this bill or similar legislation ever made it to the full assembly.

REP KELSCH: No bill last session. There was one two sessions ago

REP LUNDGREN: Do you have a map of the 65 districts you consider viable.

THOMAS: I don't have that information but I believe the Department of Public Instruction will be able to provide one.

REP LUNDGREN: Are the 75 miles actual or linear.

THOMAS: AS the crow flies.

TOM DECKER, Department of Public Instruction: Provided map that was asked for. His written testimony is included with these minutes. He went over the map of existing school districts and updated those districts that have consolidated or co-oped. He also distributed school financial facts and enrollment statistics. These are enclosed with these minutes.

REP MUELLER: The concern I have about 1033 is taking away the desire of school districts to form co-ops.

DECKER: Possibly. Some districts see co-op for three years and are held harmless for seven years. It is therefore makes sense financially to co-op and then to reorganize because it extends the time to be held harmless. If this law is passed High school districts might want to coop if either one is not providing k to 12 services. If do that there should be a time limit like three years.

REP NELSON: What happens when students in a k-6 or k-8 district tuition into another high school district. Are districts accepting the foundation payments that follow the child or is there mixture of the average cost of education. What is the case

DECKER: As of 1995 the legislature passed law requiring any district that does not provide k-12 services must pay tuition based on state formula to the receiving district. Tuition costs are base on the average cost of education in the district attending.

REP NELSON: We are moving towards consolidation what do we hope to accomplish if the receiving district is being satisfied for providing services to the High school district. Would you not agree that the system is working pretty well right now.

DECKER: The choices you have wide ranging and long range issues. There may not be large gains with this legislation. Then gave statistics on enrollment and trends. The legislature is faced



with a difficult decision on where we go so there is equitable distribution of educational services and opportunity for children. Schools are facing the issue of how to get through one more year financially. What we are really talking about is looking at larger administrative units to give local school boards where their top priority is not how to get through another year. Where in fact they have long term and operate more than one school and can focus educational service where needed. Currently schools reorganize when they are out of students or out of money. We have a number of districts that will never be out of money. So that there is no reason to reorganize regardless of enrollment. In fact there are incentives not to do that. These are some of the issues you need to look at.

REP NELSON: I don't see that in HB1033. Are we mending how large a high school district can be.

DECKER: HB1033 is one bite of the apple. This is not a short term problem. It is one you need to do something about this session. The enrollment declines are on us. We did not anticipate the large declines that are occurring. This bill is here to help you decide where you want to start dealing with this very complex issue.

REP NELSON: When you bring up examples of why school districts coop or reorganize there are exceptions. Divide County and Sargent county. They combined for educational benefits.

REP LINDGREN: It is interesting that you brought up uniform, equitable for education. According to constitution we are to provide a uniform and free education. Equitable is the responsibility of this committee. Since you bring up equitable some districts seem to be penalized for being wealthy. Their student payments reduced according to that wealth. They are contributing more than what is equitable.

DECKER: I would agree. Funding is clearly part of the state's obligation for a uniform system of education. The second part of your question?

REP LUNDREN: By having 5.5 percent taxable valuation local districts are contributing.

DECKER: Explained the foundation formula and how it has changed. The 32 mills falls equally on everyone.

REP LUNDREN: That wealth is determined by property ownership and by being penalized by property ownership it reverts back to local entity to raise taxes to keep schools going.

DECKER: We are in a continuous problem with equity. The fundamental issues is philosophical argument is what should be the primary funding source for education. Should we shift from local property taxes, and sales and income taxes from a state level or should we stay with heavy dependence on property taxes. What has happened over the last 10-12 years is the dependence on property taxes has been rising rather significantly.

REP DROVDAL: The second part of the bill has to do with transportation. Would the receiving school district need to provide the free transportation even though we changed it last session.

DECKER: The short answer to your question is yes. What the legislature changed last session is to put a provision in the reorganization law that allows the reorganized districts to put an issue on their ballot allow citizens to decided to continue providing transportation as they or are, discontinue or change the format in some other way.

REP DROVDAL: If a unrecognized district should annex another district they would not have to pay for transportation for the annexed district.

DECKER: You have hit upon a quirk in the law. Why we allow an unorganized district to be out from under the obligation to provide transportation is something I don't understand. I would be happy to help you draft legislation to change that.

REP DROVDAL: If this bill should pass and we force grade school districts into the high school districts how do we deal with the issue of representation of school board membership.

DECKER: Gave history. We have been bringing districts together and we have been dealing with the issue of combining school districts by law already.

REP KELSCH: Is there anyone wishing to speak in favor of HB1033. Hearing none we will hear testimony in opposition of HB1033.

RICHARD RAYE, Manvil, ND, Administrator of a k-8 school. I would like to point out that no one brought up the issue of academics. The children are holding their own when they go to high school. I think our elementary districts are trying to provide technology and all the academic needs. The second is finances. Grade and elementary districts pay their own way. Foundation aid goes to High school districts. There aren't any high school districts here saying the grade school districts are not paying their own way or that there was a problem in any way. So if not talking academics and not talking finances then what are we talking about. One issue that has been made clear this morning is that we need to have less school districts. That is correct if you think about it grade and elementary districts are ahead of their time. They saw writing on the wall. They could not provide the quality high school education that they wanted so they sent their kids to Grand Forks high school. We have had beautiful relationship. This is about local control. The reason these people are here today is that they do not want to loose the grade school in their town. We already have bus routes that are too long. If we make districts larger it means more

driving and riding. Maybe we should have more elementary schools in the rural areas and do something with the high schools. The grade and elementary schools can do the job. It is the high schools where we have the bigger problem. The small high schools are struggling to provide the courses. The whole issue boil down to local control. Does that mean that they would close our school. It is one more step. Last point is that consolidation will occur whether this bill passes or not. The best place to make that decision is the local boards and they will do what is best for the kids. So why deal with this issue.

JIM GROSS, Sup. Litchfield Marion: See written testimony. His schools have entered into a cooperative agreement and pooled resources and saved money. He opposes the bill.

REP BRUSEGAARD: What are the drawback to your reorganizing in this bill. Is it financial.

GROSS: That would be part of it. Don't know what the positive effects would be if this bill would be passed. I don't see any value to it.

REP MUELLER: If 1033 became law would you see some of your people leave their districts and going elsewhere for their educational services.

GROSS: Yes I do. We would loose people. They would not want to stay.

REP HANSON: We have 1000 less kids than we had 10 years ago.

SCOTT BUXBAUM: School Board Vice President of East Fairview elementary school in East Fairview, ND. See his written testimony. He does not support HB 1033.

WAYNE STANLEY, South Prairie School District. just south of Minot. If HB 1033 passed who will decide what a k-8 district does. Are you leaving it in the hands of the School Board or voters or individual parent after a decision is made. The bussing issue is important. IF we were to go in with Minot and go by their standards we would go from six bus routes to 0 and student would be

transported by their parents. Minot does not provide bussing. For someone living 25 miles out of Minot and driving their child to school everyday is not going to happen. There is a need for the smaller school. By closing schools we might raise the size of classrooms.

DROVDAL: If you district went with Minot how much opportunity would there be for your people to be elected to the Minot School Board.

STANLEY: Very limited because we have only 350 voting members compared to Minot that has about 35,000.

REP NELSON: There are two other elementary districts around Minot that would be effected by this legislation. How would that impact the Minot school district. Could the students go to schools other than Minot.

STANLEY: Some would go to Max, Sawyer. The majority would go to Minot. Financially it would be best to bus all students to one school. If all the students went to Minot from the other districts they would need to build another building.

CHUCK MILLER, Medrose Elementary: Largest graded elementary distinct in ND. Opposed to HB1033. There are two points. This is an issue of choice and this legislation would take away local choice. The only group that seems to favor this legislation is the Department of Public Instruction. There is no other organization is backing this bill. This legislation tear apart parents bond to a school. If passed parents would need to decide where their kids would be educated. The process of making this decision would alienate the people of a small community. This bill does not describe how and who will decide who makes those decisions. Who would, parents, school board, our would DPI decide where kids go to school. Transportation is a crucial issue. We bus our students. If the kids went to Minot their policies would be implemented not that of local

parents and Minot does not bus students. That would create a lot of headaches. Bottom line this is an issue of choice. I think the process will occur naturally and it does not need to be mandated.

JACK FORMAL. School Board member, Litchville Marion School District. Parents should decide where kids go to school. This bill puts more stress on a rural community and there is enough stress on the rural community now. Let things come naturally.

DEAN BARD, Small Organized Schools Association: Goal #8 deals with the issue before this committee and this organization believes that this local determination issue. Organization represents 100 school districts. In 1969 or 1971 a bill came before the legislature to put all land under a high school district and that bill has been for the most part nearly every session. This bill has been around a long time. In the interim committee the scenario is the bill was moved out with a do not pass. That motion failed 10-9. Then there was a motion for it to pass. That was 10-9 to pass. There was not a ground swell of support. Divesting ourselves of school district is dangerous because the person making that decision might be wrong. These decisions should be made locally by the users.

REP NELSON: if a grade school district was brought into a high school district and they did not want to attend that high school they would still have option to attend high school of choice through the open enrollment law.

BAIRD: I would think they would.

REP NELSON: Do you agree the land base would be point of most contention-property tax.

BAIRD: The most important is a balance of thought and what is best should be a local decision.

BRIDGET MARTEL, Naughton District School Teacher: She believes that cooperative learning in a one room classroom is the strength of her school and this would be lost if HB 1033 passes.

As a mother, she believes that a fifth grader eager to get into the eighth grade working environment, to me that's not worth the dollar amount, not something you can put a dollar value on. However I do understand that it does boil down to dollars and cents, do feel issues here that need to be addressed. I don't think that this bill is the answer to the problem that we have in front of us. As a parent she's outraged that a committee would recommend travel on a bus and total one way 77 miles (as the crow flies) on a bus to go to school

CHAIRMAN KELSCH: Thank you are there any questions for Ms Martel? Thank you for your time.

MURRAY KLEIN: I am the superintendent at Alexander North Dakota also known as McKinze County #2. This fall our county was chosen as a pilot site by the Department of Public Instruction and the Governor's Office for report card of North Dakota's future. Superintendent Sanstad and Representative from the Governor's office gave us information to help us begin our planning process. It boils down to making Alexander a model school. We found no value in including the rural elementary's in our school system. We find this legislation intrusive into that planning and ask for a not pass on this bill.

CHAIRMAN KELSCH: Are there any questions for Mr Klein? Being none thank you for your testimony. I want to make sure, does everyone that wants to testify, have they had an opportunity to testify? We will hold the hearing over to this afternoon. Next

MAX LAIRD: I'm president of the North Dakota Education Association. I'm here to speak neither for or against this bill. We recognize the declining enrollment, and believe that there is a need to address this issue, we were in fact were encouraged by the issue of report cards in progress that the governor is using to encourage school districts to look in as the Superintendent of Alexander

Page 11  
House Education Committee  
Bill/Resolution Number Hb1033  
Hearing Date January 11, 1999

is alluding to and would be our hope that that continued discussion go on and move forward. Our organization is not taking a position for or against. I would entertain any questions.

CHAIRMAN KELSCH: Any questions for Mr Laird? Thank you. Ok if everyone feels that they have had an opportunity to speak we are going to close the hearing on HB 1033.

COMMITTEE ACTION 1-12-99 HB 1033

CHAIRMAN KELSCH.: We have a DO NOT PASS motion on HB 1033 --motion by Rep Johnson seconded by Rep Mueller. Committee discussion held. The vote of DO NOT PASS passed 13 Yes 2 No 0 Absent Floor assignment Rep Johnson.



## FISCAL NOTE

(Return original and 10 copies)

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 1033

Amendment to: \_\_\_\_\_

Requested by Legislative Council

Date of Request: 12-10-98

1. Please estimate the fiscal impact (in dollar amounts) of the above measure for state general or special funds, counties, cities, and school districts.

**Narrative:**

This bill requires that on or before June 30, 2002, each school district must offer within its boundaries all educational grade levels from one through twelve. Any district that fails to comply must reorganize or dissolve and attach to another high school district.

This bill is expected to be revenue neutral. Resources will be reallocated among districts, but statewide no estimable change is expected.

2. **State** fiscal effect in dollar amounts:

1997-99 Biennium		1999-2001 Biennium		2001-03 Biennium	
General Fund	Special Fund	General Fund	Special Funds	General Fund	Special Funds

Revenues: 0

Expenditures: 0

3. What, if any, is the effect of this measure on the appropriation for your agency or department:

a. For rest of 1997-99 biennium: \_\_\_\_\_

b. For the 1999-2001 biennium: \_\_\_\_\_

c. For the 2001-03 biennium: \_\_\_\_\_

4. **County, City, and School District** fiscal effect in dollar amounts:

1997-99 Biennium			1999-2001 Biennium			2001-03 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

If additional space is needed, attach a supplemental sheet.

Signed *Jerry Coleman*

Typed Name Jerry Coleman

Department ND Dept of Public Instruction

Phone Number 328-4051

Date Prepared: 01-06-99

Date: 1-12-99  
Roll Call Vote #: 1

1999 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1033

House Education Committee

Subcommittee on \_\_\_\_\_  
or  
 Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken Do Not Pass

Motion Made By Johnson Seconded By Mueller

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Rep. ReaAnn Kelsch-Chairperson		✓	Rep. Dorvan Solberg	✓	
Rep. David Drovdal-Vice Chair	✓				
Rep. Michael D. Brandenburg	✓				
Rep. Thomas T. Brusegaard	✓				
Rep. C. B. Haas		✓			
Rep. Dennis E. Johnson	✓				
Rep. Jon O. Nelson	✓				
Rep. Darrell D. Nottestad	✓				
Rep. Laurel Thoreson	✓				
Rep. Howard Grumbo	✓				
Rep. Lyle Hanson	✓				
Rep. Deb Lundgren	✓				
Rep. Phillip Mueller	✓				
Rep. Robert E. Nowatzki	✓				

Total (Yes) 13 No 2

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Rep Johnson

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

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)  
January 13, 1999 1:50 p.m.

Module No: HR-06-0562  
Carrier: D. Johnson  
Insert LC: . Title: .

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**HB 1033: Education Committee (Rep. R. Kelsch, Chairman) recommends DO NOT PASS**  
(13 YEAS, 2 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1033 was placed on the  
Eleventh order on the calendar.

1999 TESTIMONY

HB 1033

## Earl School District #18



HC 56 Box 6082 ♦ Sidney, MT 59270  
Phone 701-565-2249

January 10, 1999

Dear Chairman Kelsch and Members of the House Education Committee,

As persons involved in the North Dakota education system we are faced with the challenge of finding solutions to deal with the issues of declining enrollment and school finance as well as providing the best education we can for our young people. We at Earl School District #18 are very aware of how great of an undertaking this is and appreciate your efforts on behalf of the students in North Dakota schools.

House Bill #1033 requiring school districts to include grades 1-12 within their boundaries is a concern to Earl District #18. We are a large district located in the southwest corner of McKenzie County, between the badlands and the Montana state line. The boundaries of Earl School District encompass an area in excess of 260 square miles, however, less than 30% of the property in this area is privately owned and has a taxable valuation. We would be a financial burden to any high school district if this district were to provide the services to our students that they provide for their own. The taxes would have to be increased to cover the cost of educating our students and theirs. If the tax rate was not increased the quality of education would suffer.

In the past, students from our district have chosen to attend high school in Beach and Watford City in North Dakota and Sidney, Montana which are 45, 60, and 25 miles respectively from our school. Our students have been accepted and excel in the high schools they have chosen to attend. In consideration of distance, family togetherness, curriculum, and extra curricular activities, the local board has made necessary financial arrangements to support the host district. Our current arrangement with Sidney High School district requires that we compensate them with their "Total cost of education" per pupil. This arrangement has been very satisfactory to both parties and did not require that we be annexed into a high school district. We would be willing to

enter into a similar arrangement with any high school district our students choose to attend. If you allow us to maintain local control, we can continue to provide quality education to our students in this manner. We currently have 8 students enrolled in our district and our census shows 14 additional students in the future.

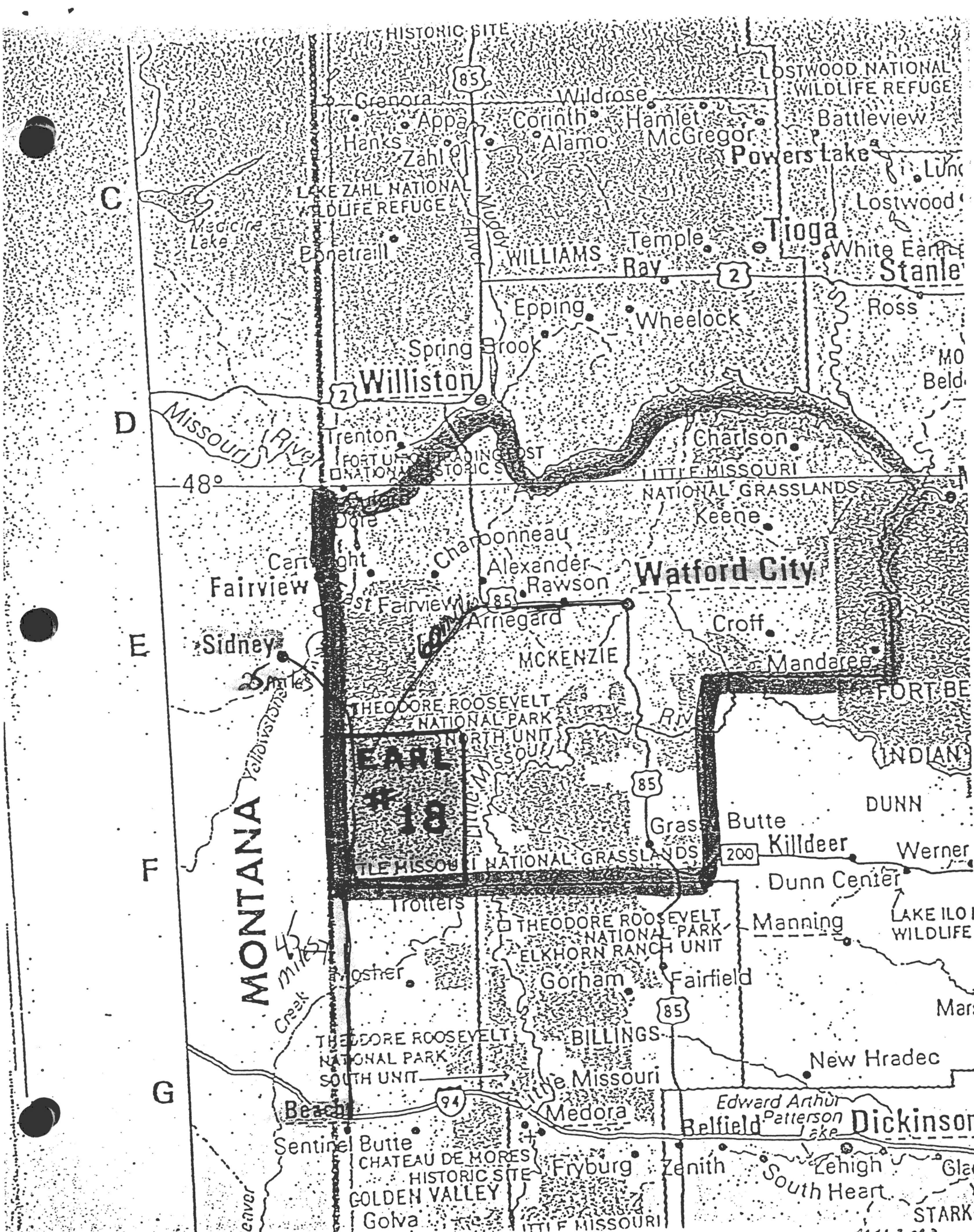
Our district is made up of family ranching operations. House Bill #1033 would have a devastating effect on property values in our area. Education of children is a major concern of young families considering the purchase of a ranch in our area. The prospect of bussing children in excess of 50 miles one way to attend school is not a strong selling point considering the child would be putting in a 12 hour day just to go to school. However, this is quite likely a reality under House Bill #1033. Our district has been able to work with families to attend a school that is oriented to their ranch location. In the best interest of the children's education, the provisions are already in place for us, the local board, who best knows our unique situation, to consolidate or annex or take whatever steps are necessary to give our children the best education with the least family disruption. Let us keep the local control of our districts and continue to run it in the prudent manner we have been and not have our decisions made by someone 60 miles away or in Bismarck.

Chairman Kelsch and members of the House Education Committee, we ask that you do not support House Bill #1033. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kay Hatter".

Kay Hatter  
President of Earl School Board



C

D

E

F

G

85

2

85

200

85

94

Missouri (River)

MONTANA  
Yellowstone  
Creek  
45 miles

Williston

Watford City

EARL  
#18

THEODORE ROOSEVELT  
NATIONAL PARK  
NORTH UNIT

LITTLE MISSOURI NATIONAL GRASSLANDS

THEODORE ROOSEVELT  
NATIONAL PARK  
ELKHORN RANCH UNIT

THEODORE ROOSEVELT  
NATIONAL PARK  
SOUTH UNIT

CHATEAU DE MORES  
HISTORIC SITE  
GOLDEN VALLEY

LITTLE MISSOURI  
NATIONAL GRASSLANDS

LOSTWOOD NATIONAL  
WILDLIFE REFUGE

LAKE ZAHN NATIONAL  
WILDLIFE REFUGE

Medicine  
Lake

Lostwood

White Earth

MO  
Beld

FORT UNION TRADING POST  
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Fairview

Sidney

25 miles

Charbonneau

Alexander  
Rawson

St Fairview

Arnegard

MCKENZIE

Croff

Mandaree

FORT BEND

INDIAN

DUNN

Gras

Butte

Killdeer

Werner

Dunn Center

Manning

LAKE ILO  
WILDLIFE

Mar

Gorham

Fairfield

BILLINGS

New Hradec

Beach

Medora

Belfield

Edward Arthur  
Patterson  
Lake

Dickinson

Sentinel

Butte

Fryburg

Zenith

South Heart

Zehigh

Gla

Gova

LITTLE MISSOURI

STARK



January 11, 1999

Education Finance Committee Members:

This letter is addressing concern to HB 1033 bill where "All property be in a high school district." The Litchville Marion Districts are currently entered into a K-12 educational cooperative. The high school is located in Marion and the elementary school is located in Litchville. Before the Cooperative Agreement was entered into, many committees were established trying to decide which arrangement would best meet the educational needs of the students of the respective districts. After tedious work, countless hours of study and discussion and approximately 25 separate meetings from January to May, the vast majority of the parents and the patrons of our districts choice was to enter into the current K-12 Cooperative Agreement we are currently operating.

This agreement has worked well for our particular situation. Our parents and patrons wanted more educational opportunities for their children. We have approximately 245 students enrolled in grades K-12. We have pooled our resources and are providing more enhanced educational opportunities. Before the Cooperative Agreement was formed, we were offering 44 semester hours at Litchville Public School. Now, at Litchville-Marion High School, we are offering 78 semester hours, including Interactive Television Classes, access to High Technology Equipment and our buildings are wired and connected to the Internet, thus providing endless opportunities for our students.

If such a law as HB 1033 is passed, it would prevent our school districts from working together and sharing resources. Also, this is NOT an equity bill in our state and should not be stated as such. It has been stated that many elementary districts aren't paying their fair share. This is far from the truth in our districts. In fact, in the past three years when we've calculated all the educational costs and revenues at the end of each fiscal year, the high school district has owed money to the elementary district. In the past school year the elementary district paid money to the high school.

The Litchville District is paying it's fair share. We help pay for ITV costs, High Technology equipment costs, technology costs such as internet services. We have shared in the cost of becoming ADA accessible by putting elevators in both, our elementary and high school buildings.

Governor Schafer has recently commented favorably about the efforts the communities of Elgin and New Leipzig have put forth. They also started with a Cooperative Agreement. Governor Schafer also stated that the consolidation isn't always the best solution for everyone. The Cooperative Agreement has worked very well in our districts. Again, this is what our parents and patrons wanted for our students.

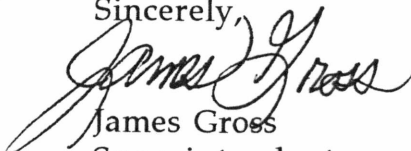


We are very proud of the educational system we are providing. It is true we could have remained two small separate K-12 school districts as many in our state still are. But our school boards, parents, and patrons had a vision and were progressive enough in their thinking and in their desire to take the initiative to provide more for our students by entering into our Cooperative Agreement.

If such as bill is passed stating that, "all property be in the high school district," then school districts sharing a cooperative agreement should be excluded from this bill. After all, we are working successfully together as a K-12 system. We should not be punished or penalized for providing more opportunities for our students. If our school districts are forced to consolidate or reorganize at this time, all the efforts of the individuals who worked so hard to make our Agreement possible and successful would be torn apart. Also, consolidation or reorganization can lead to more serious social and economic ramifications and possible community demise. In closing, passing this type of legislation would hurt economic development in our communities as our school is the center of many of the opportunities available and any change in our structure or organization would seriously disrupt our current educational system. The passing of this type of legislation would also prevent future districts from working together and sharing their resources.

Thank you for your valuable time and much needed consideration and assistance.

Sincerely,



James Gross  
Superintendent

January 11, 1999

1033

Chairperson Kelsch and members of the House Education Committee:

I am Scott Buxbaum, School Board Vice President from East Fairview Elementary School, East Fairview, North Dakota and spokesman for two school districts in Mckenzie County adjacent to the Montana State Line. They are Yellowstone #14 and Horse Creek #32. We are opposed to House Bill 1033. I will briefly describe the situation in our districts and I know there are similar situations across the state. Eighty-five percent of the students in our District #14 live in the Yellowstone Valley within four miles of the Montana State line which is also where the high school is located. Our students attend elementary school at East Fairview, North Dakota, a fully accredited school, and our high school students have attended the Fairview High School for over the past fifty years under the reciprocal agreement act in Title 15, Chapter 15-10.1 of the North Dakota Century Code. East Fairview and Fairview Schools in 1996 negotiated a tuition agreement that is based on actual cost of education, also in 1997 East Fairview agreed to assist Fairview Schools with the installation of a new computer lab to the sum of \$100.00 per student for 10 years. ( These are enclosed in your handout.)

Fairview High School is a large, modern facility built in 1956, expanded in 1968, with a new gym built in 1965, and a vo-ag, trades, and industries shop built in 1975. They also added new classrooms in 1980. Their present high school enrollment is 120 students. They employ 18 teachers and offer 70 classes, including a telecommunications system for foreign languages, all of which is well over the minimum necessary for accreditation in North Dakota. I would like to refer you to the attached class schedule handout. They also offer 22 extra-curricular activities. Because of the short distance to the school, our students conveniently attend after-school activities and better parent participation is also realized. In 1982 our district built a new gym and two new classrooms. These facilities are used by the students in K-12 from both schools.

If House Bill 1033 becomes law, instead of attending high school in our community our students would be bused to the nearest existing North Dakota High School in Alexander or Trenton. This is about 100 miles round trip per day . The average is now 26 miles round trip per day. Horse Creek #32 would travel about 220 miles per day.

Further complicating this is that we are Mountain Standard Time, while the Alexander and Trenton schools are on Central Standard Time. This bill could do more than put an end to our students attending high school in our community. It may put an end to our elementary school in East Fairview, that has an enrollment this year of 88 students. Because of the time zone and extreme mileage difference, we may be forced to double our bus routes.

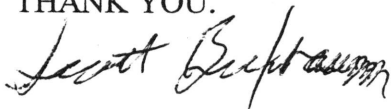
With our present energy situation the extra cost of transportation would be staggering. To give you an idea of the added cost of transportation, alone our district receives approximately \$32,202.00 from the state at the present payment schedule. This figure would increase 8 times or \$257,616.00 just in transportation costs.

January 11, 1999

This is the situation in our district. We are simply more conveniently located near a fine school outside the State of North Dakota.

Chairperson Kelsch and members of the education committee we ask that you do not support House Bill 1033.

THANK YOU.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Scott Buxbaum". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

Scott Buxbaum,  
School Board Vice President  
East Fairview Elementary School

Tuition cost for 1997 - 1998.

Maximum Charge to YSD #14

1. General Fund estimated budget (96-97)	<u>859,426.78</u>
2. Retirement Fund estimated budget (96-97)	<u>110,400.00</u>
3. Total Estimated Budgets (96-97)	<u>969,826.78</u>
4. ANB (Average Number Belonging) Fall Enrollment 125 Spring Enrollment 122 (125 + 122) / 2 x 187 / 180	<u>128.30</u>
5. Expenditures/ANB (=3/#4)	<u>7,559.05</u>
6. Montana Payment/ANB (State ANB and Sp Ed payment/ANB (350021.52/#4)	<u>2,728.14</u>
7. Remaining cost (=5-#6)	<u>4,830.91</u>
8. Converting ANB = 7 to per student cost (=7 x 187/180)	<u>5,013.77</u>
9. Total Cost. (=7 pr student cost x East Fairview School 96-97 ADM) 39.52)	<u>198,341.79</u>

Actuals (Prior Year)

1. Actual Expenditures (96-97) (General Fund)	<u>858,438.78</u>
2. Actual Expenditure (96-97) (Retirement Fund)	<u>91,508.01</u>
3. Total Actual Expenditures (96-97)	<u>949,946.79</u>
4. ANB (Average Number Belonging) Fall Enrollment 125 Spring Enrollment 122 (125 + 122) / 2 x 187 / 180	<u>128.30</u>
5. Expenditures/ANB (=1/#4)	<u>7,404.49</u>
6. Montana Payment/ANB (State ANB and Sp Ed payment/ANB (350021.52/#4)	<u>2,728.14</u>
7. Remaining cost. (=5-#6)	<u>4,676.35</u>
8. Converting ANB = 7 to per student cost (=7 x 187/180)	<u>4,558.20</u>
9. Total Cost (=7 per student cost x East Fairview School current year ADM) 97-98	<u>198,341.79</u>

The estimated current year budget/ maximum cost column will be completed by the admitting district before the tuition agreement is signed by both districts.

The actual column will be filled out by the admitting district following the current school year and sent to the Yellowstone School District Business Manager by July 31.

Payments to the admitting district will continue as in the current year.

ADMITTING DISTRICT

Dennis Trudell  
Chairman of the Board

Debra Gordon  
Business Manager

RESIDENT DISTRICT

David Nelson  
Chairman of the Board

Ann Ochs  
Business Manager

Yellowstone School District #14

Proposal !

Tuition Cost for 1998 - 1999

Maximum Charge to YSD #14	
1. General Fund estimated budget (97-98)	<u>834,160.03</u>
2. Retirement Fund estimated budget (97-98)	<u>110,400.00</u>
3. Total Estimated Budgets (97-98)	<u>944,560.03</u>
4. ANB (Average Number Belonging) Fall Enrollment Spring Enrollment (124 + 122)/2 x 187/180	<u>127.78</u>
5. Expenditures/ANB (#3/#4)	<u>7,392.08</u>
6. Montana Payment/ANB (State ANB and Sp Ed payment/ANB (339208.16/#4)	<u>2,654.63</u>
7. Remaining cost (#5-#6)	<u>4,737.45</u>
Converting ANB #7 to per student cost (#7 x 187/180)	<u>4,921.68</u>
8. Total Cost (#7 pr student cost x East Fairview School ADM) 97-98 36.40	<u>179,149.15</u>

Actuals ( Prior Year )	
1. Actual Expenditures ( General Fund )	_____
2. Actual Expenditure ( Retirement Fund )	_____
3. Total Actual Expenditure ( )	_____
4. ANB (Average Number Belonging) Fall Enrollment Spring Enrollment ( + )/2 x 187/180	_____
5. Expenditures/ANB (#3/#4)	_____
6. Montana Payment/ANB (State ANB and Sp Ed payment/ANB /#4)	_____
7. Remaining cost (#5-#6)	_____
Converting ANB #7 to per student cost (#7 x 187/180)	_____
8. Total Cost (#7 per student cost x East Fairview School current year ADM) 98-99	_____

The estimated current year budget/ maximum cost column will be completed by the admitting district before the tuition agreement is signed by both districts.

The actual column will be filled out by the admitting district following the current school year and sent to the Yellowstone School District Business Manager by July 31.

Payments to the admitting district will continue as in the current year.

ADMITTING DISTRICT

RESIDENT DISTRICT

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman of the Board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman of the Board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Business Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Business Manager

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

The Board of Education of Yellowstone School District, offers the following proposal concerning expenditures by Fairview Public Schools Board of Education.

1. Yellowstone School district will pay \$100.00 per student ADM for students in grades 9-12 residing in Yellowstone School District attending Fairview Public School.
  - ✓ a. These expenditures will be based on expenditures by Fairview Public Schools in the area of technology.
  - b. The expenditure encumbered by Yellowstone School District will begin on September 1998 and ensue for ten consecutive years at the rate of \$100.00 per student ADM for grades 9-12 of Yellowstone School District students attending Fairview Public Schools.
2. At the close of the third year of this agreement, representative committees' from the Boards of Education shall meet to discuss changes deemed necessary. Such changes shall be accepted upon Board action of both parties.
3. Yellowstone School District shall receive itemized expenditure disclosures from Fairview Public Schools for technology expenditures for grades 9-12 for each year of this agreement.
4. Yellowstone School District would like the opportunity to have one of our technology committee members present at your technology committee meetings to pick up information to help us stay abreast with your advancements and give us knowledge in purchasing technology equipment for our school and students.

Fairview Public School

Dennis Trudell  
Chairman of the Board

Barbara Yordon  
Business Manager

December 17, 1997  
Date

Yellowstone School Dist. 14

James E. Paulson  
Chairman of the Board

Ann Ochs  
Business Manager

December 2, 1997  
Date

	8:30-9:20	9:23-10:13	10:16-11:06	11:09-12:00	12:34-1:26	1:29-2:22	2:25-3:18
Taylor	Biology	Phys Science	Prep	Chemistry	Human Anatomy Biology 2	Chemistry	Biology
Bergenheier	Prep	Study Hall	Weight Lift Weight Lift	Choir	Band	Begin Band	JH Band
Bills	Physics	Phys Science	Junior High	Astronomy Geology	Junior High	Junior High	Prep
Bouchard	English 3	English 2	English 3	English 1	Prep	Adv Comp World Lit	English 4
Clark	Intro to Art Intro to Art	Adv Art Draw Paint	Keyboarding Keyboarding	Junior High	Elem	Elem	Prep
* Fink (CAD Arr)	Prep	App. Science in Ag & Tech	Intro Ag Tech Intro Ag Tech	Junior High	WoodTech in Ag Ag Wood Const	Ag Power Mechanics	Adv Ag Ag Man & Bus
Halland	English 4	English 2	Whole Language Whole Language	English 1			
Kimbrell	7th Keyboard T-Th	Accounting	Civics	Prep	General Business	Geography Geography	Civics
McConnell	Algebra 1	Advanced Math	Prep	Business Math	Algebra 2	Calculus	Algebra 2 Trig
Newhall	Geometry	Software App Sftwre	Prep	Software Study Hall	Applied Math	Algebra	Geometry
Sander	American History	Business Law	American History	World History	Prep	World History	Driver Ed Driver Ed
Selvig	PE 7 M-W-F	PE 8	Elem	Elem	PE 6	PE 10 PE 10	PE 9 PE 9
* Weber Fiber Craft 2	Fiber Crafts Single Surv	Marriage & the Family	Child Dev Begin Foods	Junior High			
Karst	Guidance	Guidance	Guidance	Guidance	Guidance	Guidance	Prep
* Kinzler	Acc Read (Arr)	Library	Library	Library	Library	Library	Prep
Shaide	Resource Room	Resource Room	Resource Room	Resource Room	Resource Room	Resource Room	Prep
Babcock	Junior High	Junior High	Junior High	Study Hall			
Carlson	Study Hall	Spanish 1	Study Hall	Elem	Study Hall	Study Hall	Study Hall



Dotted line represents area containing 85% of our students

Montana  
State Line

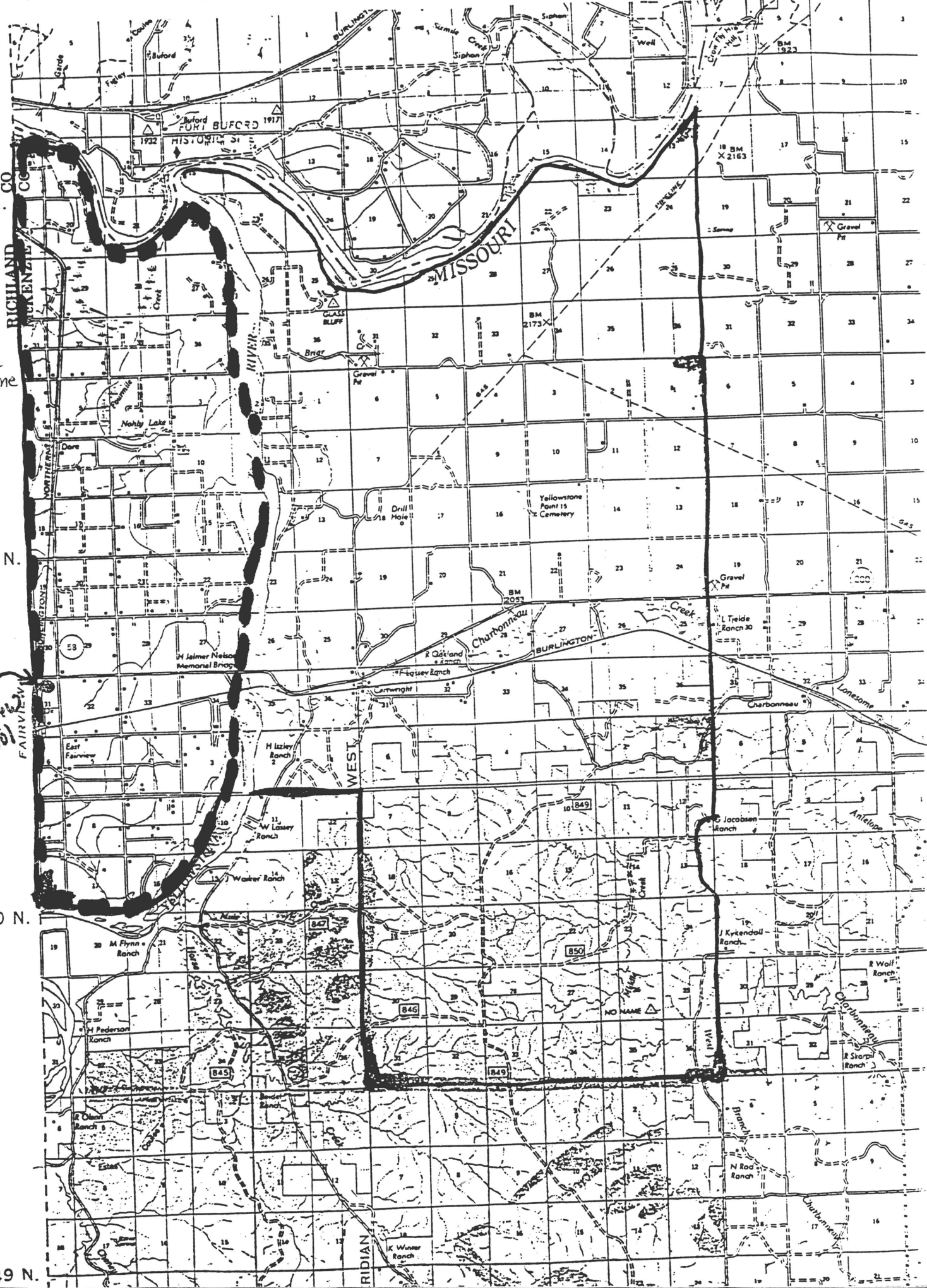
East  
Fairview  
School

152 N.

T. 151 N.

T. 150 N.

T. 149 N.





School Finance Facts at a Glance

1033

FY 1998

		DTYPE				
Region	Data	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
Williston	Count	10	2	3		15
	K Enrollment	320	29	2		351
	1-6 Enrollment	2,048	232	13		2,293
	7-8 Enrollment	850	70	3		923
	9-12 Enrollment	1,928	0	0		1,928
	Total K-12 Enrollment	5,146	331	18		5,495
	6-17 Census	5,300	519	50		5,869
	PK-12 Avg Daily Membership	5,385	324	17		5,726
	Taxable Valuation	46,620,335	7,764,199	2,049,790		56,434,324
	Taxable Valuation Per Pupil	8,796	14,960	40,996		9,616
	GF_Levy	186	145	31		175
	Total_Levy	196	189	66		191
	GF Tax Generated	8,670,802	1,128,427	63,999		9,863,228
	Total Local Tax Generated	9,157,809	1,467,047	135,496		10,760,352
	GF Local Revenue	10,355,192	1,541,946	253,741		12,150,879
	GF County Revenue	1,070,376	77,782	12,165		1,160,323
	GF State Revenue	13,085,110	881,346	26,651		13,993,107
	GF Federal Revenue	5,703,934	164,942	92,951		5,961,827
	GF Other Revenue	356,160	1,229	7,262		364,650
	GF Total Revenue	30,570,772	2,667,245	392,770		33,630,786
GF Educational Expenditures	25,508,671	1,642,576	147,359		27,298,606	
GF Expenditures	29,895,543	2,567,039	341,286		32,803,868	
GF Ending Balance	7,928,755	1,224,429	1,407,021		10,560,205	
Cost of Ed Per Pupil	4,737	5,063	8,623		4,767	
Minot	Count	29	5		1	35
	K Enrollment	1,112	59		0	1,171
	1-6 Enrollment	6,770	401		0	7,171
	7-8 Enrollment	2,388	138		0	2,526
	9-12 Enrollment	5,333	0		0	5,333
	Total K-12 Enrollment	15,603	598		0	16,201
	6-17 Census	14,415	998		1,549	16,962
	PK-12 Avg Daily Membership	16,198	632		0	16,831
	Taxable Valuation	150,921,328	9,476,380		0	160,397,708
	Taxable Valuation Per Pupil	10,470	9,495		0	9,456
	GF_Levy	163	108			159
	Total_Levy	176	196			177
	GF Tax Generated	24,543,011	1,020,029		0	25,563,040
	Total Local Tax Generated	26,558,228	1,860,575		0	28,418,803
	GF Local Revenue	35,720,900	1,937,166		3,458	37,661,524
	GF County Revenue	790,696	12,200		0	802,896
	GF State Revenue	37,924,265	1,589,795		332,856	39,846,916
	GF Federal Revenue	5,630,901	175,452		7,960,228	13,766,581
	GF Other Revenue	528,255	326,399		0	854,655
	GF Total Revenue	80,595,017	4,041,012		8,296,542	92,932,572
GF Educational Expenditures	69,087,751	2,341,528		359,006	71,788,285	
GF Expenditures	78,432,699	3,951,567		7,855,180	90,239,446	
GF Ending Balance	14,974,346	826,804		465,009	16,266,159	
Cost of Ed Per Pupil	4,265	3,703			4,265	
Devils Lake	Count	22	2			24
	K Enrollment	583	1			584
	1-6 Enrollment	3,724	50			3,774
	7-8 Enrollment	1,341	4			1,345
	9-12 Enrollment	3,036	0			3,036
	Total K-12 Enrollment	8,684	55			8,739
	6-17 Census	10,081	79			10,160
	PK-12 Avg Daily Membership	8,749	68			8,817

School Finance Facts at a Glance

FY 1998

	DTYPE			
Taxable Valuation	70,599,504	2,047,371		72,646,875
Taxable Valuation Per Pupil	7,003	25,916		7,150
GF_Levy	167	137		166
Total_Levy	184	153		183
GF Tax Generated	11,784,857	280,969		12,065,826
Total Local Tax Generated	12,971,394	312,862		13,284,256
GF Local Revenue	13,963,030	307,072		14,270,102
GF County Revenue	1,244	0		1,244
GF State Revenue	22,773,170	155,605		22,928,775
GF Federal Revenue	15,122,680	137,595		15,260,275
GF Other Revenue	514,942	1,374		516,316
GF Total Revenue	52,375,066	601,646		52,976,712
GF Educational Expenditures	42,150,961	527,170		42,678,131
GF Expenditures	50,174,465	644,624		50,819,089
GF Ending Balance	11,095,638	268,113		11,363,751
Cost of Ed Per Pupil	4,818	7,731		4,841
<b>Grand Forks</b>				
Count	20	4	1	25
K Enrollment	1,034	59	0	1,093
1-6 Enrollment	6,908	319	0	7,227
7-8 Enrollment	2,534	89	0	2,623
9-12 Enrollment	5,014	0	0	5,014
Total K-12 Enrollment	15,490	467	0	15,957
6-17 Census	15,322	593	1,434	17,349
PK-12 Avg Daily Membership	16,526	484	0	17,009
Taxable Valuation	158,337,461	6,189,816	0	164,527,277
Taxable Valuation Per Pupil	10,334	10,438	0	9,483
GF_Levy	195	134		193
Total_Levy	228	202		227
GF Tax Generated	30,905,185	826,597	0	31,731,782
Total Local Tax Generated	36,114,273	1,249,830	0	37,364,103
GF Local Revenue	41,668,237	1,251,816	0	42,920,053
GF County Revenue	0	0	0	0
GF State Revenue	37,703,177	1,096,739	309,945	39,109,861
GF Federal Revenue	3,842,292	246,208	8,879,413	12,967,913
GF Other Revenue	223,258	30,297	0	253,555
GF Total Revenue	83,436,964	2,625,060	9,189,358	95,251,382
GF Educational Expenditures	67,271,799	1,746,414	214,358	69,232,571
GF Expenditures	78,461,467	2,557,812	9,189,358	90,208,637
GF Ending Balance	18,927,477	554,781		19,482,258
Cost of Ed Per Pupil	4,071	3,612		4,070
<b>Faru</b>				
Count	24	4	1	29
K Enrollment	2,001	26	1	2,028
1-6 Enrollment	11,823	189	6	12,018
7-8 Enrollment	4,249	0	0	4,249
9-12 Enrollment	8,196	0	0	8,196
Total K-12 Enrollment	26,269	215	7	26,491
6-17 Census	25,677	441	11	26,129
PK-12 Avg Daily Membership	26,640	242	10	26,891
Taxable Valuation	299,581,139	5,067,444	106,645	304,755,228
Taxable Valuation Per Pupil	11,667	11,491	9,695	11,663
GF_Levy	227	149	122	226
Total_Levy	264	225	160	264
GF Tax Generated	68,028,371	754,680	13,046	68,796,097
Total Local Tax Generated	79,195,276	1,139,376	17,065	80,351,717
GF Local Revenue	69,689,229	1,129,233	20,369	70,838,831
GF County Revenue	6,096	0	0	6,096
GF State Revenue	56,347,219	569,509	24,156	56,940,884

School Finance Facts at a Glance

FY 1998

		DTYPE			
	GF Federal Revenue	6,176,422	79,970	0	6,256,392
	GF Other Revenue	745,581	3,574	0	749,155
	GF Total Revenue	132,964,547	1,782,286	44,525	134,791,358
	GF Educational Expenditures	115,953,671	1,039,311	29,358	117,022,340
	GF Expenditures	130,634,616	1,679,423	41,176	132,355,215
	GF Ending Balance	16,450,300	524,326	25,946	17,000,572
	Cost of Ed Per Pupil	4,353	4,297	2,948	4,352
Jamestown	Count	27	4		31
	K Enrollment	643	23		666
	1-6 Enrollment	4,366	150		4,516
	7-8 Enrollment	1,731	71		1,802
	9-12 Enrollment	3,838	0		3,838
	Total K-12 Enrollment	10,578	244		10,822
	6-17 Census	10,610	304		10,914
	PK-12 Avg Daily Membership	11,050	256		11,307
	Taxable Valuation	127,492,404	8,426,626		135,919,030
	Taxable Valuation Per Pupil	12,016	27,719		12,454
	GF_Levy	171	136		169
	Total_Levy	185	146		183
	GF Tax Generated	21,782,209	1,143,253		22,925,462
	Total Local Tax Generated	23,577,905	1,232,336		24,810,241
	GF Local Revenue	24,202,489	1,280,785		25,483,274
	GF County Revenue	9,585	2,519		12,104
	GF State Revenue	26,652,049	545,458		27,197,507
	GF Federal Revenue	2,860,654	89,433		2,950,087
	GF Other Revenue	813,956	184,636		998,592
	GF Total Revenue	54,538,733	2,102,831		56,641,564
	GF Educational Expenditures	44,518,974	1,402,530		45,921,504
	GF Expenditures	53,311,209	1,963,329		55,274,538
	GF Ending Balance	13,343,377	608,376		13,951,753
	Cost of Ed Per Pupil	4,029	5,470		4,061
Bismarck	Count	34	10	5	49
	K Enrollment	1,488	40	5	1,533
	1-6 Enrollment	9,695	217	31	9,943
	7-8 Enrollment	3,663	38	16	3,717
	9-12 Enrollment	7,889	0	0	7,889
	Total K-12 Enrollment	22,735	295	52	23,082
	6-17 Census	25,903	552	121	26,576
	PK-12 Avg Daily Membership	23,784	326	58	24,169
	Taxable Valuation	212,433,778	8,585,412	1,626,934	222,646,124
	Taxable Valuation Per Pupil	8,201	15,553	13,446	8,378
	GF_Levy	198	134	107	195
	Total_Levy	226	182	147	224
	GF Tax Generated	42,057,753	1,152,059	173,551	43,383,363
	Total Local Tax Generated	48,015,028	1,558,599	239,243	49,812,870
	GF Local Revenue	44,035,183	1,688,196	265,742	45,989,121
	GF County Revenue	3,139,009	0	0	3,139,009
	GF State Revenue	55,714,196	924,229	243,911	56,882,336
	GF Federal Revenue	9,399,618	103,886	2,982	9,506,486
	GF Other Revenue	806,349	8,089	304	814,742
	GF Total Revenue	113,094,355	2,724,400	512,939	116,331,694
	GF Educational Expenditures	97,944,791	1,698,140	245,772	99,888,703
	GF Expenditures	112,496,188	2,577,627	493,497	115,567,312
	GF Ending Balance	21,166,889	973,604	222,793	22,363,286
	Cost of Ed Per Pupil	4,118	5,203	4,237	4,133
Dickinson	Count	14	8	1	23
	K Enrollment	421	70	0	491

School Finance Facts at a Glance

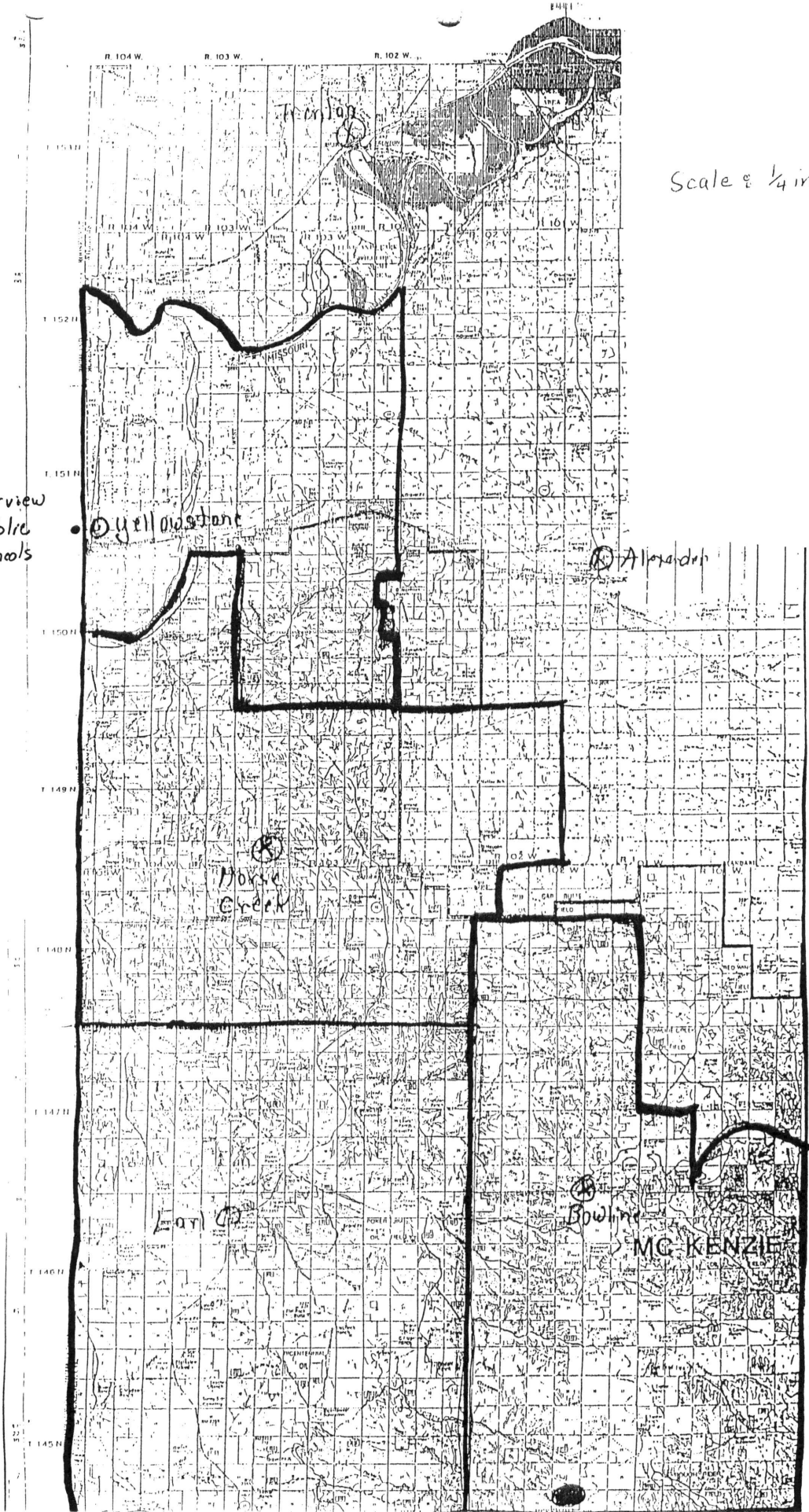
FY 1998

	DTYPE				
1-6 Enrollment	2,651	360	4		3,015
7-8 Enrollment	1,071	61	1		1,133
9-12 Enrollment	2,503	0	0		2,503
Total K-12 Enrollment	6,646	491	5		7,142
6-17 Census	7,135	603	11		7,749
PK-12 Avg Daily Membership	6,822	421	3		7,247
Taxable Valuation	61,533,529	10,633,810	344,483		72,511,822
Taxable Valuation Per Pupil	8,624	17,635	31,317		9,358
GF_Levy	166	62	89		150
Total_Levy	181	95	125		168
GF Tax Generated	10,190,175	656,077	30,714		10,876,966
Total Local Tax Generated	11,156,325	1,012,646	43,215		12,212,186
GF Local Revenue	12,596,287	1,624,629	26,283		14,247,199
GF County Revenue	1,524,298	554,938	3,097		2,082,333
GF State Revenue	16,724,027	918,042	6,518		17,648,587
GF Federal Revenue	2,437,407	706,761	2,231		3,146,399
GF Other Revenue	523,037	237,466	0		760,503
GF Total Revenue	33,805,056	4,041,836	38,129		37,885,021
GF Educational Expenditures	28,699,953	2,680,039	35,042		31,415,034
GF Expenditures	33,505,453	3,890,437	43,817		37,439,707
GF Ending Balance	6,988,110	6,404,979	10,258		13,403,347
Cost of Ed Per Pupil	4,207	6,359	11,681		4,335
Total Count	180	39	10	2	231
Total K Enrollment	7,602	307	8	0	7,917
Total 1-6 Enrollment	47,985	1,918	54	0	49,957
Total 7-8 Enrollment	17,827	471	20	0	18,318
Total 9-12 Enrollment	37,737	0	0	0	37,737
Total Total K-12 Enrollment	111,151	2,696	82	0	113,929
Total 6-17 Census	114,443	4,089	193	2,983	121,708
Total PK-12 Avg Daily Membership	115,154	2,755	88	0	117,996
Total Taxable Valuation	1,127,519,478	58,191,058	4,127,852	0	1,189,838,388
Total Taxable Valuation Per Pupil	9,852	14,231	21,388	0	9,776
Total GF_Levy	193	120	68		189
Total Total_Levy	219	169	105		216
Total GF Tax Generated	217,962,363	6,962,091	281,310	0	225,205,764
Total Total Local Tax Generated	246,746,238	9,833,271	435,019	0	257,014,528
Total GF Local Revenue	252,230,547	10,760,843	566,135	3,458	263,560,983
Total GF County Revenue	6,541,304	647,439	15,262	0	7,204,005
Total GF State Revenue	266,923,213	6,680,723	301,236	642,801	274,547,973
Total GF Federal Revenue	51,173,908	1,704,247	98,164	16,839,641	69,815,960
Total GF Other Revenue	4,511,537	793,065	7,566	0	5,312,167
Total GF Total Revenue	581,380,509	20,586,317	988,363	17,485,900	620,441,088
Total GF Educational Expenditures	491,136,571	13,077,708	457,531	573,364	505,245,174
Total GF Expenditures	566,911,640	19,831,858	919,776	17,044,538	604,707,812
Total GF Ending Balance	110,874,892	11,385,412	1,666,018	465,009	124,391,331
Total Cost of Ed Per Pupil	4,265	4,748	5,196		4,282

Type 2+3	Type 1+4
27.2%	78.8%
2.5%	97.6%
5.5%	94.8%
3.3%	96.8%
4.2%	96.0%
4.5%	95.7%
10.1%	90.8%
2.6%	97.5%
3.5%	97.4%
17.7%	84.9%
3.7%	96.5%
2.8%	97.3%
3.7%	96.6%
11.8%	89.5%

Enrollment History by Type of District

DTYPE2	Data	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	2010	
Type 1 Districts	Count	191	186	185	184	181	180	180	
	K Enrollment	8,367	8,381	8,290	8,014	7,869	7,602		
	1-6 Enrollment	52,938	52,166	51,283	50,279	49,106	47,985		
	7-8 Enrollment	18,592	19,046	19,141	18,805	18,195	17,827		
	9-12 Enrollment	35,000	35,869	36,767	37,677	37,945	37,737		
	Total K-12 Enrollment	114,897	115,462	115,481	114,775	113,115	111,151	92,166	-17%
Type 2 and 3 Districts	Count	60	52	49	50	50	49	49	
	K Enrollment	385	296	301	290	308	315		
	1-6 Enrollment	2,764	2,381	2,295	2,301	2,135	1,972		
	7-8 Enrollment	466	510	488	450	545	491		
	9-12 Enrollment	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total K-12 Enrollment	3,615	3,187	3,084	3,041	2,988	2,778	2,484	-11%
Total Count		265	258	243	238	234	231	231	
Total K Enrollment		8,752	8,677	8,591	8,304	8,177	7,917		
Total 1-6 Enrollment		55,702	54,547	53,578	52,580	51,241	49,957		
Total 7-8 Enrollment		19,058	19,556	19,629	19,255	18,740	18,318		
Total 9-12 Enrollment		35,000	35,869	36,767	37,677	37,945	37,737		
Total Total K-12 Enrollment		118,512	118,649	118,565	117,816	116,103	113,929	94,650	-17%



Scale: 1/4 inch = 1 mile

Fairview  
Public  
Schools

Yellowstone

Alexander

Horse  
Creek

Bowling

MC KENZIE