

2013 SENATE EDUCATION

SB 2137

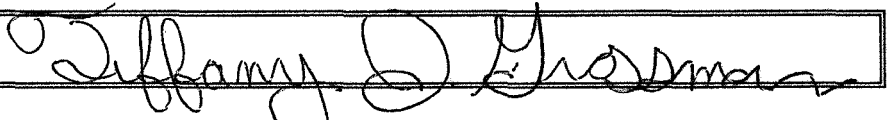
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2137
1-21-13
17413

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to city sales tax revenue transfer to a school district for bonded indebtedness; to amend and reenact section 40-05.1-06.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to authorization of city sales tax imposition for payment of school district bonds for school building construction; to provide an effective date; and to provide an expiration date

Minutes:

Written Testimony attached

Chairman Flakoll opened the hearing on SB 2137

Senator Stan Lyson from District 1: Thank you for allowing me to testify in support of Senator Poolman 2137. (See attachment #1 for copy of testimony).

In 2010 my house was evaluated at \$69,000. This year it is \$154,000 so it is a necessary system.

Vice Chairman Schaible: What makes you think this would be more successful than the bond issue?

Senator Stan Lyson from District 1: This would be a different situation where people would vote for it because it isn't one lump of real estate taxes.

Senator Heckaman: What was the value of the bond issue you put to a vote of the people?

Senator Stan Lyson from District 1: It was 50 some million dollars but the superintendent will tell you?

Senator Heckaman: Is this the first time it was put to the voters?

Senator Stan Lyson from District 1: Yes it was the first time it was put to the voters. I'll give you a percentage close, the percentage was about 73%

Chairman Flakoll: Did the wellness center require 60% and where did the funds come from? How much was the wellness center?

Senator Stan Lyson from District 1: That did not require 60% it was just a normal vote. I think it was \$73 million

Chairman Flakoll: Does anyone else wish to testify in support of SB 2137

Representative Gary R. Sukut, District 1: I wish to testify in support of SB 2137. (Written testimony #2 attached. Also passed out written testimony #3 from Dr. Steve Holen, Superintendent of Schools--Mc Kenzie County Public Schools District #1, Watford City)

Senator Heckaman: What is the current sales tax rate in Williston?

Representative Gary R. Sukut, District 1: We have the 5% state tax, the 1% city tax, and that a 1% that passed for the Wellness center?

Senator Heckaman: Will you ask for another 1%?

Representative Gary R. Sukut, District 1: I suspect it would be that 1% but I'll let the superintendent answer.

Senator Luick: How many dollars annually would 1% raise?

Representative Gary R. Sukut, District 1: It is a substantial amount of money.

Chairman Flakoll: How will this play in the funding formula?

Representative Gary R. Sukut, District 1: It would not have any effect with the equity formula.

Chairman Flakoll: Are these dollars equivalent to property tax dollars?

Representative Gary R. Sukut, District 1: The tax dollars returned from the 1% would be a full dollar coming back into the fund to support the building of facilities.

Chairman Flakoll: We talked about this in Fargo. The pushback from those outside the area opposed this in Fargo. Do you know what percent of the sales tax currently generated comes from within the district we are talking about verses within the state or out of state?

Representative Gary R. Sukut, District 1: I would estimate 75-80% of the tax dollars are coming to the city. A lot has to do with the oil industry. The large amount of construction is all sales tax. Yes we will get some pushback from outside the city, that is a downside.

Senator Luick: In the city limits of Williston, are there agricultural fertilizer points for Ag uses? Would that all be subject to the 1% tax?

Representative Gary R. Sukut, District 1: The ones within the city would be subject to the 1% sales tax. The ones outside the city would not be subject to that.

Senator Luick: Do you have any idea of the dollar amounts that transfer to those businesses?

Representative Gary R. Sukut, District 1: Not at this time.

Rep Pat Hattlestead, District 1, Williston: Williston is a property poor district so the burden for property taxes is shared among a smaller number. We have a limited amount of property available for taxation. Second as we have gone through the situation, we need another tool in our toolbox to deal with school construction. The bond issue probably will not make it. Just about everyone that has talked to us says they will vote for a sales tax because it is smaller impacts.

Senator Heckaman: Would this go on the utilities?

Rep Pat Hattlestead, District 1, Williston: I believe everything with a sales tax will go on this.

Chairman Flakoll: If we combine Williston 1 with Williston 8, how would that play out?

Rep Pat Hattlestead, District 1, Williston: There has been ongoing discussion. For a variety of reasons they haven't come to a consensus. It would give us a much broader tax base. I don't know if that would help us on this issue but it would spread the property tax.

Ben Schafer, Superintendent Ray Public Schools: I wish to testify in support of SB 2137. (See attachment #4 for written testimony).

Senator Heckaman: How would this be written to address the rural schools?

Ben Schafer, Superintendent Ray Public Schools: We could apply the sales tax if it was a city.

Chairman Flakoll: Could this be used if there is a shared facility used by the park district? Would they qualify for the full amount?

Ben Schafer, Superintendent Ray Public Schools: We have looked into that and that is why we have some support.

Ben Schafer, Superintendent Ray Public Schools: I am waiting for Senator Lyson to get back to me.

Chairman Flakoll: What if we resolve the issue of if it can be used for paying the existing indebtedness?

Duane DeMars, Vice President of the School Board, District 1: I wish to testify in support of SB 2137. (See attachment #5 for written testimony).

Senator Heckaman: What have the attempts at your school been to reduce your request to the voters?

Duane DeMars, Vice President of the School Board, District 1: This is our only option.

Senator Luick: Could you elaborate on your opinion on the 75% scenario? Where did that come from?

Duane DeMars, Vice President of the School Board, District 1: I have no idea where that came from. The way things are in Williston, we are losing some ground which we are trying to correct.

Senator Luick: If this were going to be statewide, that doesn't pertain to any other schools?

Duane DeMars, Vice President of the School Board, District 1: I think the other schools should have the opportunity.

Chairman Flakoll: Might it have been written so others wouldn't be resistant to it. The drafters could have written it to affect only one district.

Duane DeMars, Vice President of the School Board, District 1: I am hoping they didn't do it that way.

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: I wish to testify in support of SB 2137. (See attachment #6 for written testimony).

Chairman Flakoll: Do you have an opinion on the 75% language within the territory?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: I thought the language was that the school was at least 75% within the city limits so I don't have a definite answer for that.

Chairman Flakoll: The language that requires a 60% vote, do you have an opinion on that?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: I think a majority vote would be helpful. For our bond issue, we had 551 in support of the bond and 1,415 that did not support it so we had a 28% affirmative for the issue.

Chairman Flakoll: How much did the modular cost?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: About a million dollars for the 10 but the 32 this year came from a grant and that was \$3 million for a total of \$4 million. When we brought the modular in we had to re-open an elementary school so we would have a kitchen, etc. for the modular classrooms.

Chairman Flakoll: How does the bill fall into the proposed funding formula?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: I see it as above and beyond. I don't think they should count in the funding formula. The voters determine whether they want to pay the 1 cent sales tax.

Chairman Flakoll: Sales tax is not deductible. Why should I pick sales tax if they are the same amount? One is a little more silent. Why is one perceived as better?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: With the property tax piece of it, the homeowners were able to vote and many of the people at the polls were the elderly. The burden to build schools for students outside of our district were landing on their shoulders. They felt the responsibility to educate the students should be broader.

Senator Poolman: Was it just one school you were trying to build?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: We were trying to build two schools. We were looking at a middle school for grades 5-8. It would open up elementary school classrooms. The other piece of that was to build a new elementary school. We don't have land, and land is not cheap. We don't have the funding.

Senator Luick: How long ago was the 1 cent sales tax placed? If we were to approve this, my concern is you would be losing some of the business Williston has?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: It was just this past year. I think we have planning to do. What I do know is the ND State Tax Commission announced that in Williston in 2007, the taxable sales were under \$150 million. In 2011 the taxable sales was \$700 million. People are purchasing and buying that they'll purchase it there because of saving time.

Senator Luick: The oil industry is probably more than willing to help out. My concern is the Ag industry and automotive.

Vice Chairman Schaible: Would this lower the mill levies down to 60 mills? Or do you believe your people need to shift the burden to different entities?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: I believe the amount of the 55 million and what it would cost taxpayers was just too great of a burden.

Senator Marcellais: How many staff members have you increased?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: The past three years we hired 95 new classroom teachers. We have 11 to 14 teachers each year that retire. The 42 we added last year, 20 were filled positions and we hired 22 new staff.

Senator Marcellais: Where did that funding come from for the staff?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: They came from our general fund.

Senator Heckaman: What have your attempts been to tear down the bond issue?

Viola LaFontaine, Superintendent of Williston Public Schools District 1: We are leasing the modular classrooms and thinking about keeping them. This past year Williston did not make the rapid growth percentage. The percentage is at least 7% and we came in at 6.88% and were short three students to receive rapid growth so we have \$720,000 less in our budget which helped pay for the teachers the previous year.

Bev Nielson, North Dakota Council of Educational Leaders: I am here to support the concept of alternative routes for funding of education. It should be open to all districts. We have a resolution to get rid of the 60% vote. I'm not sure that a 60% vote would be required for a sales tax increase. For existing indebtedness, at some point in time could you put that on the ballot to transfer the indebtedness to a sales tax and get it off of the property tax? That would open up the option.

Chairman Flakoll: Do you think a dollar raised in this bill should count as a dollar equal to a dollar raised on property taxes in terms of the funding formula?

Bev Nielson, North Dakota Council of Educational Leaders: I don't believe that our building fund levy indebtedness to new construction is in any way imputed into the formula. If it was going to the general fund it definitely should be.

Senator Poolman: I am Nicole Poolman and I represent District 7. As you know we have recently bonded to build three new schools and the bond passed with flying colors. I know what it is like to send your kids to a school where kindergarteners are in a janitor's closet. This bill gives property poor districts as another option. A few key points: This gives districts options only, 60% of the voters still need to approve this increase. This bill allows the many using it to share it on a smaller level.

Chairman Flakoll: Does anyone wish to testify against of SB 2137?

Suzan Beehler, Mandan resident that does business in Williston. I wish to testify in opposition of SB 2137. (See attachment #7 for written testimony).

Chairman Flakoll closed the hearing on SB 2137

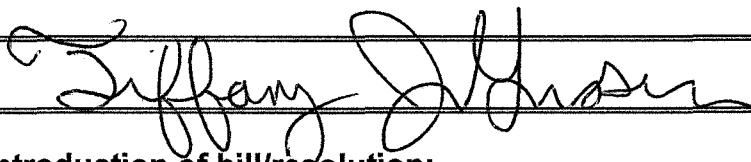
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2137
1-21-13
17461

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Committee Clerk Signature



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Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Starting Discussion on SB 2137 at 6:55 on the recording

Chairman Flakoll: We are not going to act on this but do you want to visit about it now?

Vice Chairman Schaible: I would like to talk to some other people that aren't here in this business and local people at home.

Senator Heckaman: I agree with senator Schaible. I have been visiting with some people and found there are a lot more issues at the Williston School District so we need to do some visiting on this bill.

Senator Luick: I am in favor of the concept but the portion of it limiting 75% of the district to be within the city bothers me because very few districts qualify for that. That needs to go away.

Senator Heckaman: Can we have some data from the Tax Department on the top 12 cities on their sales tax?

Senator Luick: Is that 60% in code? Did anyone find that out?

Chairman Flakoll: It is in code but it is not in the Constitution like they indicated.

Senator Heckaman: It is interesting to find out if this would qualify as a sales tax increase, if that is a sales tax also. If it is school bonding, it is 60% but if it is a sales tax increase I'm not sure.

Vice Chairman Schaible: We need to find out what our 60% votes are covering because if it is not this bill, it will probably be several others so it would be good to have that.

Chairman Flakoll: We will adjourn until tomorrow.

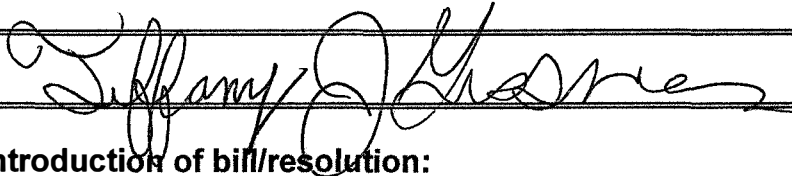
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2137
1-23-13
17583

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Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Discussion on the different taxes about the two attachments passed out (See attachment #1 and #2) The attachment has the sales tax rates from the 12 largest cities in ND and the Senators are talking about the amounts. (Discussion goes from beginning of recording to 5:30)

Chairman Flakoll: Is anyone thinking on amendments or are we going straight up or straight down?

Senator Poolman: When amending a bill like this, does it make it easier for other legislators if you write it in a way applicable for these communities slipping through the system with growth?

Vice Chairman Schaible: I have a problem drafting law that fixes a specific district. I think there are other options to look at.

Senator Heckaman: Specific bills don't fly very well from my experience. There is a need for a solution but it may not come from the legislature. Both of my problems got solutions.

Chairman Flakoll: On the House side there is some type of legislation for rapid enrollment, and the interest buy down program. I am very optimistic of those passing in some form.

Senator Luick: Putting the opportunities for local control back. I disagree with the 75% of the property. Why would we want to interfere with them if they are trying to handle that? This comes down to county control.

Chairman Flakoll: Who would be less happy, the citizen of Fargo or the citizens from the surrounding area that have to pay the sales tax?

Senator Luick: Obviously from the area but it would eliminate supply in demand or where they go to purchase major goods. It comes down to reasonable choice.

Chairman Flakoll: If this were to pass, there would be a greater chance that Williston 8 consolidates.

Senator Poolman: I feel for the property tax owners in the west. It seems like a more equitable option. Fargo has a different situation because there aren't people living in campers in Fargo who not paying property taxes when their children going to school.

Chairman Flakoll: In Cando, 45% of prop owners are out of state and pay taxes.

Senator Heckaman: There is already a 1% property tax relief from last year. It has to be recorded someplace. If they are already getting a relief, that is quite a bit of money right there.

Senator Luick: If you look at a small school district that is on the edge with their funding mechanisms, something like this may be something that keeps them functioning. I look at this for other districts with other motives. I see this as a possibility for other districts to help them out.

Senator Poolman: If you give me until the afternoon I will draft two amendments.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

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Missouri River Room, State Capitol

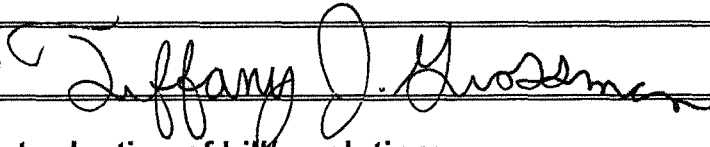
SB 2137

1-23-13

17616

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Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Flakoll: Opened the hearing on SB 2137

Senator Poolman: I have an amendment drafted and when I looked at the testimony, most had a concern on the 75%. I feel this might make things more equitable. The amendment removed that. I am trying to give the school districts flexibility while they are dealing with these issues. It also moved the sunset to two years instead of four.

Senator Poolman: I move a do pass on the amendment

Senator Luick: Second

Vice Chairman Schaible: This is a two year sunset but if they did an initiated tax measure for 30 years, it would go on for 30 years.

Senator Poolman: My understanding is yes, but the idea is that the districts believe they will be paid off fairly quickly.

Vice Chairman Schaible: For taking of the 75%, if you have two towns that vote different ways. I see that as a real potential problem. You are creating issues on this structure where some are paying for school and some are not and sometimes there are co-ops or two communities. I really have a problem with removing the 75%.

Senator Luick: I agree that does bring a different set of problems.

Senator Poolman: Wouldn't you still need 60% in every single one of those towns to be able to fund it?

Vice Chairman Schaible: You are targeting a community to pay the burden for education and I can see potential issues that you create by allowing this. In my district I have two cities. One could just drop out of the co-op.

Senator Luick: I agree but the number of co-ops will stay the same. The 60% would encompass the towns but the towns would not have much of a conflict unless someone thinks they don't like the co-op. It may strengthen the co-op. I would ask the striking of line 21 to continue down through line 22. The city identification needs to go away.

Senator Heckaman: I have a question on the farm machinery gross receipts, is that taxed right now?

Vice Chairman Schaible: Right now farm machine is at 3%. I don't know if that is exempt.

Senator Poolman: Are you trying to take out the city part so the school district would be affecting the tax because they can't do that right? We can't have a school district that creates a tax.

Senator Luick: It has to be a city that initiates the tax then? What do you do if you have a rural district that is not in city limits?

Senator Poolman: I had not thought about by taking out the 75% I have opened a can of worms. I would move to withdraw my amendment.

Senator Luick: I will withdraw the second

Senator Poolman: I move just to put the sunset at 2015 instead of 2017. Consider that my amendment.

Senator Luick: I will second

Vice Chairman Schaible: Even though this makes it look better, I'll still vote against it. If it is a bad idea, doing it for a shorter idea does not make it better.

A roll call vote was taken. 3 yeas, 3 neas, motion fails

Senator Heckaman: I think are other ways to provide assistance. We can add amendments to other bills. I will make a motion for a Do Not pass.

Vice Chairman Schaible: Second

A roll call vote was taken. 5 yeas, 1 nea, motion carries

Senator Heckaman will carry the bill.

2137

Date: 123 13
Roll Call Vote #: 12013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

Senate Education Committee☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken to pass on amendmentMotion Made By Poolman Seconded By Luick

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) 3 No 3Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

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

2137

Date: 1-23-13
Roll Call Vote #: 22013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

Senate Education Committee☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken Do Not PassMotion Made By HeckamanSeconded By Schaible

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) 5 No 1Absent 0Floor Assignment Heckaman

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

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2137: Education Committee (Sen. Flakoll, Chairman) recommends DO NOT PASS
(5 YEAS, 1 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2137 was placed on the
Eleventh order on the calendar.

2013 TESTIMONY

SB 2137

1

Mr. Chairman and members of the Education committee:

I am Senator Stan Lyson from District 1.

Senate Bill # 2137 would amend and re-enact the century code relating to authorization of city sales tax for payment of a school district bond for building construction.

There are many reasons for asking to re-enact this section of the century code. As many of you know the city of Williston has more than doubled in size in the past 3 years. Because of that we are in need of new school buildings to educate our growing number of students in our school system. The school has tried to pass a bond issue which failed. The reason for the bond failure was the amount it would have raised the property taxes on private and commercial owned properties.

I know that there are strong feelings about sales tax for schools. However, when this legislature took the use of sales tax away from the local district it also took local control away from each district. This bill will not be a mandate to school districts. It will put local control back to where it belongs, with the people.

In section 2, you will see the school board district containing 75% or more of the territory must be within the city limits. The city shall place on a special election the use of a sales tax or school building fund. It also says that during a special election 60% of those voting must approve this sales tax before it can go into effect.

2

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SB2137

REPRESENTATIVE GARY R. SUKUT , DISTRICT 1

MISTER CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS, I APPEAR TODAY TO SUPPORT SB2137. WE HAVE MANY ISSUES IN WESTERN NORTH DAKOTA BUT THE SCHOOL ISSUES ARE HUGE.

A COMMON QUESTION FROM WILLISTON RESIDENTS IS - "WHY ARE WE NOT ABLE TO VOTE ON A SALES TAX PROPOSAL TO ASSIST WITH OUR DESPERATELY NEEDED SCHOOL FACILITIES? WHY HAS THE STATE DECIDED THAT THE ONLY ISSUE THAT CANNOT BE SUPPORTED WITH LOCAL SALES TAX DOLLARS IS SCHOOL FACILITIES"?

MISTER CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS, THIS IS AN OPTION THAT WILL BE USEFUL, NOT JUST IN WESTERN NORTH DAKOTA, BUT STATE WIDE. WE ARE DEALING WITH DIFFERENT TIME THAT REQUIRE OUT OF THE BOX SOLUTIONS.

I URGE A DO PASS FOR SENATE BILL 2137.

THANK YOU MISTER CHAIRMAN.

#3

Senate Education Committee

January 21st, 2013

Written Testimony

Dr. Steven Holen

Superintendent of Schools – McKenzie County Public School District #1 (Watford City)

The following is written testimony in support of SB 2137 which allows a school district to utilize revenue from an imposed city sales tax for payment of school district bonded indebtedness. Once an area in North Dakota facing drastic declines in enrollment and building closures; northwest North Dakota currently has several school districts involved in or planning major building projects. While many districts have utilized temporary, portable classrooms to accommodate the rapid growth; it is time for districts to plan for long-term, sustained student enrollment growth and ensure the quality of education is not diminished with the growth occurring in our communities and surround areas. My school district, McKenzie County Public School District #1 – Watford City, has performed multiple planning assessments to address increasing student enrollment. Based on the oil and gas production projections and our location in the epicenter of the Bakken development; our school district may be facing over \$50 million in building infrastructure to accommodate the enrollment projections. The school district has already committed \$11.5 million in addition/renovation of its current elementary building due to the more than doubling of student population in grades K-6. The time for school districts to invest in substantial infrastructure improvements is now or many districts will likely be perpetually attempting to catch up with the growth patterns at the expense of students and the education process.

The elementary project for my school district is just the beginning of several infrastructure projects that will be undertaken to accommodate a city/district population of approximately 10,000 people from the population of 1,500 previously served by the school district. I believe it is unfair to place the tax burden of future infrastructure needs on the backs of our local taxpayers without some other mechanisms; either in changes to the oil and gas productions tax formula, Impact Funds utilization, or the capacity to generate the funds through a sales tax assessment. While Watford City is limited in its sales tax revenue compared to other larger communities; the increasing amount of sales tax revenue generated in our city may be an option for our school district in attempting to address the substantial facility needs in our future.

While envisioning the day Williams County would generate more sales tax than Cass County seemed nearly impossible just a few years ago; the reality is here and the ability of a school district to utilize this process can be one of the integral puzzle components in addressing important school district infrastructure. Without the use of a city sales tax; school districts are forced to go to their local patrons for additional bond issues. I believe our local taxpayers have more than enough "skin in the game" that additional tax burden, on top of increasing valuations on homes/property, is not feasible and in line with the state's efforts to reduce the burden of local property tax on citizens. The use of this local decision to fund the millions of school infrastructure costs in North Dakota simply makes sense and should be available to our local communities, both large and small. This allows the oil and gas industry to help support education infrastructure to accommodate the increased population without the entire burden being placed on our local property owners.

Please support SB 2137 to provide at least one additional option for schools faced with no other options than to put the tax burden on the long-time patrons of our communities for building projects. Again, while this option is not the answer for all school districts in our state facing facility issues; it should be an option available to school districts in areas seeing rapidly increasing enrollments and limited funding options. SB 2137 can assist in educating the new students moving to our area and support the industry that is providing budget surpluses to North Dakota.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Senate Education Committee

January 21st, 2013

Written Testimony

Mr. Benjamin L. Schafer

Superintendent of Schools – Nesson Public School District #2

#4

The following testimony in support of SB 2137 which allows a school district to utilize revenue from an imposed city sales tax for payment of school district bonded indebtedness. Currently, Ray is in the midst of a \$7.2 million building project that is being funded on the backs of our local taxpayers. This was supported by our voters at a rate of 90%+. Shortly after I took over as superintendent in July of 2012, we found that we had bonded for only \$5 million and had raised only \$1.4 million for our capital campaign. This left us with a budget shortfall and very little time to bring in additional dollars. The previous administration felt that grants from the state and donations from large oil companies would help to cover these costs. The grants and donations failed to come and the district was left with a building project that needed \$880,000 dollars to be complete. Luckily we were able to bond for the necessary funds for HVAC with school board approval, to cover the shortfall. However, that \$880,000 again fell on the backs of our local taxpayers.

In speaking to landowners, on average each quarter of land has raised approximately \$121 dollars per year in taxes. Additionally, homeowners in Ray are paying between \$500 and \$600 more than they were paying in 2006. The local people who are the backbone of the communities where oil is produced are being made to bear the brunt of the impact created by oil. Additionally, the way of life these people are used to has been severely eroded.

However, as I look at the possibility of a 1 cent sales tax in Ray, ND I think of all those who have not contributed and those who have contributed very little to the improvement of our facilities. The "Taco Bus" that was parked in Ray and able park and sell food for a nominal fee...they just had to pay the local businesses to park outside. None of this has gone toward the school project. Several RVs are in and around Ray, Epping, and Wildrose in farmyards, backyards, and fields. Often times these RVs have children in them that our district serves. The implementation of a 1 cent sales tax would mean that these people are helping to pay for their share of an education for the children of Nesson Public School District #2.

I support this bill and it is my hope that you will give districts the ability to let local people and businesses the ability to share the cost of educating our students with those who are impacting our communities. This bill would be most beneficial if schools and cities are able to pay down debt for construction that has already been incurred. I also ask that you consider small schools with this bill. Our district is not 75% within city limits, however, our taxable sales could bring approximately \$1.2 million into our school within a year. Even with the bill in it's current state, I would support it because it will help the students of Williston immensely, however I am here to speak for my patrons. Please do not forget about the small schools. Give our local people a chance to make decisions about how they would like to pay down the school's debt.

I still feel strongly that the funding system still needs to be addressed and tied to production. However, this bill would be a step in the right direction and give our schools different avenues to fund projects that will allow them to keep high standards in education.

5

Good Morning! Mr. Chairman and committee members. I am Duane DeMars, Vice-President of the Williston School Board. I am here to ask for your support of SB 2137. SB 2137 would provide a finance avenue for school building needs.

In my opinion 2 specific points should be considered:


- 1) A 1 cent sales tax would be an equitable method to finance buildings for all citizens. It would not target the property owners who have struggled with dramatic increases in costs.**
- 2) Secondly, a 1 cent sales tax does work. I feel that there are many school districts that would appreciate the option to go to their constituents for revenue through a 1 cent sales tax.**

In conclusion, I ask your support for SB 2137 with a do pass recommendation from this committee.

Thank you for your consideration today

*My Board Just Did Not Pass
as the concerns were tied to property
taxes they not sales tax
Would Love SB*

Senate Education Committee


#6

Viola LaFontaine

January 21, 2012

I am providing testimony for Senate Bill 2137 which would allow for a city sales tax transfer for payment of school district bonded indebtedness.

I am the school Superintendent for Williston Public School District # 1, Williston, ND.

I am here today to express my support for SB 2137 which would allow Williston Public School District and any school district in the state, if passed, to be able to access city sales tax to build schools. If it were passed by legislation, the vote of the people would still need to take place.

Currently legislation allows everyone else in the state to pass sales tax in communities to support infrastructure needs other than schools. Legislation allowed the sales tax to be used in the past. Williston was able to build our middle school with this tax and the building was paid off 3 years early and this was before the oil boom really hit our community. Should the bill pass, the decision to add a sales tax in the community would still be a decision of the local people.

The ability to use sales tax is an avenue schools in the state need to help build schools. The schools in the Williston School District were built in the 1950's and 60's other than one elementary school built in 1980's and the middle school built in 2004 which was built for declining enrollment and is overcrowded. In 2010, Williston Public School District purchased 10 modular classrooms to assist us in rapid enrollment growth. The ten classrooms filled up immediately with and 4 of the classrooms housing kindergarten students. In 2010-11 we had 9 kindergarten classrooms, in 2011-12 we had 13 kindergarten classrooms and this year we have 15 kindergarten classrooms. The new births in Williston last year exceeded 800 babies. Even if half of them stay in Williston, the district will have a lot more kindergarten classrooms in 5 years. We now have 13 first grade classrooms and so the need to additional space continues to be a situation to deal with. In addition to the 10 modular purchases, this year we leased 32 additional classrooms. Our district still has 11 "temporary" portable classrooms from the 1980's oil boom, which we are still using and they should have been closed down 20 years ago. The life span of a modular classroom, especially those from the 1980's is 40 years. My brick built school buildings in the district are tired, the portable classrooms has served us well, but need to be torn down, but we still need them. We need to find a way to build new schools because we need them. The enrollment 4 years ago was 2136 our current enrollment is 2880. We have added 660 permanent students to our enrollment. This does not count the over 300 students who have come and gone from the district. Even though students leave the school on a monthly basis, I am still required by law to provide them with an education including a classroom, desk, books, and a teacher.

The entire state is facing student enrollment growth. We could all use this help and opportunity to help ourselves. The cost of building schools would not land on the shoulders of the property owners in the community. Williston is a property poor district. A bond referendum was held in Williston last month.

It failed. The 55 million dollars needed to building a new middle school and elementary school failed because the small group of property owners who would pay the bill could not support the request. Many of the property owners have asked why we can't use the 1 cent sales tax as we did in the past as when we built the middle school. I told them the language to allow schools to use the tax was taken out of the law. Thanks to Senator Lyson and representative Sukut and Hatlestad, the bill is again including schools.

Williston School and all schools in the state are facing new experiences, opportunities, unprecedented growth and unique challenges. We have all been working hard, working together with our cities, counties, state and local governmental agencies. We want to provide a quality education to our students, all of them, whether they have lived in the community for generations or are new to our cities. They deserve a good education. Providing safe and supportive learning environments is one main component to be able to education them.

Passing the one cent sales tax for schools would give schools a chance to meet our needs. There are many people and business needing to buy truck equipment, parts, supplies, burgers, and clothing. We could build our schools with this tax.

Thank you.

Testimony SB2137

#7

Good morning my name is Susan Beehler a Mandan resident, a home owner, a small business owner and I am employed with an international corporation.

I am opposed to this legislation because it is circumventing the right for a local community to vote for how they want to spend their taxes. The legislature would be directing in spite of a vote how local taxes will be used .

This is a solution which I believe is created by the legislature. Property tax alone cannot support unprecedented growth as which we have seen in the past couple years in the west but not just the west it is effecting areas like Mandan too. The state is collecting record levels of sales tax and other taxes, growing the state to a unheard of surplus. The state is sitting on funds; funds created by this growth but is willing to allow local entities to continue to increase our local taxes. Why is the state getting "rich" while the local tax payer is getting poorer? Local folks are paying more and more for the same services because they also are being required to pay for the growth. This is not sustainable for household budgets. Are pay raises are not keeping pace with this taxing growth.

I ask you instead of allowing school districts to not only tapped into the so called "property tax relief", to cap what can be assessed to local residents in exchange for opening up another revenue stream if this is what you would choose to do. If it is sales tax the school district wants to tap into; allow it to be the state share of the sales tax collected with stipulations of its use or a formula but please, please do not allow another tax revenue stream to open up especially when a local area has voted against paying more tax and without a cap or safeguard for the taxpayer. Our state is doing well so why are we taxing our local folks out of their homes. Please do not freely give another source of taxation, it is not more taxation we need. We need a more equitable means to address growth.

Again why is it okay for the state to get "rich" while the local folks are struggling to pay for the growth?

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D'WAYNE JOHNSTON
Superintendent

BRODIE ODEGAARD
High School Principal

TIMOTHY J. SCHAFER
Elementary Principal

#8

January 21, 2013

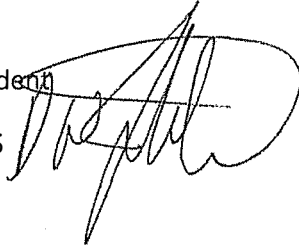
To whom it may concern,

Senate Bill 2137 would allow voters in a community to either accept or reject up to a 1% sales tax for the purpose paying for school construction and renovation indebtedness. I am in support of this bill as an option for funding for school construction and renovations.

It is clear that having the option to levy a sales tax would allow each community the opportunity to determine what, if any, city sales tax moneys should be collected for the described purpose. As Bill 2137 is only an allowance by the state for voters to determine whether to levy a sales tax I am in support of this proposal.

D'Wayne Johnston, Superintendent

Tioga Public School District # 15



Dwayne.johnston@sendit.nodak.edu

#2

	A	B	C	D
1	Dedication of Local Tax Funds for 12 Largest Cities in ND as of January 22, 2013			
2				
3				
4				
5		Local Tax Rate	Maximum Tax	Dedication of Funds
6	Bismarck	1%	\$25/sale	* Capital improvements, Debt Retirement, and Property Tax Relief
7				
8	Devils Lake	2%	\$25/sale	50% Expansion, construction, and/or renovation of a sewer treatment disposal system; 25% water
9				treatment, water source, storm water, infrastructure improvements, community development, library,
10				and other public facilities; 25% infrastructure improvements
11				
12	Dickinson	1-1/2%	\$37.50/sale	1% of local rate: 50% bonded indebtedness, property tax reduction, and infrastructure; 30% capital
13				improvements; 20% senior citizens activities
14				1/2% of local rate: community center, property tax reduction and infrastructure
15				
16	Fargo	2%	\$50/sale	1% of the rate: City infrastructure
17				1/2% of the rate: Flood protection
18				1/2% of the rate: City infrastructure
19				
20	Grand Forks	1-3/4%	\$43.75/sale	56% Property tax relief, infrastructure improvements, and economic development;
21				41.5% multiuse civic events center; 2.5% Events center (operation, promotion, and marketing)
22				
23	Jamestown	2%	\$50/sale	Initial Ordinance: 1% of rate: Jobs development and infrastructure improvements for economic
24				and jobs development; Extension 1/1/12 thru 12/31/18 - 50% economic and jobs development; 50%
25				city's share of special assessments on city public works projects
26				1% of rate: General obligation school building bonds
27				
28	Mandan	1%	\$25/sale	* Property tax reduction, municipal debt reduction, street, water, and sewer system improvements, and
29				jobs and economic development
30				
31	Minot	2%	\$50/customer/vendor/day	50% Minot area capital improvements; 40% jobs creation; 10% property tax relief
32				
33	Valley City	2-1/2%	\$62.50/sale	1% of the rate: 70% Economic development, basic industry & job development; 25% Property Tax

	A	B	C	D
34				Relief, infrastructure & other special requests; 5% Service & retail business development & Image
35				Enhancement;
36				1/2% of the rate: General obligation bonds issued by Valley City Public School Dist #2
37				1/2% of the rate: City infrastructure renewal & replacement projects
38				1/2% of the rate: Infrastructure renewal & replacement projects
39				
40	Wahpeton	2%	\$50/sale	1% of the rate: Economic development; 1/2% of the rate: 66.7% Economic development; 33.3% flood
41				mitigation; 1/2% of the rate: Flood protection
42				
43	West Fargo	1%	\$25/sale	Infrastructure improvements
44				
45	Williston	2%	\$50/sale	1% of the rate: 75% Property tax relief; 25% jobs creation
46				1% of the rate: 50% Park district; 50% Construction of community recreation center
47				
48	* THE TAX COMMISSIONER DOES NOT HAVE A DETAILED ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR THIS CITY.			

#2

<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>City Sales Tax</u>
Bismarck	62,665.00	1%
Dickinson	18,499.00	1.50%
Fargo	107,349.00	2% city, 3% lodging
Grand Forks	52,631.00	1.75% city, .25% lodging
Jamestown	15,400.00	2%
Mandan	18,507.00	1%
Minot	42,485.00	2%
Valley City	6,579.00	2.50%
Whapeton	7,731.00	2%
West Fargo	26,291.00	1% city, 2% lodging
Williston	16,006.00	2%
population source: Commerce.nd.gov		

ST-Local Local Option Sales, Use & Gross Receipts Taxes

it Number	Business Name	
Period Ending	Contact Person	Phone Number

Cities and Counties Without Compensation Allowance

A City or County		B	C1
Name	Tax Rate	Local Code	Total Local Option Tax (Do Not Enter Sales)
City Taxes			
Anamoose	1%	220	
Aneta	1%	203	
Beach	1%	156	
Belfield	2%	133	
Berthold	1%	138	
Bowman	1%	126	
Carrington	1%	124	
Carson	1%	191	
Casselton	1%	163	
Cavalier	2%	127	
Cooperstown	1½%	141	
Crosby	1%	116	
Dickinson	1½%	106	
Drake	2%	209	
Drayton	1½%	157	
Dunseith	1%	204	
Edinburg	1%	176	
Ellendale	1%	179	
Ervin	2%	166	
Fairmount	2%	206	
Fargo	2%	105	
Finley	2%	167	
Forman	1½%	221	
Fort Ransom	2%	177	
Gackle	1%	210	
Garrison	2%	139	
Glenburn	2%	219	
Glen Ullin	1%	212	
Granville	2%	225	
Grenora	1%	192	
Gwinner	1%	207	
Halliday	1%	143	
Hannaford	1%	202	
Harwood	1%	222	
Hatton	2%	164	
Hettinger	1½%	142	
Hillsboro	2%	168	
Hope	2%	185	
Jamestown	2%	110	
Kenmare	2%	117	
Killdeer	1½%	135	
Kindred	1½%	230	
Kulm	2%	165	
Lakota	1%	213	
Leisure	2%	149	
Leisure	1%	128	
Leonard	2%	215	
Lidgerwood	1%	181	
Lisbon	2%	136	

A City or County		B	C2
Name	Tax Rate	Local Code	Total Local Option Tax (Do Not Enter Sales)
City Taxes			
Maddock	2%	193	
Mapleton	1½%	218	
Max	1%	227	
Maville	2%	150	
McClusky	1%	140	
McVie	2%	188	
Medora	2½%	178	
Michigan	1½%	187	
Milnor	1½%	169	
Minnewaukan	2%	214	
Mohall	1%	114	
Mott	2%	153	
Neché	2%	201	
New England	2%	194	
New Leipzig	1%	174	
New Rockford	2%	145	
New Salem	1%	217	
Northwood	1½%	197	
Oxbow	1%	189	
Page	1%	208	
Park River	2%	130	
Pembina	2½%	119	
Portland	2%	151	
Rav	1½%	232	
Reeder	1%	198	
Regent	2%	152	
Richardton	2%	159	
Rolette	1%	199	
Rolla	2%	125	
Scranton	1%	190	
Steele	2%	147	
Streeter	1%	223	
Surrey	2%	231	
Tioga	2%	132	
Tower City	1%	195	
Turtle Lake	2%	182	
Underwood	1½%	211	
Valley City	2½%	113	
Velva	2%	175	
Walhalla	2%	160	
West Fargo	1%	129	
Westhope	1%	226	
Wimbledon	1%	205	
Woodworth	1%	224	
Wyndmere	2%	228	
County Taxes			
Cass County	½%	501	
Steele County	1%	503	
Walsh County	¼%	502	

Total Local Option Tax Due - Page 1

(Enter the total of all tax entered in Columns C1 and C2)

Schedule ST-Local, page 2**Cities and Counties With Compensation Allowance**

A City or County		B	C	D Compensation Rate			E Compensation Allowance (Col. C x Col. D)	F Net Local Option Tax Due (Column C Minus Column E)
Name	Tax Rate	Local Code	Total Local Option Tax (Do Not Enter Sales)	Rate	May not exceed			
					Month	Quarter		
Ashley	1%	162		3% (.03)	\$33.33	\$100.00		
Beulah	1%	200		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Bisbee	2%	229		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Bismarck	1%	102		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Bottineau	2%	122		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Buffalo	2%	196		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Cando	2%	161		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Devils Lake	2%	104		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Edgeley	2%	148		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Ellendale	1%	131		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Grafton	2%	107		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Grand Forks	1½%	101		5% (.05)	\$166.67	\$500.00		
Hankinson	2%	158		3% (.03)	No maximum			
Harvey	1%	112		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Hazleton	1%	180		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Hazen	1%	134		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Hoopl	1%	172		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Langdon	2%	123		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Linton	2%	121		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Manvel	1%	108		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Minot	2%	103		5% (.05)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Northwood	1%	216		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Munich	1%	173		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Napoleon	2%	144		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Oakes	2%	146		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Powers Lake	1%	154		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Rugby	2%	118		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
St. John	1%	186		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Stanley	1%	137		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Strasburg	2%	120		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Towner	1%	170		3% (.03)	\$50.00	\$150.00		
Wahpeton	2%	111		3% (.03)	\$37.50/mo.			
Washburn	2%	183		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Watford City	1%	171		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Williston	2%	109		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Wilton	2%	184		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
Wishek	1½%	155		3% (.03)	\$83.33	\$250.00		
1. Total Net Local Option Tax Due - Column F - Page 2								
2. Total Local Option Tax Due - Page 1								
3. Total Local Option Tax Due (Enter total tax due line 1 and line 2 here and on line 12, Form ST)								

Professional Student Exchange Program

Follow-up information

Return Rate History

The NDUS Financial Aid office recently completed a review of PSEP participants returning to North Dakota for participating graduates from 2002-2011. This ten year snapshot was created using information from the professional licensing boards as well as other methods to find the students who had not returned to North Dakota to enter practice. Almost 91% of program participants were located.

**Table 1: North Dakota PSEP Participant Graduate Return Rates
2002-2011 Graduates, Surveyed 7/2012**

	North Dakota	Border States	Other States
Dentistry	43%	23%	35%
Optometry	21%	28%	37%
Veterinary	30%	23%	40%
Total	32%	25%	43%
Note: this data does not include the 9% of graduates (15) who could not be located. According to the ND Department of Labor, between 6 and 15% of the state workforce is employed in jobs not reported in the state's employment database. Additionally, most of the lost students were women, suggesting that last name changes impacted the research.			

Industry Demand

The ND Career and Technical Education department reports annually on the career outlook and industry demand for new professionals in the PSEP degree programs. The most recent industry outlook data is summarized here from the ND Career Resource Network's *Career Outlook – 2011-2012* publication.

Table 2: North Dakota Industry Demand and Occupational Outlook – PSEP Graduates

Profession	Jobs in ND	Annual Openings	Annual PSEP Slots	Professional Salary Range	Growth Rate
Dentists	170	10	7	\$111k-\$238k	Stable (0-2%)
Optometrists	119	6	8	\$49k-\$132k	Stable (0-2%)
Veterinarians	120	7	10-12	\$53k-\$79k	Faster than Average (2%-3.5%)

Reallocation of Support Fees

It was suggested that the size of the support fee might be reduced in order to make more awards in some or all of the professional fields of study. Implementing this proposal would require the elimination

North Dakota University System
Student Grant Programs By Funding Source
Per 2013-15 Executive Recommendation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	State Grant Program	Scholars Program	PSEP	ND Indian Scholarship Program	Education Incentive Programs	Career/Technical Ed and Academic Scholarships	Total
General Fund:							
2011-13 Adjusted Appropriation	\$ 21,246,146	\$ 2,509,420	\$ 3,298,885	\$ 574,484	\$ 3,573,340	\$ 11,129,104	\$ 42,331,379
Less 2009-11 Carryover	(2,220,552)	(395,836)	(442,754)	(217)	(396,996)	(1,129,104)	(4,585,459)
2011-13 Adj Approp, Less Carryover	19,025,594	2,113,584	2,856,131	574,267	3,176,344	10,000,000	37,745,920
Increase (Decrease)	2,220,085	-	781,609	75,000	172,656	3,700,000	6,949,350
2013-15 Executive Recommendation	21,245,679	2,113,584	3,637,740	649,267	3,349,000	13,700,000	44,695,270
% Increase (Decrease)	11.7%	0.0%	27.4%	13.1%	5.4%	37.0%	18.4%
Other Funds:							
2011-13 Adjusted Appropriation			465,307				465,307
Increase (Decrease)			-				-
2013-15 Executive Recommendation			465,307				465,307
% Increase (Decrease)			0.0%				0.0%
Total Funds:							
2011-13 Adj Approp, Less Carryover	19,025,594	2,113,584	3,321,438	574,267	3,176,344	10,000,000	38,211,227
Increase (Decrease)	2,220,085	-	781,609	75,000	172,656	3,700,000	6,949,350
2013-15 Executive Recommendation	\$ 21,245,679	\$ 2,113,584	\$ 4,103,047	\$ 649,267	\$ 3,349,000	\$ 13,700,000	\$ 45,160,577
% Increase (Decrease)	11.7%	0.0%	23.5%	13.1%	5.4%	37.0%	18.2%

The executive recommendation, along with 2011-13 projected carryover, provides sufficient funding for the following, by program:

State Grant Program - The \$21.25 million executive recommendation includes an increase of \$2.22 million to increase the maximum annual grant from \$1,500 to \$1,650, and to expand the program to include part-time students. Including estimated 2011-13 carryover of \$351,000, approximately 6,500 awards could be funded in 2013-15, at \$1,650 per year.

Scholars Program - This level of funding, plus estimated general fund carryover of \$157,600 from 2011-13, will allow the continuation of all upper-classmen, plus approximately 50 new freshmen per year, as well as continuing to provide one-time stipends of \$2,000 to incoming freshmen.

Professional Student Exchange Program (PSEP) - The state general funds, plus estimated 2011-13 carryover of about \$120,000, will continue funding the current students in WICHE, Iowa and Minnesota slots, plus the following estimated number of new slots per year: 7 veterinary, 7 dentist and 8 optometry. The special fund authority of \$465,307 is the same level of funding that is currently supported by the student loan trust fund.

ND Indian Scholarship Program - The \$75,000 increase would provide funding for an additional 15 graduate students per year, or a total of about 30, as well as increasing the annual graduate payments from \$1,200 to \$1,800 to recognize the higher cost of those programs. In addition, the program would continue to fund approximately 225 undergraduate awards at \$1,200 per year.

Education Incentive Program - Includes Teacher Shortage loan forgiveness program (\$1,000/year for 3 years), STEM occupations loan forgiveness programs (\$1,500/year for 4 years) and \$260,000 for the Doctoral Program (same level as current funding). This will provide continued funding of the existing cohorts/slots, plus approximately the same number of new cohorts/slots that were added in 2012-13: Teacher Shortage Loan Forgiveness - 158 per year @ \$1,000; STEM Loan Forgiveness - 193 per year, @ \$1,500.

Career/Technical Ed and Academic Grants - The \$3.7 million additional funding will allow an increase in the amount of the grant from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per year, and an increase in the maximum amount from \$6,000 to \$10,000 per student. Recipients must be residents of ND during the past 12 months, who attend a ND institution and meet other requirements.

G:\CATHY\EXCEL\BIENNIAL BUDGETS\2013-15\Executive Recommendation\Student grant prgms by funding source.xlsx\Summary

2011-2013 PSEP PROJECTION

Continuation of 09-11 Slots, Plus Same # Freshmen Slots in 2011-13

Based on estimated tuition rate increases of 5% per year for Mn & Iowa (WICHE actual per 6/3/10 memo)
Assumes higher Mn rates for dentistry began for 2010-11 freshmen

(Adjusted 9-20-10 - NOTE - Bien request assumed 7-22-10 est)

VETS*				DENTISTS				OPTOMETRISTS				TOTAL	
2011-12													
1	SR @	29,500	29,500 W	3	SR @	23,000	69,000 W	4	SR @	15,800	63,200		161,700 W
2	SR @	10,718	21,437 MN	3	SR @	10,041	30,123 MN						51,560 MN
3	SR @	23,124	69,372 (IA)										69,372 (IA)
1	JR @	29,500	29,500 W	2	JR @	23,000	46,000 W	5	JR @	15,800	79,000		154,500 W
1	JR @	10,718	10,718 MN	5	JR @	10,041	50,206 MN						60,924 MN
4	JR @	23,272	93,089 (IA)										93,089 (IA)
2	SO @	29,500	59,000 W	2	SO @	23,000	46,000 W	8	SO @	15,800	126,400		231,400 W
1	SO @	10,718	10,718 MN	5	SO @	12,464	62,318 MN						73,036 MN
3	SO @	23,272	69,817 (IA)										69,817 (IA)
18			393,151	20			303,647	17			268,600	55	965,398
ADDITIONS:													
1	FR @	29,500	29,500 W	2	FR @	23,000	46,000 W	8	FR @	15,800	126,400	11	201,900 W
2	FR @	10,718	21,437 MN	5	FR @	12,464	62,318 MN					7	83,754 MN
4	FR @	23,272	93,089 (IA)									4	93,089 (IA)
25			537,177	27			411,964	25			395,000	77	749,500 WICHE
* Does not include Kansas slots												269,275 MN	
												325,367 Iowa	
												1,344,141 Total	
2012-13													
1	SR @	30,000	30,000 W	2	SR @	23,400	46,800 W	5	SR @	16,100	80,500		157,300 W
1	SR @	11,254	11,254 MN	5	SR @	10,543	52,716 MN						63,970 MN
4	SR @	24,280	97,121 (IA)										97,121 (IA)
2	JR @	30,000	60,000 W	2	JR @	23,400	46,800 W	8	JR @	16,100	128,800		235,600 W
1	JR @	11,254	11,254 MN	5	JR @	13,087	65,433 MN						76,688 MN
3	JR @	24,436	73,307 (IA)										73,307 (IA)
1	SO @	30,000	30,000 W	2	SO @	23,400	46,800 W	8	SO @	16,100	128,800		205,600 W
2	SO @	11,254	22,509 MN	5	SO @	13,087	65,433 MN						87,942 MN
4	SO @	24,436	97,743 (IA)										97,743 (IA)
19			433,189	21			323,983	21			338,100	61	1,095,272
PROPOSED ADDITIONS:													
1	FR @	30,000	30,000 W	2	FR @	23,400	46,800 W	8	FR @	16,100	128,800	11	205,600 W
2	FR @	11,254	22,509 MN	5	FR @	13,087	65,433 MN					7	87,942 MN
4	FR @	24,436	97,743 (IA)									4	97,743 (IA)
26			583,441	28			436,216	29			466,900	83	804,100 WICHE
* Does not include Kansas slots												316,542 MN	
												365,915 Iowa	
												1,486,557 Total	
51	VETS:		1,120,618	55	DENTISTS:		848,180	54	OPT:		861,900	160	\$2,830,699

PSEP 2009-11 Adj Approp, Including 07-09 Carryover
EST 2009-11 GF CARRYOVER
Total Est Available 2011-13

2,590,529
464,906
3,055,435

Potential Carryover to 2013-15

224,736



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