

2013 SENATE EDUCATION

SB 2267

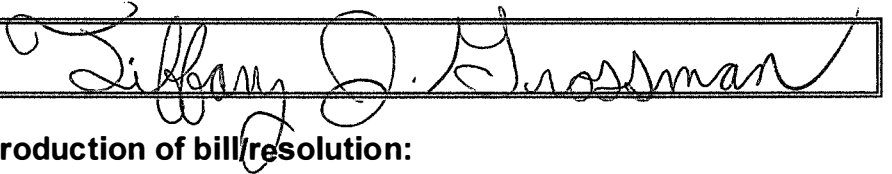
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
1-29-13
17873

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

To provide an appropriation for school district safety and deferred maintenance grants

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Flakoll opened the hearing on SB 2267.

Lonnie J. Laffen, Senator, District 43: I wish to testify in support of SB 2267. (Written testimony #1 attached)

Vice Chairman Schaible: Could you explain the pro-rata share?

Lonnie J. Laffen, Senator, District 43: Eligible districts would be able to apply and they would divide it up based on the size of the schools.

Vice Chairman Schaible: If two schools were applying for a door that cost 25,000 a small school would receive less based on population?

Lonnie J. Laffen, Senator, District 43: That is correct

Chairman Flakoll: Did you put the \$20,000 to provide base funding for the smaller schools.

Senator Larry Robinson, District 24: I am co-sponsoring this legislation and am supporting this bill. This serves as a response to a number of issues dominating the media. I concur with Senator Laffen and it is a step in the right direction. We have come a long way but still have a long way to go. This would provide resources for security enhances. Anything we can do, we should do. (10:15)

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44: I wish to testify in support of SB 2267. (Written testimony #2 attached) The \$20,000 was for deferred maintenance costs. (19:30)

Senator Luick: Would you explain the timing?

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44: The bill is similar to SB 2323 in 2005 which is a cancer

research bill which was the first time we used this trigger type mechanism. The passage of 2200 in 2007 there was a similar trigger mechanism. If the trigger is not met, they have another option the next year. There is only one payment, one or the other.

Senator Luick: The only problem I have is that I think it needs to be sped up.

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44: We talked about that. We are in a situation that was well over what was projected because of strong financial times.

Senator Heckaman: Are there parameters in deferred maintenance?

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44: It is not to be used for new construction. We wanted to make sure some funds are dedicated towards this.

Senator Heckaman: How many school district would this not include?

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44: 30 to 40 would not be eligible because of the mill levy issue and some have excess money and don't need the money.

Vice Chairman Schaible: Is there an adjustment for the mills? This will eliminate some from the grant.

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44: That is not the intent. That is before the mill levy buydown.

Vice Chairman Schaible: We are limiting the additional funds leftover based on population. Most schools with the population would be the older schools who need the money. Is that a fair assessment?

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44: I think the bill is incredibly fair. All districts have buildings that are old.

Senator Luick: Would there be a retroactive clause if this bill passes?

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44: It would be whatever we want it to be. My intent is if they accrued the cost during the upcoming biennium, that would be the qualifier.

Senator Heckaman: How was the 150 mills decided?

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44: If they are not making local effort, the finances will reflect that.

Bev Nielson, North Dakota Council of Educational Leaders: We just wanted to express our support for the bill. We like the intent of the bill.

Bob Marthaller, Assistant Superintendent with the North Dakota DPI: I passed out some testimony from Kirsten Baesler, Superintendent, North Dakota Department of Public Instruction (See written attachment #3)

Dean Koppelman, Superintendent of Valley City Public Schools: I wish to testify in support of SB 2267. (Written testimony #4 attached)

Paula Peterson, Superintendent of Hillsboro Public Schools: I wish to testify in support of SB 2267. (Written testimony #5 attached) (39:50)

Senator Heckaman: What are your thoughts on the mill levy?

Paula Peterson, Superintendent of Hillsboro Public Schools: I am okay with that level because we can meet it but I have heard from schools that want it \$20,000 per building.

Senator Heckaman: There is also a provision that you must match the funds. Will that be difficult in any district you know of?

Paula Peterson, Superintendent of Hillsboro Public Schools: For our school we would make that match since it is an importance. Some schools might have to make that decision.

Hy Schlieve, Superintendent at Drayton Public Schools: I wish to testify in support of SB 2267. (Written testimony #6 attached)

Senator Heckaman: Do you have concerns with safety on the buses?

Hy Schlieve, Superintendent at Drayton Public Schools: There is room within the bill but our focus is on the buildings and structure.

Broc Lietz, Business Manager for Fargo Public Schools: I wish to testify in support of SB 2267. (Written testimony #7 attached)

Senator Heckaman: Could you expand on your funding on Personnel Safety costs?

Broc Lietz, Business Manager for Fargo Public Schools: We have school resource officers, Advanced Security, and we are spending money on Proctors to monitor activities.

Vice Chairman Schaible: How many buildings do you have?

Broc Lietz, Business Manager for Fargo Public Schools: We have 21 that we are providing educational purposes with.

Chairman Flakoll: If this bill was enacted would this reduce your personnel costs?

Broc Lietz, Business Manager for Fargo Public Schools: It definitely could. The school resource program has been good so we like to support it.

Chairman Flakoll: Do you have a preference on if it were open up to buildings vs. busses.

Broc Lietz, Business Manager for Fargo Public Schools: We are looking at additional opportunities for bus safety. Transportation safety is important to us.

Chairman Flakoll: What is the length of service of a typical school bus in your district?

Broc Lietz, Business Manager for Fargo Public Schools: Our contractor replaces the buses on a five to seven year cycle. We believe the systems we put in could be transferred to a new bus.

Chairman Flakoll: What is Fargo's ending balance percent wise?

Broc Lietz, Business Manager for Fargo Public Schools: It is just shy of 21%.

Chairman Flakoll: Does anyone wish to testify in opposition of SB 2267?

Senator Marcellais: I have a question on the response time of the systems being fixed. How long does it take to repair the systems that went down? How long does it take to get someone to repair it?

Dean Koppelman, Superintendent of Valley City Public Schools: We are in the process of seeking estimates and visiting with contractors that is one question we raised. If something were to occur with the system what kind of response time are we looking at? One company indicated they have personnel across the state and they would hopefully have the systems fixed within a day.

Chairman Flakoll: We will close the hearing on SB 2267.

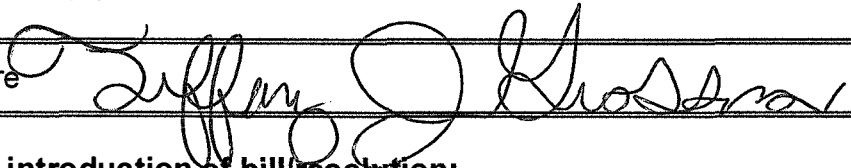
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
1-30-13
18004

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

To provide an appropriation for school district safety and deferred maintenance grants

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Flakoll opened the hearing on SB 2267 and I would ask Jerry Coleman from the Department of Public Instruction to come to the podium.

Chairman Flakoll: One of the concerns I would have would be if we were to adopt this bill, when we have the amounts set aside, how would the department play those out. Would you set aside \$20,000 times 180 school districts? What if they don't use them? Do they go to waste?

Jerry Coleman DPI: They would be allocated a certain sum of money and required match. Once they met those requirements, we would send them out the money. If they did not meet it, that money would be returned to the general fund.

Chairman Flakoll: So the base dollars plus their pro-rata share would be set aside and not used is that correct?

Jerry Coleman DPI: We would run an allocation to show them what they would be eligible for and once they met the requirements we would send them the money and if they elected not to access that funding it would be returned to the state's general fund at the end of the biennium.

Chairman Flakoll: Should we have a pre-qualification date? So they would have to submit an intent and we could set the money aside for other school districts if they didn't want to? Should we have a pre-qualifier that you need to express your intent?

Jerry Coleman DPI: It is a possibility. We may internally do that anyway administratively so we would have some time to be able to know who is going to claim that. I don't know if you need that in the bill but we would administratively tell them to get their stuff in by a certain date. If your intent was to free up the money for other participants, we need that language in the bill.

Chairman Flakoll: If we are going to set aside \$10 million I think our intent would be to hope the schools use it. I would rather look at other options. Do you know how many didn't participate in SB 2200, the deferred maintenance?

Jerry Coleman DPI: It was only a few. Less than ten didn't participate.

Chairman Flakoll: In that bill it was a different time. We may be looking at the options of opening up to those that are making minimal local effort too.

Jerry Coleman DPI: I would guess schools would welcome the funds unless they had difficulty coming up with the match money.

Vice Chairman Schaible: What number are we using for the count of schools?

Jerry Coleman DPI: We have 179 school districts that operate schools.

Chairman Flakoll: Is the average ending fund balance around 21% still?

Jerry Coleman DPI: Historically it has ranged from 20-25%.

Chairman Flakoll: Are we over \$200 million.

Jerry Coleman DPI: Probably closer to the \$300 million mark.

Chairman Flakoll: Would property poor or property rich districts participate less?

Jerry Coleman DPI: I think it just depends. If they don't have a local source they can't participate.

Chairman Flakoll: Should we set up a rule for pre-qualification of their intent but also we don't want to get into a situation that creates a problem for your department where someone thinks their project and finds out it doesn't qualify. Do we need to protect you?

Jerry Coleman DPI: If your intent was to free up money for re-allocation we should have some language that says that is the intent. In terms of having a date to accept it, you probably could put that in there and we can deal with the rest administratively.

Chairman Flakoll: Is there anything you want clarified?

Jerry Coleman DPI: The mill levy language came before the mill levy requirements.

Chairman Flakoll: We discussed taking the mill requirement out.

Senator Marcellais: Are we going to add the emergency clause? Is this retroactive?

Chairman Flakoll: We would need to change the bill in a couple of ways to do that. I think they need to submit it before the next biennium.

Jerry Coleman DPI: It would be for projects going forward not retroactive projects.

Senator Luick: If this does pass, is it just at a certain date June 30, 2013 or what would we use?

Jerry Coleman DPI: It would have been a project that began in the year the appropriation was available. If it triggered in the first year, it would be in that fiscal year.

Senator Luick: Are there funds available to speed this process up to this year?

Jerry Coleman DPI: It would have to be appropriated and that would speed it up.

Chairman Flakoll: That pushes tolerances and puts bills in jeopardy.

Senator Luick: There are districts really looking at a process of getting cameras or better locks on the doors. Should we be pushing this?

Chairman Flakoll: It appears we have a few amendments that need to be drafted for consideration before we can act on the bill.

Jerry Coleman DPI: This was implemented three bienniums. We had plenty of time to react to it.

Vice Chairman Schaible: My feeling is to increase to \$25,000 to address the population of the school districts. I think the initial help is needed to some older smaller districts.

Senator Luick: One of the issues we need to look at is the matching funds and whether the districts can come up with the money to match the funds.

Chairman Flakoll: If you look in the Department of School Finance facts book the ending fund balances are pretty significant. And they don't have to participate. Dickinson has 31% of their operating in ending fund balance.

Senator Heckaman: What happens when you go above that ending fund balance?

Chairman Flakoll: The law that is in place is 40% plus \$20,000 and that is to accommodate the smaller schools where 45% wasn't that many dollars.

Senator Heckaman: Fairmount has 43% so what happens to them?

Chairman Flakoll: If they go over that level, they lose funding. This was an amendment I put on. From 1999-2001 session the ending fund balance for a school went up \$10 million dollars so they pocketed a third of the money we sent them. We gradually moved the amount down to prevent those that were way over the top.

Senator Marcellais: To maintain the older schools, it might cost more than the newer schools. It will be a lot more work to put in the cameras and surveillance. Will this be equitable to those smaller older schools in rural areas? Will they be able to afford it?

Chairman Flakoll: It depends what they do. Some are less concerned with wall mounting. It is a case by case basis. Any money we can give them they will be thrilled to have.

Senator Luick: Fairmount has 11 K-12.

Chairman Flakoll: 111 students times \$60 plus \$20,000. That translates to \$240 per child to give you an idea. (Chairman Flakoll and Senator Luick discuss the amount of money for different students and give examples) That is why the base funding level was put in. In SB 2000 we ended up with \$7 million and that was \$10,000 plus their pro-rata share. That gives an example. They can have multiple projects. They can do three panic buttons, one camera, one door, whatever. Those all qualify but they must show receipts. It doesn't need to be one singular project. But they need a match on the first dollars and the pro-rata share dollars.

Senator Luick: Thinking about the one way glass, sizeable might be better rather than a small hole.

Chairman Flakoll: You could also do the mirrored bubble. Some places have it where you can log into your security system from a remote place.

Senator Heckaman: I think schools are getting away from holes in the doors because the intruder can see in and if there is an incident you don't want to be looking at the window.

Chairman Flakoll: Closed the hearing on SB 2267

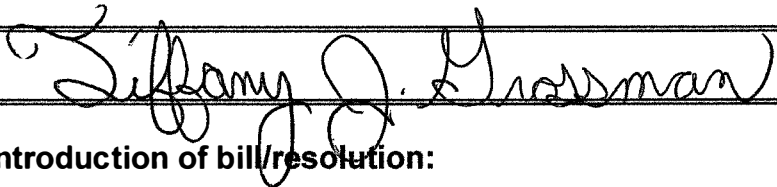
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
2-4-13
18222

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

An appropriation for school district safety and deferred maintenance grants

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Flakoll opened the hearing on SB 2267

Senator Heckaman: I passed out an amendment (Attachment #1) I think we should remove the one hundred fifty mills qualification.

Jerry Coleman DPI: 150 mills would affect virtually all of them. It probably is just a necessary amendment to make this work.

Chairman Flakoll: If you have 180 school districts you have 4.6 million dollars that you have set towards the districts. The other portion is the pro-rata share. If you set aside for 20 districts that choose not to participate would you still get the \$400,000 dollars out. With the timeline now, that could be held and at the end of the biennium it would go back to the general fund.

Jerry Coleman, DPI: In 2008 with virtually identical language we were able to re-allocate those dollars and we did. There was an application process. They needed to get construction approval if it was for a construction process. We were able to deal with it but that triggered in the first year of the biennium. If it triggers in the second year, we wouldn't know until May for sure if the money was available and the appropriation would end June 30 unless there was language for that so we would only have two months to take care of business which would be unrealistic. On that program we had they needed to give us the dollar amount of the project and we would reimburse up to 50% of that project.

Chairman Flakoll: I would rather have the 400,000 go out as an additional pro-rata share than to send it back to the general fund so you believe we need language to do that? I don't want to get into a scenario like Dickinson State with their library where they thought it was and it ended up having a glitch.

Jerry Coleman, DPI: Certain things need to happen. The need to apply it to eligible purchases, they need to provide a match, the triggers could be in the first or second year

so we would have timing issues. Is there a reporting requirement? But that gives the following year for them to do that.

Chairman Flakoll: Would it work if we put an expiration date of December 31, 2015 for the appropriation?

Jerry Coleman, DPI: I think you could.

Chairman Flakoll: In order to facilitate money it may take beyond the fiscal biennium.

Jerry Coleman, DPI: I can't think of why that kind of language wouldn't work. If it triggered in the second year that appropriation would be good through the following year or biennium.

Chairman Flakoll: It gives you the ability to carry over those funds like other places.

Chairman Flakoll: We have two amendments coming. Senator Heckaman and Vice Chairman Schaible have amendments.

Chairman Flakoll: Do you see anything else we need to amend? I don't think there is a lot of resistance to the bill it is just a matter of making sure that we can get this accomplished.

Jerry Coleman, DPI: If we could take care of the timing issue the rest of it we can make it work.

Senator Luick: You are looking at a use it or lose it scenario on the funding of this?

Jerry Coleman: Yes. I would think we want to do it that way.

Senator Luick: Is the pro-rata share also a matching amount?

Jerry Coleman: Yes.

Vice Chairman Schaible: Why was the 150 mills there?

Jerry Coleman: There was a requirement in the foundation aid formula but was removed. That was repealed and there is no minimum levy requirement in the formula now.

Chairman Flakoll: The amendments would allow any amount of mills to qualify.

Senator Heckaman: That is my intent to get the mill levy off the table on the issue of safety.

Chairman Flakoll: First we will consider Senator Heckaman's Amendments

Senator Heckaman: I move the Heckaman Amendment to SB 2267

Senator Marcellais: Second

Vice Chairman Schaible: It concerns me that some districts have a lot of money. I know it is the premise of student safety but it seems to me that if you aren't doing your local share we shouldn't need to provide state money.

Chairman Flakoll: We are leaving the ending fund balance language in there so if they are over the requirement they aren't eligible.

Senator Heckaman: Isn't that part b of five? Also having some kind of funds will be required to reach the match. Some schools will be in a tight squeeze to do that.

Chairman Flakoll: To be clear, the match is required for both the \$20,000 and also the pro-rata share.

Senator Luick: That is the part I am concerned about because I don't know if some of the districts have the funds to do the matching they would need.

A roll call was taken for the Heckaman amendment: 5 yeas 0 neas 1 absent

Vice Chairman Schaible: This helps the smaller schools. I would propose this amendment.

Senator Luick: Second

A roll call was taken, 6 yeas 0 neas 1 absent.

Chairman Flakoll: Vice Chairman Schaible do you have an amendment?

Vice Chairman Schaible: The purpose of my amendment (attachment #2) is to crease the \$20,000 to \$25,000 with the premise of helping smaller enrollment type schools more. It doesn't hurt the larger schools but it helps the smaller schools. **I propose the amendment.**

Senator Luick: Second

A roll call was taken for the Schaible amendment: 6 yeas 0 neas, 0 absent.

Chairman Flakoll: We need clarification from Anita. I don't want to leave dollars aside if districts choose not to participate and not be able for others to use them.

Senator Luick: What is the timeframe to when they can apply and no longer apply?

Chairman Flakoll: It is based on the April forecast from OMB. I think December 31, 2015 to process and reimburse.

Chairman Flakoll closed hearing on SB 2267

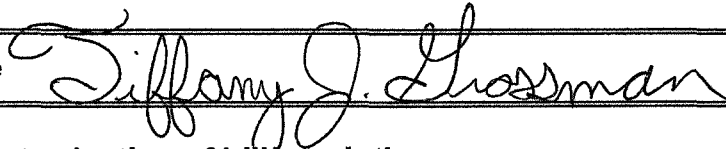
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
2-4-13
18236

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety and deferred maintenance grants

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Flakoll: Opened the hearing on SB 2267

Chairman Flakoll: I visited with Anita and she felt we would not need additional language or the amendment we talked about adding. The likelihood of this occurring in the first year of the biennium or 14 months from now is strong.

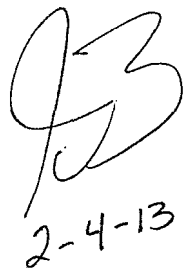
Vice Chairman Schaible: I move a Do Pass as amended and re-referred to Appropriations for SB 2267.

Senator Poolman: Second

A roll call was taken for a Do Pass as amended and re-referred to Appropriations for SB 2267: 6 yeas, 0 neas, 0 absent

Chairman Flakoll will carry

February 4, 2013



Handwritten signature and date: 2-4-13

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2267

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty" with "Twenty-five"

Page 2, line 3, replace "Twenty" with "Twenty-five"

Page 2, line 22, remove "Has a general fund levy equal to at least one hundred fifty mills,
before any"

Page 2, remove line 23

Page 2, line 24, remove "b."

Page 2, line 25, replace "c." with "b."

Renumber accordingly

SB 2267

Date: 1
Roll Call Vote #: 2-4-13

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

Senate Education Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 13,068 4002003

Action Taken adopt amendment #2

Motion Made By Heckaman Seconded By Marcellais

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

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

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

General Fund levy equal to 1.50 mills

2247

Date: 2-4-03
Roll Call Vote #: 22013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

Senate Education Committee☐ Check here for Conference CommitteeLegislative Council Amendment Number 13.0684,02003Action Taken adopt amendment #2Motion Made By Schaible 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) 6 No 0Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

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

Change grant from \$20,000 to \$25,000

1267

Date: 2-4-13
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

Senate Education Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number

13.0684.0203

Action Taken

Do pass as amended free-referred to apprs

Motion Made By

Schaible

Seconded By

Poolman

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

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Flakoll

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

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2267: Education Committee (Sen. Flakoll, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** and **BE REREFERRED** to the **Appropriations Committee** (6 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2267 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty" with "Twenty-five"

Page 2, line 3, replace "Twenty" with "Twenty-five"

Page 2, line 22, remove "Has a general fund levy equal to at least one hundred fifty mills, before any"

Page 2, remove line 23

Page 2, line 24, remove "b."

Page 2, line 25, replace "c." with "b."

Renumber accordingly

2013 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS

SB 2267

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Appropriations Committee Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
02-12-2013
Job # 18762

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety and deferred maintenance grants

Minutes:

See attached testimony

Chairman Holmberg called the committee to order on Tuesday, February 12, 2013 at 8:30 am in regards to SB 2267. Roll call was taken. All committee members were present except Vice Chairman Grindberg. Sheila M. Sandness from Legislative Council and Lori Laschkewitsch from OMB were also present. Let the record show that for the first time in the 26 days of the session the committee started late. We will open up the hearing on 2267.

Senator Lonnie J. Laffen, District 43 introduced the bill and Testimony attached # 1 in support of this bill. This bill would assist school districts in making security and safety improvement by establishing a \$10M state grant program.

Senator Warner: Is this per school building or district?

Laffen: Per district.

Senator Tim Flakoll, District 44, Fargo testified in support of SB 2267 and provided Testimony attached # 2. His comments included the fact that most schools are not equipped to offer security, and commented about the age of most of our school buildings. This bill will help with a broader spectrum of challenges beyond weapons. This bill also allows the districts the local choice to either participate or not participate in the program. To answer Senator Warner's question, the funds would go to the school districts. \$25,000.00 per district. That is designed so there is significant resources available for those low enrollment districts, if you have only thirty four students in your school district you still get money so you can do something significant. That is based upon some numbers we have done before, where there is any fund balance which is \$20,000.00 plus 45% it was similar to the language we had in SB 2200 in 2007 where we had a similar program for deferred maintenance and similar to the original bill the a had this type of trigger mechanism in SB 2323 in 2005 session, similar to other bills in former sessions.

Chairman Holmberg would not agree that this would be in the Department of Public Instruction budget. We do not have that bill

Senator Flakoll Originally it was going to be in the DPI bill House Bill 1319. The house said they would like not to have that in the bill. It is a budget issue. We don't have that bill.

Vice Chairman Bowman: I would think by now most school districts are trying to address this problem where I come from they have made entrances safer, lockdowns, etc... How many school districts have requested this?

Senator Flakoll Or more, 5 or 6 testify for the bill, after the bill was introduced. It wasn't even a concept before.

Chairman Holmberg they are calling supporting the bill.

Flakoll. What can we do?

Senator Carlisle: The second page your testimony says it allows local control in determining what is best for their building, does that include arming someone in the school?

Senator Flakoll Very little if none, some schools already do that, but we are looking at structural changes, this would provide more safeguards to control the situation readily bring in law enforcement, to set up parameters to walk that person into a space that he couldn't get out of.

Chairman Holmberg there are bills that deal with those areas like security folks tes..

Senator Flakoll this is an appropriate education policy?

Senator Gary Lee Thinking of the budget bill for DPI, is there a deferred maintenance part, on the formula that is indicating deferred maintenance opportunities there, or is it a separate piece that deals with this?

Senator Flakoll As of last night I was not aware of any either that were introduced or that had been amended on the DPI budget bill or that were being considered.

Senator Gary Lee there is no factor in the formula that refers to deferred maintenance?

Senator Flakoll He was told that is correct.

Senator Kilzer: would nonpublic schools be eligible for this?

Senator Flakoll No, we are prohibited by constitution to do that.

Senator Wanzek each school district would get \$25,000.00 and if there is any money left and the ending balance is over a certain amount, the rest of that money is prorated based on a per average day of the membership?

Senator Flakoll They decide if they want to participate, they have to require a one for one match. A hundred and eighty school districts would get approximately twenty five thousand dollars which would absorb about 4.6 million dollars; the remaining 5.4 million dollars would be then made available on a pro rata shared basis. It would be like \$54 per student

Senator Nicole Poolman, District 7 I wanted to briefly give you a more personal perspective. I saw this in my own class room. It never occurred to me that children don't learn when they do not feel safe. After Sandy Hook I tried to reassure these kids they were safe, they could not be reassured. The students did not learn they were distracted by feeling unsafe. It is an educational problem as well as safety issue and I ask your support on this bill.

Doug Johnson: Executive Director of North Dakota Council of Educational Leaders we are in support of SB 2267. We adopted a resolution in our representative assembly for deferred maintenance and we appreciate the fact that they have included the safety issues within the bill structure. We support the bill and we will be glad to answer any questions you have.

Bob Marthaller, Assistant Superintendent Department of Public Instruction Passed out testimony from Superintendent Baesler Testimony attached # 3. From the department point of view we support this bill for two reasons: expenditures for safety and deferred maintenance issues that school districts face and testified in support of this bill. We support the intent and content of this bill.

Tamara Uselman, Superintendent of Bismarck Public Schools My school district just underwent a comprehensive safety audit of all our twenty four buildings and find ourselves in need of dollars for safety improvements. This bill will be very much appreciated

Chairman Holmberg This money would not be available for 2 years. She understands that. Did you find that you had to take that into consideration as you are designing?

Tamara we are building 3 schools and we had to stop and look again.

Senator Gary Lee You have in your budget for repairs maintenance?

Tamara We do, we attack it each year, when you route traffic through the office, and then the cameras and panic button those are items that would not have been on deferred maintenance. Because of determination to keep getting use of these buildings, deferred maintenance is

Chairman Holmberg some of the buildings were built a long time, Bismarck Central, was that 40s. (21:30)

Tamara I think it is 30s, it has numerous doors, the line of sight and the front access is problematic for all those old schools.

Senator Mathern I was intrigued by the teachers comment about learning not taking place. If that is the case, should we be considering some sort of policy to deal with that? We have

a policy for safety in a storm, if literally learning stops should we permit children to do something else or be home. Is it actually like a waste of time?

Tamara I don't know that being home would be better. The question is a fair one but we have two parents working, who would not be home with the children, then how do you process that fear. The need is for kids to come together and process that. In addition, we ask that our classroom doors be locked. As a teacher, that is a constant reminder that safety is eminent, and it inspires fear. I wouldn't advocate them being home alone.

Chairman Holmberg the schools have a lot of issues to deal with, such as suicide or deaths, we were involved in Grand Forks with that too, for some days there is not a lot of learning, there is a lot of processing of preparing to move on, takes a while.

Tamara; they need to do that together, where it happened we need lock down drills.

Senator Wanzek it says \$25,000 for every eligible school district. Is that significant enough? With 24 buildings that is almost a thousand a building?

Tamara: It takes a while and they need to do that together in the place where the tragedy happened We need to have lock down doors it would be appreciated, where the bill works best for us is the remaining money being divided up per average student membership unit so that would give districts that have more buildings have more money.

Chairman Holmberg Keep in mind there is a monitoring match for this. So the \$25,000 becomes \$50,000.

John Jankowski Superintendent of Wing Public School The other side of the spectrum: the small schools. Our K-12 enrollment is 112 students, an elementary school built in 1937. This bill is extremely important. I wish we didn't have the waiting period in it, and then we could start our safety procedures right away. Twelve years ago I was a school safety trainer. What has changed is twelve years ago when there was an incident, the school would lock up. The new procedure is this, first law enforcement that arrives, storms the building and go after the shooter; Wing is 30 to 45 minutes away before that help arrives. We need help in putting on new doors, egress windows in our classrooms, if you look at this room, it is not safe. I would appreciate your support in this bill. \$25,000 is a lot of money to us; we spend about \$17,000/ year on maintenance. Yes this bill can make a big difference. The ADM payment would be about \$5,000. That means about \$30,000 when matched that is a \$60,000 expenditure that can make a great deal of difference.

Vice Chairman Bowman We also have private schools, if we get all of our public schools locked up is that going to redirect the traffic to the private schools. Where do we draw the line, we are looking at safety for all the kids.

John Jankowski Almost every case of an active shooter has been in a public school. Most private schools are in large cities so they have more help and support than small rural schools. It is against the constitution to provide direct support for private schools.

Senator Krebsbach: it sounds as if you have a very tight budget is the match going to be difficult to reach.

John Jankowski, Yes but we have to figure out a way to do it. The door in Wing does not cost the same as in Bismarck. It costs more. In spite of that we know we have to make changes in our building to make it safe.

Senator Robinson I am a co-sponsor of the bill. What you have heard here today is not farfetched. The list of deferred maintenance in our public schools across the state if we could put it together in a composite form it would be absolutely shocking. Our Valley City schools asked that we something like this, because they realized we are unprepared. There are some things that can be done to improve the situation. This is relatively a small amount of money, that when matched can have a significant impact across the state. In Valley City we have 3 facilities, one is in a pod design with multiple exits clearly an engineering night mare, I have been told all the schools in our district, many are old, they need work, it's ongoing, when you have a building built in the 30's, I support the bill, it's not a complete answer but a step in the right direction.

Chairman Holmberg: we will close the hearing. Committee members, yesterday we heard 1269, appropriation for the water commission for water projects •

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Appropriations Committee

Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2267

02-15-2013

Job # 19045

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL re: school district safety and deferred maintenance grants (Do Not Pass)

Minutes:

Chairman Holmberg called the committee to order. All committee members were present.

Vice Chairman Grindberg stated that he had a chance to visit with Senator Flakol. It was discussed briefly with local school districts and, as he understands the bill, his district would receive about \$600,000 of this funding proposal so he's not sure he can buy into the concept to start partialling out additional funding when we are making a huge effort. He understands the intent but is leery of the long-term ramifications.

Vice Chairman Grindberg moved a Do Not Pass.

Senator Kilzer seconded.

Discussion: **Senator Kilzer** stated that he shares Senator Bowman's comments about increasing the vulnerability of nonpublic schools to this sort of thing. To the nonpublic schools it would become an unfunded mandate.

Roll Call Vote: 10 YES, 3 NO - motion Do Not Pass

Vice Chairman Grindberg will carry the bill.

Date: 2-15-13Roll Call Vote # 1

**2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES**

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267Senate Appropriations Committee☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken D Not PassMotion Made By Grindberg Seconded By Kilzer

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

Total (Yes) 10 No 3

Absent _____

Floor Assignment Grindberg

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

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2267, as engrossed: Appropriations Committee (Sen. Holmberg, Chairman)
recommends **DO NOT PASS** (10 YEAS, 3 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING).
Engrossed SB 2267 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2013 HOUSE EDUCATION

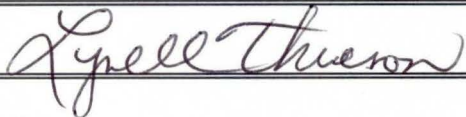
SB 2267

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Education Committee
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
March 18, 2013
Job 20124

☐ Conference Committee



Minutes:

Chairman Nathe: We will open the hearing on SB 2267.

00:20 Senator Laffen, District 43: Explained the bill. See Testimony 1. The purpose of this bill is to assist existing school facilities in making security and safety improvements by establishing a 10 million dollar grant program. These would be matched by the school district on a one-for-one match. A safety concern is limiting entry to one area. Discussed the benefits.

06:34 Representative Rohr: On the front page could you define the deferred maintenance grants and how much it would cost?

6:49 Senator Laffen: This would be a \$25,000 grant. The school district matches this with their own \$25,000. If there is some remaining money that would be divided as additional grant, would additionally need to be matched, by a pro-added share of their enrollment.

Representative Rohr: Did you check with DPI to see if they have had to turn down any maintenance grants so we have a number for the state?

Senator Laffen: As far as I know there aren't any deferred maintenance grants in place currently.

Chairman Laffen: So the \$25,000 grant would cover the safety and deferred maintenance?

Senator Laffen: That is correct.

Representative Koppelman: If every school district got the \$25,000, that would take up half the money. Is that correct?

8:22 Senator Laffen: I think that was the number, it would take half that fund.

Representative Koppelman: If the main concern is safety, if everyone takes their \$25,000, matches with their own and takes care of their safety issues, and there is an additional safety needs in excess of \$25,000 or \$50,000 with their matched funds,

shouldn't the districts have first crack at this vs. just opening up to deferred maintenance?

9:03 Senator Laffen: The second part is still for safety and security. The whole bill is that. We use the term deferred maintenance as the term for what we are doing here.

Representative Koppelman: Section 4 states that 50% of funds for safety. Is there supposed to be a correlation?

Senator Laffen: We will check that.

Chairman Nathe: How do you answer the question when someone says if the local community can't prove this additional spending for safety why then should the state pay for it? If 60% of the people don't think it's an issue for safety in your school, why should the state step up and have to pay it?

10:51 Senator Laffen: There are a lot of things these schools need to do. Most of them are consolidated school districts. We are responsible for educating these kids. The local districts can't pass a bond issue. We've placed so many restrictions to pass these bond issues that we just can't get to that number.

Chairman Nathe: Has this always been an issue?

Senator Laffen: This has come to an issue the last few years with the multiple events happening in schools. We in North Dakota are isolated from this.

Chairman Nathe: If this bill passes they would have better security in their building than we would in here.

Senator Laffen: Yes.

12:14 Representative Rust: This is happening in the neighboring state of Minnesota so it is getting closer. This bill leaves some discretion to the local school district. Why wouldn't we want to when it saves you tens of thousands of dollars each year to heat with coal and it is one of North Dakota's great economies?

Senator Laffen: You can't get coal distributed to a school any more. The system is not in place to deliver at that small scale. It is labor intensive and a 100 year old coal system not very efficient.

14:42 Representative Johnson: We used to do it. A person in our area distributes to quite a few schools by Camp Grafton. It's a big business for him delivering coal.

15:11 Senator Robinson, District 24: I'm a co-sponsor of this bill and support it. This is one thing we can do to enhance security in our public schools. Many schools are willing to invest in this.

18:40 Representative Kelsh: Some of those issues brought up are controlled by fire and safety issues. Talked about the information in Subsection 4 on page 2. Would you be acceptable to an amendment that says if it increases security?

Senator Robinson: I'm fine with that I'm one of the sponsors. The focus is on security. This is not a new issue. We do have new security issues.

20:51 Vice Chairman Schatz: There is a fair amount of opposition to the bill both in committee and on the floor. What were these people opposed to?

Senator Robinson: Some of the information the Senator from Grand Forks talked about. Some schools have a strong unique fund balances but that's not across the board, that's the exception, not the rule.

22:08 Senator Flakoll, District 44: See Testimony 2. I'm a co-sponsor of this bill and support this bill. This bill wouldn't take one dollar away from any initiative, anything we wish to fund this session. It has the trigger mechanism that if we are over and above the ending fund balance projection, it would trigger the release of dollars either at the end of the first year of the biennium or end of the second year. This bill provides a comprehensive approach of reducing impact of the spectrum of school safety issues. This bill provides protection, prevention and helps reduce the impact and incident it can have by providing physical modifications to our existing infrastructure. The state has played a role in this in the past where a mandate of 70% of the new money being used for teacher compensation. Listed challenges beyond weapons.

30:26 Chairman Nathe: We all agree that safety is the utmost important for our children in schools today. Looking at the 10 million which is over and above what we passed out in 1319 the Governor's K-12 bill. The other bill 1358 has money up to \$250,000 additional on top of 1319. How would this play with those districts receiving that money? Could they use that money to do deferred maintenance and school safety?

31:12 Senator Flakoll: It doesn't cover the whole state and not targeted towards this issue. The vote was unanimous in the Senate Education committee.

31:39 Chairman Nathe: Would you be opposed if we put an amendment on here not to include those schools that are covered under 1358?

Senator Flakoll: We have to sort through those things. We decided to have them separate and stand on their own issue.

32:40 Chairman Nathe: Was there a deferred maintenance bill last session that was passed?

Senator Flakoll: Yes. The Senate passed it, the House did not support it.

Chairman Nathe: The only two deferred bills that passed were the 05 and 09?

Senator Flakoll: K-12 schools was 2007, SB 2200.

33:20 Representative Rohr: On page 2, lines 14-20 address the safety and security of the bill which is the intent. I would suggest we take out all language that has anything to do with deferred maintenance.

Senator Flakoll: I could live with that. It would give us that local control.

34:20 Representative Rust: I like both the safety and deferred maintenance in the bill.

Representative Meier: There has been some discussion about amending the bill. On page 2, line 8 to put in if it increases security?

Senator Flakoll: If you replace a door because it was put in in 1943, that's hardly a safety issue. I think it would be one in the same as I would read it.

35:39 Representative Meier: You would support if it goes towards safety?

Senator Flakoll: Yes. We are putting lots of money in K-12. Discussion held regarding the money in ending fund balance. The current ending fund balance is only equal to operations about 14 days per year of the biennium.

37:26 Representative Kelsh: There has been criticism of the rural area schools. You used the example of the door that could have been replaced many years ago that would get replaced now. Every district has that responsibility. The districts have the ability to do it and need to be in charge of making improvements.

Senator Flakoll: I never said the word rural, all schools have issues that they are struggling with.

Representative Kelsh: When buildings were built in 1889, it was inferred that they were the more rural schools in the country that had been checked. The Department of Health should have been out there to close the school if it was in badly need of repair.

Senator Flakoll: This is a widespread need regardless of enrollment size. With the technology some are very nice in regard to safety.

Chairman Nathe: How did you arrive at the figure of \$25,000 for the grant?

Senator Flakoll: It was amended in the Senate Education committee. The original called for \$20,000. There is money spread across all districts.

3:52 Chairman Nathe: So \$20,000 came as a result from testimony in 2007?

Senator Flakoll: It was carryover.

44:18 Doug Johnson, ND Council of Educational Leaders: In support of SB 2267. This is a grant program through the deferred maintenance is one that has been very well received by our members in the past, is well used, give them incentive to do things appropriate for the school buildings and it's enough for them to make a change in their districts. Times have changed.

45:23 Representative Meier: From your members do you have a good size interest from the larger school districts?

Doug Johnson: We have always supported the deferred maintenance from our representative assembly which represents individuals from our entire state, regardless of size. We have asked for a deferred maintenance program in our representative assembly this past September, so yes we do.

46:15 Bob Marthaller, Assistant Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction: Delivered written testimony on behalf of Superintendent Baesler. See testimony 3. The department supports the intent of this bill. Safety and security is an issue in many of our school districts. The deferred maintenance piece is also a welcomed infusion of funds into the school district level.

Chairman Nathe: Could you talk about the procedure as far as when they send the documentation into you, how does that work in DPI?

Bob Marthaller: This bill actually front loads the money. At the end of 2016 a school district would have to provide documentation as how those dollars would be spent. Any remaining funds would be returned to the state. We would have to develop a simple form where school districts could report that data to us.

Chairman Nathe: They submit the bill to you and you reimburse them for their expenses?

Bob Marthaller: That's not my understanding of the way the bill would read. I think the funds would be forward funded. Depending upon which year it triggers, the school districts would get the dollars and by 2016 need to tell the department how those funds were distributed.

Representative Schatz: Are you in favor of the one entrance system into school? What's the theory behind that?

Bob Marthaller: I was not part of developing the bill so I'll answer that based on my experience as a former school district superintendent. Yes, I would be in favor of some kind of central main entrance into a building. Technology now would allow a better electronic monitoring of that.

Chairman Nathe: Page 2, line 22, could you explain this?

Bob Marthaller: That is the excess general fund balance requirement.

50:33 Representative Hunsakor: You would not favor devoting all the funds to safety issues?

Bob Marthaller: We will support this bill in whatever form the committee sees fit. Some may prefer it to be more dedicated to safety.

52:05 Representative Heller: Page 2 of Kirsten's testimony, couldn't that be done without an appropriation and shouldn't that be done anyway?

Bob Marthaller: No we could and would provide that kind of information and we can do that now without any appropriation.

Chairman Nathe closed the hearing on SB 2267. Representative Kelsh followed with some personal remarks.


2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Education Committee
Pioneer Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
March 26, 2013
20468

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Chairman Nathe opened the session on SB 2267. It is the safety grant bill. We had a proposed amendment from Rep. Koppelman to remove deferred maintenance. I have an amendment to present to you for your consideration. **Attachment 1.** The amendment was explained.

Rep. Ben Koppelman What if a person was to say their fund balance not to exceed a certain percentage of their budget? Most districts use somewhere north of 80% of their budget on salaries. In my own district, it is 10-14% that is the target for their ending fund balance. What would be the need for 30 or 40% increase, and if there isn't, then why not send a ceiling on this?

Chairman Nathe I just thinking knocking it down 5% a year would gradually phases them in.

Rep. Rust If you took all the salaries and fringe benefits and compared that to the percentage of expenditures at the end of the year, we were in the area of about 72. I would say about 75% would probably be a realistic number. It might be different in larger schools, because they have more students in the building and as a result, they are probably more efficient in their building size and their expenditures. Typically, our ending cash balance was lowest at the end of February. Your largest cash balance was at the end of March. We now get our first payment August 1. I don't think a 20% ending cash balance is unrealistic.

Chairman Nathe This amendment phases them in. It does not make it too drastic of a hit. That is only if you decide to take the grant.

Rep. Rust You don't have a low ceiling, so if somebody is at 20% now and if they were going to take this grant, then it is going to be 15.

Chairman Nathe They would have to weigh that then whether they take it or not.

Rep. Rust Those would probably be the ones that might need it more than the others.

Rep. Meier Why would a school district want to have a special reserve ending fund balance?

Rep. Rust You want a special reserve ending fund balance. As finances go down and you end up with a cash balance that is now at zero, the first thing you do is you borrow from your special reserve. It is primarily for salaries and things like that. Next, you get a certificate of indebtedness from the bank, and you can borrow up to about 85%. When the taxes come in March, the first thing that happens is they pay off the certificate of indebtedness. Then they pay back your special reserve fund so you are at the level it was, and then they give you money for your general fund. If you have a special reserve fund, you will have an ending balance in that fund.

Rep. Heller When you had these amendments drawn up, did you consider a low ceiling?

Chairman Nathe If they are willing to take the money, they should be willing to drop their ending fund balance because they have money in there. Remember, this will go to appropriations where they will also massage this. It is a starting point.

Rep. Ben Koppelman Would it be reasonable to consider some language that said for school districts that have ending fund balances as of whatever date in excess of 20 or 25%, then they must drop?

Chairman Nathe I am looking more at the policy on this. The ending fund balance would be something that we could also work with appropriations and work on language for that.

Rep. Rust If we truly want to make this better, I would have a qualifying statement which is if your cash balance is above 20%, you don't qualify for the grants.

Rep. Hunskor You talked about a good number of schools having a good ending fund balance. Do you have any idea how many schools would not qualify for this safety grant, schools that have a good ending fund balance?

Chairman Nathe It is way up there. We are looking at \$50,000. If you have \$500,000, you can afford to do it. If they think it is important or if they feel they need to upgrade their safety, you bet.

Rep. Mock White Shield has a 5% ending fund balance. It is \$71,303 according to this information. If they were to take the grant, how could they reduce their ending fund balance 5% each year for two years? There are some schools that have a negative ending fund balance. Dunseith is at 1%. Baldwin is 3%. Grand Forks Air Force Base is 16%.

Chairman Nathe The way it is written now, they would not take the grant.

Rep. Rust One of the things that could be done is to ask the School Boards Association. I am guessing they probably advise school districts as to what they feel is about the correct amount of ending fund balance. They would be a better resource than I am for getting that percentage.

Chairman Nathe I am not looking to limit any districts. The point Rep. Mock makes is a good one, and I like your idea of anybody under, say 20% of ending fund balance, would qualify for this.

Rep. Heller Where did we get that 20%? I think Rep. Rust's idea is a good one.

Rep. Jerry Kelsh I have a lot of concerns about this. Ending fund balances are generally for cash flow. For some of the smaller school districts, it sounds like 25 or 40% is big money, but it is not. In some of the correspondence I have received on 1319, there are school districts that are not going to get as much money as we think they are going to get especially if the 12% is left in there. I would like to see some money get out to some of these school districts. The ones that have the lower ending fund balance, even the 15% or 30%, they are the ones that need the money the most. If we force them to cut what they do have, they may be going to the local bank.

Chairman Nathe We are spending more time on the ending fund balance issue than I thought we would. Would it be acceptable to the committee if we took that out of the amendment and basically offer the grant to them for \$10,000, and if they apply for it, the state would match for 10?

Rep. Heilman Could you clarify? It says is at least 5% lower than it was on June 30. That doesn't mean you are taking a school with an ending fund balance today of 46% and dropping it to 41% the next time? You take 5% less of the value and only drop it a percentage point or two?

Chairman Nathe Yes.

Rep. Ben Koppelman I just did a quick tally on the 20% number that was thrown around. There are 28 districts on this sheet that could qualify, that their fund balance is 20 or less. If you look at the last sheet on the summation, the state average is 25%. If we think that on average our school districts are doing what they should do, maybe using that state average of 25% is a reasonable number.

Chairman Nathe That is our answer right there. We could set a floor as Rep. Rust has suggested and set it at 25% that Rep. Koppelman found. If you are uncomfortable with that, we can just strike that language if we want to do that.

Rep. Heller With replacing the \$10 million with the \$4 million and every school that applies and gets approved would get \$10,000 from the state. How many times does 10,000 go into 4 million? How many grants would be available?

Chairman Nathe For all the districts.

Rep. Ben Koppelman There are approximately 180 school districts in the state. They could qualify for both years of the biennium, every single school district, and it would be like \$3.6 million.

Rep. Heller made a motion to change your amendment to take that whole ending fund balance off and just let it be for every school.

Chairman Nathe We haven't moved any amendments. We are just discussing it. We don't have to make any motions here.

Rep. Jerry Kelsh Does anyone have any idea what some of the things would cost, putting in doors that you can lock or unlock from the office, cameras, and all those types of things?

Rep. Meier I had a visit with the superintendent of the Wing School District the other day, and he stated the one bill that he was interested in was this bill, because they are looking to put in a door for \$25,000. If you look at their ending fund balance, it is about 15%.

Chairman Nathe If we struck out the ending fund balance language in the amendment and left the rest of the amendment as is, Mr. Jankowski would be covered and would be available for those grants.

Rep. Meier That would be great. Thank you.

Rep. Kelsh I am hearing \$25,000 for the door. They get a \$10,000 grant. That means they have to come up with another \$15,000 which means they have to go to the property tax well to do it.

Chairman Nathe I think they would just put it in their budget and make it work. They would have to decide on their priorities. Is it school safety or is it a brand new bus?

Rep. Hunskor Maybe we need to look at that formula and move it up toward the \$10 million. There are some schools that are not going to benefit too much who have a low ending fund balance and have safety issues.

Chairman Nathe Well, it is \$10,000 from us and \$10,000 from them. This is a two-year pilot program. I think we should try for two years. We will come back next session. If there is a bigger need for it, we can increase it from there. This bill came from a senator, not from the school districts. This bill originally was in 1319 and listed as deferred maintenance. Nowhere was the word safety grant in that section that we pulled out. Safety grant came about from Sandy Hook.

Rep. Ben Koppelman If we put a threshold of 25% on your carryover fund balance, then maybe the grant can be \$15,000 or \$20,000.

Chairman Nathe Looking at this I am thinking to take out the ending fund balance language off the amendment and moving it forward with the \$10,000 matching grant.

Rep. Meier I think that would be fine.

Rep. Jerry Kelsh Does this wipe out the deferred maintenance also?

Chairman Nathe That is another amendment we will take up.

Rep. Jerry Kelsh I want the money to get out there. If we are going to do this, I don't think they should be doing it on things they should do anyway. At least the deferred maintenance has improved security.

Chairman Nathe In the amendment in front of you, we will strike the language that says Page 2, Line 23 where it talks about ending fund balance c and d and also Page 2, Line 23, where it says moneys appropriated under this section are not subject to section and may be forwarded to eligible...At the bottom of the amendment we would strike that out too. I think that is tied in with the ending fund balance language. Kirby is going to take a look at that.

Rep. Rust 54-44.1 deals with the office of the budget. He read the section. It allows the office of management and budget not to cancel those grants that are out there. The ending fund balance is in a different section of law.

Chairman Nathe So, we would leave that in.

Rep. Jerry Kelsh What is the allowable ending fund balance?

Chairman Nathe 45% plus \$20,000. Let us just take out the language that has to deal with the ending fund balance.

Rep. Karen Rohr I moved a Do pass on 13.0684.03001 with the elimination of Page 2, Line 23, c and d. **Rep. Meier** seconded.

A voice vote was taken. Motion carries.

Rep. Ben Koppelman explained his amendment. **Attachment 2.**

Rep. Karen Rohr made a motion for a Do pass on the Koppelman amendment. **Rep. Meier** seconded.

Rep. Jerry Kelsh I want to make sure that if they replace this door that should have been replaced anyway, they are not going to be told that it is deferred maintenance rather than a safety project. If they make it a safety project and is something that should have been done anyway, does this amendment in any way take that out as a safety improvement?

Rep. Ben Koppelman If you have a door that needs to be replaced and put in a regular door, it probably is deferred maintenance. If you put in a door that has a remote buzzer or some sort of mechanism for the office to know who is coming and going, then you could argue it is safety.

A voice vote was taken. Motion carries.

Rep. Karen Rohr moves a Do Pass as amended and rereferred to appropriations.

Rep. Ben Koppelman seconded.

A roll call vote was taken and resulted in **DO PASS AS AMENDED AND REREFERRED TO APPROPRIATIONS, 12-0, 1 ABSENT.** **Rep. Rust** will be the carrier.

March 26, 2013

V/L
3/27/13

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2267

Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$4,000,000"

Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 2, line 3, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"

Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"

Page 2, line 7, remove "for safety. Any remaining funds may be dedicated to"

Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "for projects that improve safety"

Page 2, line 9, remove the colon

Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with "submit"

Page 2, line 11, remove "; or"

Page 2, remove line 12

Page 2, line 13, remove "state general fund"

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

- "6. Moneys appropriated under this section are not subject to section 54-44.1-11 and may be forwarded to eligible school districts during the 2015-17 biennium."

Renumber accordingly

Date: 3/26/13
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House EDUCATION Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 13. 0684. 03001

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

Motion Made By Rohr Seconded By Meier

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

Voice Vote
Motion Carries

TOTAL (YES) _____ (NO) _____ (ABSENT) _____

FLOOR ASSIGNMENT _____

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

Elimination of Page 2, Line 23 Cxd

Date: 3/26/13Roll Call Vote #: 22013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTESBILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House

EDUCATION

Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☐ Do Pass ☐ Amended ☐ Rerefer to Appropriations☐ Do Not Pass ☒ Adopt AmendmentMotion Made By Rohr Seconded By Meier

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

Voice
Vote
Motion
Carries

TOTAL (YES) _____ (NO) _____ (ABSENT) _____

FLOOR ASSIGNMENT _____

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

Remove the deferred maintenance portion out of all the references in the bill & say that all dollars we allow them for the grant, in addition to their matching funds, must be used for safety.

Date: 3/26/13
Roll Call Vote #: 3

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House EDUCATION Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☒ Do Pass ☒ Amended ☒ Rerefer to Appropriations

☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Adopt Amendment

Motion Made By Rep. Rohr Seconded By Rep. Koppelman

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

TOTAL (YES) 12 (NO) 0 (ABSENT) 1

FLOOR ASSIGNMENT Rep. Rust

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

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2267, as engrossed: Education Committee (Rep. Nathe, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** and **BE REREFERRED** to the **Appropriations Committee** (12 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Engrossed SB 2267 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$4,000,000"

Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 2, line 3, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"

Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"

Page 2, line 7, remove "for safety. Any remaining funds may be dedicated to"

Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "for projects that improve safety"

Page 2, line 9, remove the colon

Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with "submit"

Page 2, line 11, remove "; or"

Page 2, remove line 12

Page 2, line 13, remove "state general fund"

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

"6. Moneys appropriated under this section are not subject to section 54-44.1-11 and may be forwarded to eligible school districts during the 2015-17 biennium."

Renumber accordingly

2013 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

SB 2267

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Appropriations Committee Roughrider Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
4/2/13
Job 20769

☐ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Meredith Traubert

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Delzer: This is another education bill, SB 2267.

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

Chairman Delzer: With 1319 the way it was passed out of the House, did we not say we were covering the cost of education?

Rep. Nathe: Yes. This would be the physical plant for the schools. In the original 1319, this was one of the sections that was in the bill that we pulled out because we felt it should have its own day in court. 1319 has to do with educating the student, this has to do with providing improvements to the schools themselves.

Chairman Delzer: Do we have a list of what schools have done something, or what they want to do with this?

Rep. Nathe: We did not discuss that in committee at all. There was a lot of discussion on whether the \$10,000 was enough. We discussed ending fund balances, etc. See Attachment 1.

Rep. Skarphol: What is \$10,000 going to buy them?

Rep. Nathe: We discussed that at length. \$10,000 from the school district \$10,000 from the state would give you \$20,000, so maybe a door, maybe a security window, something along those lines. Anything more they can upgrade on their own. We feel it is the district's responsibility to make sure the schools are in good working order, including safety issues. This was viewed as a helping hand.

Rep. Skarphol: What about a metal detector, do you know what one of those costs?

Rep. Nathe: No, we did not talk about that. We talked about other schools that had this. Obviously this comes from the Sandy Hook shootings. Originally this was for deferred maintenance; after Sandy Hook, the safety grant appeared in the language. We talked about other schools that safety doors and windows; Red Lake, MN, had a safety door, but the gunman blew the windows out and was able to enter the school anyways. If a gunman wants to get in, safety doors or not they are going to get in.

Chairman Delzer: Did you ask how many schools currently have security cameras?

Rep. Nathe: No, we did not.

04:30

Rep. Nelson: If we're talking deferred maintenance, the building fund might be used, as well as the general fund ending fund balance.

Chairman Delzer: Was the ending fund of their building fund discussed?

Rep. Nathe: Yes, we talked about that. An amendment was proposed but didn't pass, about lowering their ending fund balances if they take the safety grant.

Chairman Delzer: That's the general fund, what about the building funds?

Rep. Nathe: We did not speak about the building funds. The building fund ending fund balances are included on Attachment 1.

Rep. Skarphol: This is just a safety grant now, correct? On page 1 line 4 it still says deferred maintenance.

Rep. Nathe: Good catch, we missed that.

Chairman Delzer: I think we see what you have here; the deferred maintenance went all out, and that's what the governor had actually put in at the start. Did you have any discussion of why he had put deferred maintenance money in the budget when he was doing all those other things?

Rep. Nathe: The deferred maintenance section came from a senator, it was not from the governor.

Rep. Skarphol: Deferred maintenance was not in this bill?

Rep. Nathe: This bill originally was in 1319. As you know, we removed six sections, and this one of them. This section was put in when 1319 was crafted by the Senate Education chairman. It was not requested by the governor.

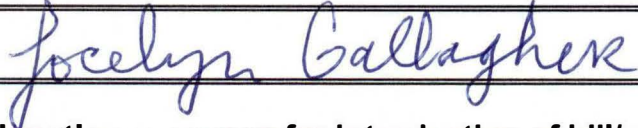
Chairman Delzer: Further questions? Thank you.

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Appropriations Committee
Roughrider Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
4/10/13
Job 21071

☐ Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety grants.

Minutes:

Chairman Delzer: This is the bill that deals with the safety grants.

Amendment .03003 distributed

Rep. Skarphol: While I believe in safety grants, I don't necessarily believe we need to give money to people who don't need the money. These amendments do correct changes made in the Senate endorsements or amendments in policy committee. This further amends to add qualifiers to those entities that are eligible.

(01:54) Went over amendment .03003

Rep. Skarphol: Moved amendment .03003, seconded by Rep. Monson.

Chairman Delzer: Do you want to give carry forward authority on this money?

Rep. Skarphol: I did overlook commenting on that because I didn't recall making that part of my amendment. Mr. Knudson, can you explain why that's on there?

Allen Knudson, Legislative Council: That was part of the standing committee amendment that was on before yours.

Chairman Delzer: That was part of their standing committee amendments. We will deal with this motion the way it is and then if we want to address that issue we will address it in a further amendment. As Allen, says if we have to do is take off the house policy amendments, re-amend and then put whatever their amendments were that we're not changing back in again. We have the motion to amend 2267 with .03003. Any further discussion?

Voice vote carries

Rep. Skarphol: moved to remove subsection 6, seconded by Rep. Monson

Rep. Guggisberg: Seems we are punishing those who are trying to prepare their school for safety because you won't be eligible for this money.

Chairman Delzer: Further discussion on motion to further amend? **Voice vote carries**

Rep. Grande: The amendment from the \$10M to \$4M was already approved on the floor of the house. It's not what we're doing. That bill came to this committee in that fashion.

Rep. Guggisberg: Thanks for the clarification. My comment was more on section c.

Rep. Glassheim: I will support this, but I hope as things go on we support the smaller entities.

(07:15)

Chairman Delzer: I don't know that this has to do with size so much as ending fund balance.

Rep. Nelson: In a perfect world, this money should be plugged into the per pupil payments. Given the state of school funding, and the ability of the school districts that have growing or stable numbers of students being rewarded.

Rep. Monson moved DPA, seconded by Rep. Skarphol

Rep. Dosch: I can't support this; the state has a responsibility for the education of our kids, but we keep branching out paying for transportation and now safety stuff. This is beyond the scope of what we should be doing as a state.

Rep. Grande: In the DPI budget, is there not a request for safety and maintenance?

Rep. Monson: I believe so.

Rep. Grande: This is \$4M above and beyond that.

Chairman Delzer: That is my take; this is beyond everything in 1319.

10:00

Rep. Monson: It was originally in 1319 but it was separated out. This safety grant did not in the end have anything to do with that bill. When it was separated out, perhaps the money is not there.

Chairman Delzer: I believe the bill came into the Senate as 10M as deferred maintenance and it was changed to safety grants.

Rep. Grande: In my notes from when the bill was presented to the committee, it says this was above and beyond what the Governor's request was.

Rep. Skarphol: I believe the amendments we added for qualifying for this will substantially lower the price tag.

Chairman Delzer: Clerk will call roll for do pass as amended on 2267.

Motion failed.

10-12-0

Rep. Dosch moved DNPA, seconded by Rep. Bellew.

Rep. Monson: (13:30) This is safety. These aren't big amounts. \$10,000 is the amount. It's going to those school districts that have a relatively small budget with not much wiggle-room. They can't afford to do a whole lot, I suspect. The \$4M is probably now in excess of what we need. I think these are things we are responsible to do in our schools.

Rep. Wieland: My school district has gone ahead and ordered special doors, they did not ask for money from the state to do it. Didn't we allow in the formula an extra 10-12 mills that school districts could use for things they needed to do?

Rep. Monson: 1319 has 12 mills in it, most of which are already being used.

Chairman Delzer: (16:24) comments

Rep. Sanford: Could you clarify the amount of the grant is \$10,000 plus, is that plus still in there?

Chairman Delzer: I believe it is still to be matched dollar for dollar.

Allen Knudson, Legislative Council: It's still there.

Rep. Sanford: lines 16-17, part b

Chairman Delzer: Yes. The amendment is off of the first engrossment.

Rep. Monson: The plus is still in there, so the \$10,000 would be the starting grant, and if you had the matching money amount, to take advantage of a bigger amount.

Chairman Delzer: the pro rata share of...that was not removed so that means the whole \$4M is eligible to be used, it's not limited to 10,000.

Chairman Delzer: We have a motion for a do not pass as amended on the floor.

Roll vote

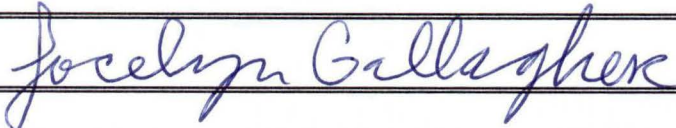
15-7-0 motion carries Rep. Dosch will carry

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Appropriations Committee Roughrider Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
4/10/13 PM
Job 21082

☐ Conference Committee



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety grants.

Minutes:

Chairman Delzer: 2267 with 15-7 do not pass. We had some discussion about what may happen with some of the language that stayed in. We may have a problem we need to look at with the language of how much this would open that up when you leave the school districts pro-rated share there. If we want to do anything different, we have to re-consider our actions.

Rep. Skarphol I moved to reconsider our action on 2267. Seconded by Rep. Monson.

Chairman Delzer: discussion to re-consider?

Rep. Skarphol: I wasn't intending to deliver the whole \$4M but rather 10,000 per school. I would hope we take the language out and then potentially give it a do pass.

Rep. Monson: You are referring to 2b lines 16-17, the max would be a \$10,000 grant.

Chairman Delzer: With a match.

Rep. Bellew: It's per school district, or per school?

Chairman Delzer: School district safety grants.

Voice vote, motion carries.

Chairman Delzer: We have the re-considered bill before us that is with our amendments on it. The motion would be to further amend.

Rep. Skarphol moved to further amend to remove line 16 and 17 on page one.

Chairman Delzer: Is that the right line numbers, Brady?

Brady Larson, Legislative Council: Assuming you want to keep the amendments adopted by the policy committee, it would be further amending the policy committee amendments.

Chairman Delzer: Is there a second? Rep. Monson, second.

Rep. Monson: I think most of the larger school districts have already taken these kinds of precautions and have found it in their budget already. This would be to give incentive to those who have not found it in their budget.

Chairman Delzer: We have the motion to further amend to remove section B of the first part of subparagraph B of section, subsection 2 of section 1. Paragraph 2 of section 1. Further discussion?

Rep. Boe: (04:55) on line 15 will we be removing plus out of there?

Chairman Delzer: Yes. Further discussion?

Voice vote, motion carries.

Rep. Bellew: How many school districts do we have in the state?

Chairman Delzer: Roughly 290

Rep. Bellew: Roughly, we would need no more than 3 million dollars, is that correct?

Chairman Delzer: I would guess that would be the case. If not used it would be returned. It's a one- time grant.

Rep. Bellew: I would like to further amend to reduce the appropriation to \$3M.

Chairman Delzer: We have a motion to move the appropriations from \$4M to \$3M made by Rep. Bellew, second by Rep. Weiland.

Rep. Skarphol: Maybe the money should come from SIIF fund as opposed to the general fund and only recognized what's used as going through the general fund.

Chairman Delzer: I don't know if that's a total possibility, but you certainly could keep it in the SIIF fund to only be utilized as it comes. Brady, is that something that's been done in the past?

Brady Larson, Legislative Council: My understanding is it would remain in the SIIF fund unless it is used similar to if you appropriate from the general fund. It remains in the general fund or SIIF fund until it is actually spent.

Rep. Brandenburg: If we're going to take it out of SIIF, maybe they should fill out an impact.

Chairman Delzer: It still would have to go through DPI. That might be more than we need to go through.

Chairman Delzer: We have the motion before us to go from 4 to 3M. Further discussion?

Rep. Nelson: If this is about safety, I'm uncomfortable with the language on subsection d that a school would only be eligible if it had a general fund expenditure.....

Rep. Monson: Many school districts are larger and are not going to qualify for this. So \$2M is more than enough if you are looking at one district getting a \$10,000 grant.

Rep. Sanford: I think part A limits it even further.

Chairman Delzer: Unless somebody wants to make a substitute. We have the motion at 4 to 3.

Voice vote, motion carries.

Brady Larson : (10:59) I need clarification on one item, you amended subdivision b of subsection 2. Would you like to make similar amendments to subdivision b of sub-section 3?

Chairman Delzer: Whatever we need to do to make that match up. We have the amended bill before us, what are your wishes?

Rep. Kempenich: I move a do pass as amended.

Chairman Delzer: We have a motion for a do pass as amended, is there a second. Rep. Monson second. Further discussion?

Roll vote for do pass as amended on 2267,

Chairman Delzer: Members I did forget to mention, we did check and the money this is over and above what's in 1013. This is on top of what we're doing in 1013 and 1319.

Motion carries 16-6-0 Rep. Monson will carry.

done

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2267

In lieu of the amendments adopted by the House as printed on pages 1090 and 1091 of the House Journal, Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2267 is amended as follows:

- ~~Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"~~
- Page 1, line 4, remove "**AND**"
- Page 1, line 5, remove "**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE**"
- ~~Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$3,000,000"~~
- ~~Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"~~
- Page 1, line 16, after "forward" insert "\$10,000"
- Page 1, line 16, replace the colon with a period
- Page 1, remove line 17 through 19
- Page 2, line 1, after "forward" insert "\$10,000"
- Page 2, line 2, replace the colon with a period
- Page 2, remove lines 3 through 5
- ~~Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"~~
- ~~Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"~~
- ~~Page 2, line 7, remove "for safety. Any remaining funds may be dedicated to"~~
- ~~Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "for projects that improve safety"~~
- ~~Page 2, line 9, remove the colon~~
- ~~Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with "submit"~~
- ~~Page 2, line 11, replace "; or" with a period~~
- Page 2, remove lines 12 and 13
- ~~Page 2, line 22, remove "and"~~
- Page 2, line 23, replace the second period with ";
 - c. As of the most recent fiscal year, has an ending general fund balance that does not exceed twenty-five percent of the district's total general fund expenditures for the same fiscal year; and
 - d. Has annual general fund expenditures of less than \$10,000,000 during the most recent fiscal year."

Renumber accordingly

Date: 4/10/13
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 03003

Action Taken: ☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Amended ☒ Adopt Amendment

☐ Rerefer to Appropriations ☐ Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Skarphol Seconded By Rep. Monson

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

Total Yes _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

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

voice vote carries

Date: 4/10/13
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Amended ☒ Adopt Amendment

☐ Rerefer to Appropriations ☐ Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Skarphol Seconded By Rep. Monson

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

Total Yes _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

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

remove subsection 6

voice vote carrier

Date: 4/01/13
Roll Call Vote #: 3

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☒ Amended ☐ Adopt Amendment

☐ Rerefer to Appropriations ☐ Reconsider

Motion Made By Monson Seconded By Skarphol

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

Total Yes 10 No 12

Absent 0

Floor Assignment _____

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

motion fails

Date: 4/10/13
Roll Call Vote #: 4

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☐ Do Pass ☒ Do Not Pass ☒ Amended ☐ Adopt Amendment

☐ Rerefer to Appropriations ☐ Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Dosch Seconded By Rep. Bellew

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

Total Yes 15 No 7

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Rep. Dosch

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

Date: 4/10/13
Roll Call Vote #: 5

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Amended ☐ Adopt Amendment

☐ Rerefer to Appropriations ☒ Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Skarphol Seconded By Rep. Monson

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

Total Yes _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

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

voice vote carries

Date: 4/10/13
Roll Call Vote #: 6

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Amended ☒ Adopt Amendment

☐ Rerefer to Appropriations ☐ Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Skarphol Seconded By Rep. Monson

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

Total Yes _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

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

remove lines 16-17 → section b of paragraph 2 of section 1

voice vote carries

Date: 4/10/13
Roll Call Vote #: 7

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☐ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☐ Amended ☒ Adopt Amendment

☐ Rerefer to Appropriations ☐ Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Bellew Seconded By Rep. Wieland

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

Total Yes _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

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

reduce appropriation to \$3M

voice vote carries

Date: 4/10/13
Roll Call Vote #: 8

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267

House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: ☒ Do Pass ☐ Do Not Pass ☒ Amended ☐ Adopt Amendment

☐ Rerefer to Appropriations ☐ Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Kempenich Seconded By Rep. Monson

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

Total Yes 16 No 6

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Monson

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

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2267, as engrossed and amended: Appropriations Committee (Rep. Delzer, Chairman) recommends AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS and when so amended, recommends DO PASS (16 YEAS, 6 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING).
Engrossed SB 2267, as amended, was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

In lieu of the amendments adopted by the House as printed on pages 1090 and 1091 of the House Journal, Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2267 is amended as follows:

Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 4, remove "**AND**"

Page 1, line 5, remove "**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE**"

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$3,000,000"

Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 16, after "forward" insert "\$10,000"

Page 1, line 16, replace the colon with a period

Page 1, remove line 17 through 19

Page 2, line 1, after "forward" insert "\$10,000"

Page 2, line 2, replace the colon with a period

Page 2, remove lines 3 through 5

Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"

Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"

Page 2, line 7, remove "for safety. Any remaining funds may be dedicated to"

Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "for projects that improve safety"

Page 2, line 9, remove the colon

Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with "submit"

Page 2, line 11, replace "; or" with a period

Page 2, remove lines 12 and 13

Page 2, line 22, remove "and"

Page 2, line 23, replace the second period with ";

- c. As of the most recent fiscal year, has an ending general fund balance that does not exceed twenty-five percent of the district's total general fund expenditures for the same fiscal year; and
- d. Has annual general fund expenditures of less than \$10,000,000 during the most recent fiscal year."

Renumber accordingly

2013 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

SB 2267

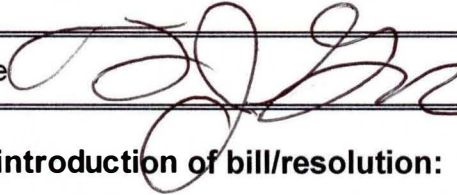
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
4-18-13
21287

☒ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Poolman: Opened the conference committee on SB 2267.

Rep. Dosch: The thought of this bill was it is not the state's responsibility to get into maintenance or security of the schools. The state provides for the education, this is a function of the local school district. The second concern was the \$10 million which we backed to \$3 million. We felt the bill undermined the Governor's K-12 funding formula. Part of that was 12 mills was for miscellaneous things such as this. That was the purpose of the Governor's funding mechanism. We felt this was an expansion of spending. The bill was killed on the floor and reconsidered and we adjusted it and that is where you will find the limitation was put on \$10,000 to each district eligible. Page two of the bill section 5, d and c were added.

Rep. Monson: With the changes in here, the \$3 million is way more than enough because we have 187 school districts. By making it only available to those not wealthy it lowers the number.

Senator Poolman: Century High School in Bismarck needs to change the locks on our classrooms. In one high school that is \$160,000 so I don't know what many would do in terms of safety with only \$10,000.

Senator Flakoll: I am confused by how we are determining wealth. Is that the 25% ending fund balance?

Rep. Moson: If they had over 25% of the previous year's budget, they could find the money.

Senator Flakoll: Belcourt with a 22.5 million dollar budget would be ineligible.

Rep Monson: We did two criteria. Large budgets and ending fund balance. Poor and smaller budgets were the two criteria.

Senator Flakoll: Perpetrators are going to pick on schools of 100 students according to the data. They go to more locations that are student rich in terms of targets. They also tend to look at those that have a certain media presence. As it came to us, they are looking at weekly. Part of this is school safety, but the perpetrators are in those not covered by this bill.

Rep. Dosch: Whose responsibility should it be? The Governor's funding model gave the school the 12 mill levy to do things like this. This was killed already on the floor so it is on life support. We thought we would try something for the smaller districts.

Senator Flakoll: We have played a role in this in the past. You are comparing the two House versions. We had \$25,000 plus the pro rata share of the remaining balance. That was so we had enough for the smaller schools. We wanted smaller schools to have the resources. Fourteen districts represent 80% of the student population that would not be covered in this version.

Rep. Monson: We heard Fargo or West Fargo say they already did this so they weren't inclined to vote for this.

Senator Flakoll: Was there a hearing on this?

Rep. Monson: We usually have the chairman of the policy committee come in. We seldom have people testify on a bill like this. We just deal with the money.

Chairman Poolman: In reference to your Fargo comment, we heard testimony from Brock Lietz, the Fargo Public Schools Manager testified in support of this bill so Fargo is in support of this.

Chairman Poolman: We will adjourn.

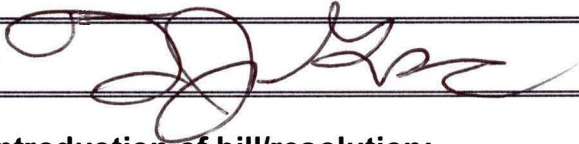
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
4-19-13
21306

☒ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Poolman: Opened the hearing on SB 2267. All members present.

Senator Flakoll: Was the House's intent to make the ending fund balance at 25%?

Rep. Dosch: I believe that is what we did. The thought behind that is if you have school districts with large ending fund balances, they don't need this.

Senator Flakoll: I have no problem with the 25%. (Passed out attachment #1). As I looked at these, 50 would qualify in that window. There is probably some general consensus that we can pull that down and not damage schools. If we are doing a larger share from the state that is doable. Our feeling was with some of this knowing we would apply amendments to 1319, we thought schools would use the ending fund balance to provide their match.

Rep. Dosch: Does that mean you are okay with what we did?

Senator Flakoll: I have tried to point out the one point of agreement. I am okay with the 25%. I also recognize we have 187 districts in the state so about 50 would now qualify. I would be more in support if we look at the 25% ending fund balance as having wealth and not base it on the budget.

Rep. Dosch: That makes sense to me. I think that is probably more reasonable than having both restrictions.

Rep. Monson: You are proposing we leave the 25% ending fund balance but remove the 10 million cap so all school districts with 25% or less ending fund balance would qualify. You don't think the budget cap is relevant?

Senator Flakoll: On those two issues, that would be correct. Your total budget isn't an indicator of wealth. Economies of scale play out and that is a better indicator. The numbers

for deferred maintenance are still partially subjective. When is the tipping point of deferred maintenance? (Passed out attachment #2 school size) The bill as it came to us has \$3 million. The bill as it left us had \$10 million. What would be the House's position if we were to say there are two triggers? \$100 million dollars over the projected ending fund balance. These are triggers. We aren't taking away anything with this. It only happens if the triggers are met.

Rep. Dosch: In the oil impact bill HB 1358, \$4 million will be allocated to Minot, Williston, Dickinson, and Watford City to cover things like this. In another bill there is \$2 million for safety grants. This won't be the only money these folks receive.

Senator Flakoll: HB 1358 is still pretty fluid. I am not sure how that will play out. I think those funds are needed in terms of growth.

Rep. Dosch: I'm really concerned about raising the \$3 million just because the bill had been defeated once already on the floor. Would it help if we were able to increase that dollar amount?

Senator Flakoll: Even if we have the 50 eligible today, not all of them will use it. Some will choose not to participate. Was it possible it was amended before it got to the floor? I looked on the actions and I didn't find that. Maybe it was considered in committee twice.

Rep. Monson: That is possible. We could have made changes in appropriations.

Chairman Poolman: The record according to the dashboard doesn't show it was killed on the floor. It shows significant support for this.

Senator Flakoll: I am not sure if the policy committee or appropriations did that. I am in support of safety. I ask you to consider the triggers. One would be at the \$30 million statewide ending fund balance. The second would be the \$100 million dollars in ending fund balance over and above year one or year two.

Rep. Monson: We didn't discuss the policy but was it your intention a school district could qualify for this twice?

Senator Flakoll: Our intent is a school district can only receive it once. If it triggers again in year two, it wouldn't matter.

Rep. Monson: If they had 26% the first year then 24%, would they qualify.

Senator Flakoll: With the language, the district has to meet it at the point of release so they would not qualify in the second year if they didn't in the first.

Rep. Dosch: We changed the maximum per school district to the \$10,000. What are your thoughts on that?

Senator Flakoll: I would like language similar to \$10,000 per district minimum plus the pro

rata share of any remaining funds after that because they may not know how many might participate. The remainder will go on the pro-rata share.

Rep. Monson: Your intention is if there is \$3 million or if there is \$10 million it will get used up if the triggers are hit.

Senator Flakoll: That is correct. In either case, whatever they get from the state has to be matched on a dollar per dollar basis. I think we will have extensive participation.

Rep. Boe: Would it be helpful if we put the trigger in and put the ending balance up to 30%?

Senator Flakoll: Would there be a 25% for the lower trigger and a 30% for the upper trigger?

Rep. Boe: I am wondering if we are going to use the ending fund balance as our trigger to determine the difference between \$3 million and \$10 million, that if we have the ending fund balance trigger so we end up with \$10 million dollars, could we also have that trigger so we raise the qualifying pool of schools to exceed the 25% to go up to 30% to help more schools?

Senator Flakoll: The Senate would defer to the wishes of the House on that threshold.

Chairman Poolman: Closed the conference committee.


2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
4-19-13
21348

☒ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety grants

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Poolman: Opened the conference committee. All members were present.

Senator Flakoll: I have information when a similar program was provided with SB 2200 in 2007. The indication was that only 10 school districts were eligible that did not participate in the program. Schools of all sizes participated. (Attachment #1)

Rep. Dosch: The idea of appropriating future dollars is a concern. We have no problem taking off the \$10 million budget cap but we feel we need to keep it at the \$3 million level.

Senator Flakoll: Every dollar we are appropriating this session sans the other. Those funds we are talking about regardless of the bill are future funds. These are only future funds if they become available.

Rep. Dosch: We had a billion dollar surplus coming into this session and we are over budget already.

Senator Flakoll: The first time this was put into place was in 2005.

Rep. Dosch: Numerous members have gone in the leader's office to ask about trigger mechanisms. Everyone is trying to do that now. Do we want to go down the path of appropriating future dollars?

Senator Flakoll: If they delay this one year versus two years, the cost could jump 7-12% per year. Sometimes there are benefits in getting the dollars out.

Rep. Dosch: We don't want to start going down that route of triggers. The flexibility is in the governor's bill to do this if they want.

Rep. Monson: Our bill as it came out of appropriations does not have the pro rata portion in it. \$10,000 is the grant amount. That is how it is sitting right now.

Senator Flakoll: There is a hold harmless provision in 1319 so are we telling them to increase their mill levies?

Rep. Monson: They have that ability to put on a mill levy for the features they need. If they feel safety is a high priority they wouldn't have a hard sell to do that. They can still have a special levy for the building fund. They are seeing property tax relief. If they need to put on a building fund they should be able to sell that to their patrons. On the issue about the procedure of how this bill went, we tried to track down. It may have gone from our Environmental Education Section to the full committee.

Senator Flakoll: Rep. Nathe said it came from the EE to the full committee and then out. There is no way you can kill this on the floor.

Rep. Monson: We can say we agree on the elimination of the cap of 10 million.

Senator Flakoll: I thought we thought the threshold of 25% was good.

Rep. Monson: We have agreed to strike 5d, you have agreed to what we did with the 25%. Do you have a problem with the wording on 4a?

Senator Flakoll: We need to find out whether or not we need A. That is at 45% plus \$20,000 and we are looking at 25%. As I read it they have to qualify under both categories to be eligible. Page 2 line 9 is the current language with respect to the ending fund balance threshold. I'm referencing the 5000 version.

Chairman Poolman: That is a piece of 1319 we amended on the Senate side.

Senator Flakoll: Yes. It wouldn't affect the current biennium.

Rep. Monson: getting to our \$10,000 maximum for each eligible school district, your version had that 10,000 as the minimum grant. But you wanted the pro rata on top of that?

Senator Flakoll: The Senate version was introduced at \$10 million and each district would get \$20,000 plus the pro rata share of the remaining funds. It was amended in committee by Senator Schaible to \$25,000 because he wanted to ensure they could do something of substance.

Chairman Poolman: Adjourned the conference committee

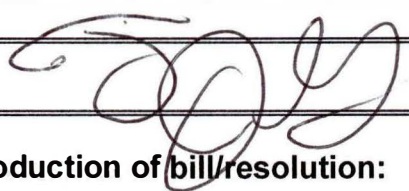
2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
4-20-13
21362

☒ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Poolman: opened the conference committee on SB 2267. All present and accounted for.

Rep. Monson: We are very firm on the \$3 million maximum with no other triggers. We could live with \$25,000 grants as long as we have no pro rata.

Senator Poolman: I don't know that \$25,000 for our larger districts is going to be even a spit in the ocean if we remove the pro-rata portion.

Rep. Dosch: Who's responsibility is it to educate? The state provides the education.

Chairman Flakoll: The house is not willing to spend \$10 million dollars for a constitutional obligation. With an average of 3% for deferred maintenance, that is 90-100 million dollars. Some schools have 20% of their value in deferred maintenance. We are seeing these needs so the pro-rata share is important.

Senator Poolman: I would say the line is blurring because educating kids means keeping them safe. Students understand plenty of bad things can happen. The state's obligation is to keep them safe. I do see it as the state's obligation to do something like this.

Rep. Dosch: There is really no end. It goes back to each school district should have a building fund for deferred maintenance. I feel like this is a local issue.

Senator Flakoll: We are not mandating that they do this. We are just making the option available. If they were going to lower their ending fund balance they could do that also. It would appear the pro rata share is vitally important. As the bill came to us there was no provision to pay it out.

Senator Poolman: If you look at Bismarck, their ending fund balance is 16%. Where are they going to find the money? Are you going to advocate they raise the mills?

Rep. Dosch: Those three new schools will be as safe as they can be. Bismarck must have a building fund they levy for. They allocated money for safety of schools. Where does the state's responsibility stop and where does the local responsibility begin?

Senator Flakoll: Bismarck has 24 buildings so they would have done \$25,000 per building for safety. We heard elementary schools take \$25,000-\$27,000 for camera systems. Middle schools are two to three times that amount. With technology available we can do some wonderful things that will give us peace of mind.

Senator Poolman: To review, the only thing the House would negotiate is the general fund expenditures of less than \$10 million.

Rep. Dosch: On the first page the \$10,000 would go to \$25,000 but still no pro rata.

Senator Flakoll: If we were to pick that, we had 44 districts that would be eligible.

Senator Flakoll: Would you come up to \$6 million? I would view them as non-guaranteed funds because of the triggers. They don't know if they will get these or not.

Rep. Dosch: There is no support for the trigger. The problem is if it doesn't get triggered they don't get anything. This way we are getting some money out to school districts that could use some help.

Senator Flakoll: The Senate would be happy to go with a partial guaranteed fund and a partial trigger if you are willing to.

Rep. Dosch: We will think about it.

Chairman Poolman: Adjourned the meeting.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
4-20-13
21372

☒ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Poolman: opened the conference committee on SB 2267. All members present.

Rep. Dosch: On section 2 of the bill, lines 18 and 19 of the marked up bill, what was the original intent on that? What was remaining out of the 10 million?

Senator Flakoll: As it left the Senate, 4.6 would have been allocated on a per district basis, so that would be an additional payment. The intent was twofold. The \$10,000 was to allow the smaller districts to do something even if they only had 40 students.

Chairman Flakoll: I have a chart on mass shooting casualties. (Attachment #1) We have seen an unfortunate turn of events.

Rep. Monson: Our number in subsection 1 is \$3 million. If you pro-rate these, that will eat up the money very quickly. We don't have the current version in our pro-rata. No money is appropriated until there is an ending fund balance of at least \$30 million.

Senator Flakoll: Yes. There are triggers so there are no dollars until those triggers are met.

Rep. Monson: If we took the triggers out and said \$25,000 grants and \$3 million, the only criteria is you need 25% or less of your last year's budget in reserve ending fund balance. What do you think of that?

Chairman Flakoll: You want a direct appropriation, no triggers, 25% ending fund balance, and I'm fine with the \$10,000 with pro rata share.

Rep. Monson: We could go up to \$25,000 with no pro-rata. \$3 million will get eaten up quickly by any pro-rata. You could have 44 districts but if they are small, you won't eat that up. Fargo and Bismarck will eat up the pro-rata in no time.

Senator Flakoll: My hope is we eat it up. The life of a child in Cavalier is the same as a life of a child in Bismarck.

Rep. Dosch: The way your pro-rata would work, if it was \$10,000 every district that qualifies applies gets \$10,000. That is 440,000 with 44 districts. The balance between the 440,000 and the \$3 million would be sent out according to the number of students.

Senator Flakoll: We would use participating verse eligible.

Jerry Coleman: The allocations were made eligible and the school districts sent in the paperwork. Towards the end we reallocated that.

Senator Flakoll: Did the matching requirement stay?

Jerry Coleman: The matching requirement held through.

Rep. Monson: Did you have to qualify and apply twice?

Jerry Coleman: They don't really apply. They provide documentation.

Chairman Poolman: You did the math in advance and told them what they would qualify for and they had to match that in the beginning?

Jerry Coleman: Yes. They knew if they had a project they could access this grant.

Rep. Dosch: Did you wait until all of the applications were in?

Jerry Coleman: That was a known figure.

Rep. Dosch: The pro rata make sense at a \$3 million level.

Senator Flakoll: My preference is the \$10,000 as the base which would allow a \$20,000 project.

Rep. Dosch: That wouldn't be too bad. It seems fair.

Senator Flakoll: The policy was at \$4 million.

Rep Monson: They had \$10,000 of pro rata.

Chairman Flakoll: What if we go with the upcoming biennium, no trigger, pro-rata share plus \$10,000 and \$4 million?

Rep. Monson: \$3 million is solid. We even had a do not pass at the \$3 million. We had to reconsider it already.

Chairman Flakoll: The policy committee voted 12-1 for \$4 million. House Appropriations was split.

Rep. Dosch: That was a solid issue. Even if we stick with \$3 million, we are still doing good things.

Chairman Flakoll: I agree getting out the door earlier may save a bad situation and a lot of money.

Rep. Monson: I agree with Rep. Dosch. We had \$5 million last time we did this. If we did \$3 million we have tightened it. Now you need a lower ending fund balance. That will limit it to the more needy districts.

Senator Flakoll: You are talking about the upcoming biennium, not an emergency clause?

Rep. Dosch: I didn't think about that.

Rep. Monson: The emergency clause wouldn't do us any good if you have the ending fund balance. The ending fund balance June 31st is a whole year away.

Senator Flakoll: I think that is secondary. If we want it to go out earlier we change the reference point.

Rep. Monson: Going to 2012 wouldn't be a bad thing but we are switching to a formula in HB 1319.

Senator Flakoll: A 7% increase in a year isn't an unreasonable amount to expect so there is value in not waiting. Right now you have the report from the 2011-2012

Jerry Coleman: If the money was available for next year we would look back a year. Once we had our data in we would show them what is eligible for and see what is available.

Senator Flakoll: Are there things we have opened up that we haven't thought about?

Jerry Coleman: Not having to wait would take a lot of uncertainty out.

Rep. Dosch: Is it one disbursement at one time?

Jerry Coleman: Yes.

Rep. Monson: If there was money in the school year that didn't go out, are you saying you would open it up immediately?

Jerry Coleman: If they weren't eligible the first year and they became eligible the second year, that would be great. There may not be much money left in that second year though.

Senator Flakoll: I'll walk through the points. We will have a direct appropriation, 25% threshold, 25% or less as of June 30th, 2013, \$10,000 per participating school district plus the pro rata share, and \$3 million. If we were to propose that, would the House agree? The emergency clause won't be needed.

Rep. Monson: There are reports that drag out until October so an emergency clause won't be necessary.

Rep. Dosch: I move the House recede from the House amendments and further amend to eliminate the trigger portion of the existing bill, the money will be a direct appropriation to DPI, we maintain the 25% ending balance or less as of June 30th, 2013, the \$10,000 shall be awarded to each eligible plus a pro-rata share of the remaining balance in the appropriated amount up to the maximum of \$3 million as of June 30th 2013. Plus the House language on subsection 4a that indicates they are for projects that improve safety and line 10 of the marked up bill.

Chairman Flakoll: Second

Rep. Monson: To be safe we should meet again.

Rep. Dosch:

A roll call vote was taken to recede from the House amendments and further amend:
6 yeas 0 neas 0 absent

Chairman Poolman: Closed the conference committee.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Education Committee
Missouri River Room, State Capitol

SB 2267
4-22-13
21407

☒ Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for school district safety grants.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Senator Poolman: Opened the conference committee. The amendments are in front of you. (Attachment #1)

Rep. Dosch: I would move the House recede from the House amendments and further amend with amendment 13.0687.03009.

Rep. Boe: Second

Senator Flakoll: Is the House language still in this with the page 2 lines 14-20 that had more detail?

Senator Poolman: Correct. It was on the 3000 Senate engrossed version so it is still there.

Rep. Monson: Page 2 line 6 replace "four" with "three" and that language is not in the bill. Or is that just renumbering?


Senator Flakoll: That was because there were two sections with trigger mechanisms. That changed the number of sections now so they are renumbered accordingly.

Rep. Monson: With this amendment if you don't qualify the first year you are out of luck.

Senator Poolman: That is correct.

A roll call vote was taken for the House to recede from the House amendments and further amend: 6 yeas, 0 neas, 0 absent.

April 20, 2013


4-22-13
1 of 2

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2267

That the House recede from its amendments as printed on page 1387 of the Senate Journal and page 1498 of the House Journal and that Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2267 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 4, remove "**CONTINGENT**"

Page 1, line 4, remove "**AND**"

Page 1, line 5, remove "**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE**"

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$3,000,000"

Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 12, remove "If the office of management and budget determines by April 30, 2014, that the"

Page 1, remove lines 13 and 14

Page 1, line 15, replace "budget at the conclusion of the 2013 legislative session, the" with "The"

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 1, remove lines 20 through 23

Page 2, remove lines 1 through 5

Page 2, line 6, replace "4." with "3."

Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"

Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"

Page 2, line 7, remove "safety. Any remaining funds may be dedicated to"

Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "projects that improve safety"

Page 2, line 9, remove the colon

Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with "submit"

Page 2, line 11, remove "; or"

Page 2, remove line 12

Page 2, line 13, remove "state general fund"

Page 2, line 21, replace "5." with "4."

Page 2, line 22, remove "and"

Page 2, line 23, after "section" insert "; and"

- c. As of June 30, 2013, has an ending general fund balance that does not exceed twenty-five percent of the district's total general fund expenditures."

2012

Renumber accordingly

Date 4-20-13
Roll Call Vote # 1

**2013 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES**

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267 as (re) engrossed

Senate Education Committee

- Action Taken**
- ☐ SENATE accede to House Amendments
- ☐ SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend
- ☐ HOUSE recede from House amendments
- ☒ HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows
- ☐ Unable to agree, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

Motion Made by: Dosch Seconded by: Flakoll

Senators	<u>Y</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>U</u>	Yes	No	Representatives	<u>Y</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>U</u>	Yes	No
Senator Poolman	✓	✓	✓	✓		Rep. Dosch	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Senator Flakoll	✓	✓	✓	✓		Rep. Monson	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Senator Marcellais	✓	✓	✓	✓		Rep. Boe	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Total Senate Vote						Total Rep. Vote					

Vote Count Yes: 6 No: 0 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number 130664 . 03008 of amendment

LC Number _____ of engrossment

Date 4-22-13Roll Call Vote # 1

**2013 SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES**

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2267 as (re) engrossedSenate Education Committee

- Action Taken**
- ☐ SENATE accede to House Amendments
- ☐ SENATE accede to House Amendments and further amend
- ☐ HOUSE recede from House amendments
- ☒ HOUSE recede from House amendments and amend as follows
- ☐ **Unable to agree**, recommends that the committee be discharged and a new committee be appointed

Motion Made by: Dosch Seconded by: Boe

Senators	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	Representatives	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Senator Poolman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rep. Dosch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Senator Flakoll	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rep. Monson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Senator Marcellais	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rep. Boe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Senate Vote			Total Rep. Vote		

Vote Count Yes: 6 No: 0 Absent: 0

Senate Carrier _____ House Carrier _____

LC Number 13.0684 . 03009 of amendment

LC Number _____ of engrossment

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

SB 2267, as engrossed: Your conference committee (Sens. Poolman, Flakoll, Marcellais and Reps. Dosch, Monson, Boe) recommends that the **HOUSE RECEDE** from the House amendments as printed on SJ pages 1387-1498, adopt amendments as follows, and place SB 2267 on the Seventh order:

That the House recede from its amendments as printed on page 1387 of the Senate Journal and page 1498 of the House Journal and that Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2267 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 4, remove "**CONTINGENT**"

Page 1, line 4, remove "**AND**"

Page 1, line 5, remove "**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE**"

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$3,000,000"

Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 12, remove "If the office of management and budget determines by April 30, 2014, that the"

Page 1, remove lines 13 and 14

Page 1, line 15, replace "budget at the conclusion of the 2013 legislative session, the" with "The"

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 1, remove lines 20 through 23

Page 2, remove lines 1 through 5

Page 2, line 6, replace "4." with "3."

Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"

Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"

Page 2, line 7, remove "safety. Any remaining funds may be dedicated to"

Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "projects that improve safety"

Page 2, line 9, remove the colon

Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with "submit"

Page 2, line 11, remove "; or"

Page 2, remove line 12

Page 2, line 13, remove "state general fund"

Page 2, line 21, replace "5." with "4."

Page 2, line 22, remove "and"

Page 2, line 23, after "section" insert "; and"

- c. As of June 30, 2013, has an ending general fund balance that does not exceed twenty-five percent of the district's total general fund expenditures."

Renumber accordingly

Engrossed SB 2267 was placed on the Seventh order of business on the calendar.

2013 TESTIMONY

SB 2267

JANUARY 29, 2013

LONNIE J. LAFFEN, SENATOR, DISTRICT 43

1

Chairman Flakoll, members of the Senate Education Committee:

We have watched in disbelief as school shootings and violence have permeated our nation's K-12 schools. Much of the response has revolved around things such as mental health and gun control. It is possible, however, to make significant improvements to school safety and security through physical changes to the school structure itself. We have been fortunate here in North Dakota to be far removed from these events. As a result however, we are likely one of the least prepared.

Most of our North Dakota schools were never designed with security in mind. Most have multiple entry doors open to the public, no provisions for classroom lockdown and little or no control of their perimeter boundaries. Most of these design elements have become standards for new school construction.

The purpose of SB2267 is to assist existing school facilities in making these security and safety improvements by establishing a \$10M state grant program. The grants would need to be matched by the school district on a 1 for 1 match and would only be available if either the 2014 or 2015 ending balance of the state general fund is more than \$30M in excess of the amount predicted by the office of management and budget at the conclusion of the 63rd legislative session. Eligible schools would receive a \$20K grant plus a pro rata share of the remaining balance.

One of the primary safety concerns is controlling access to district buildings, with one door for all entrances and exits. This single point access would be monitored by a live person (usually the front administrative staff) or by someone monitoring cameras. Other possible uses include emergency lockdown buttons, safety glazing, fencing at the school property and an improved public address system to more clearly and effectively communicate emergency messages.

Additional benefits include better controls to counter vandalism, theft, fighting and custody issues that spill into the schools.

Authorized expenses do not include personnel costs or contracts for security services. Each school would be required to document the expenditures or return the funds.

It would be easy to become complacent about school safety here in North Dakota - thinking those problems only happen elsewhere. My hope is that these funds would not only solve some of the physical safety issues but also help in developing an ongoing culture of enhanced security in our schools.

Senator Tim Flakoll

Mr. Chairman for the record I am Senator Tim Flakoll of District 44 of Fargo. SB 2267 provides a comprehensive approach to preventing and reducing the impact of a spectrum of school safety issues.

School safety is much different than we experienced as K-12 students. Today's issues are much more diverse and challenging. There is a lot more we can do to our old school buildings to make them safer. In fact the school building closest to my home was built in 1905 a time where flintlock or single fired guns were as prevalent as the six-shooter (the most sophisticated weapon of the day). This bill provides preventative protection and helps reduce the impact an incident by providing physical changes to our existing school infrastructure.

School districts do what they can to provide a safe learning environment but it has tradeoffs. They are torn between funds for education/instruction that must occur or to spend money to deal with safety events that might occur.

While school shootings have captured the headlines and media attention, this bill will help with a broader spectrum of challenges beyond weapons.

Those include:

- 1) Vandalism
- 2) Theft.
- 3) School fights - help determine who was involved and to what extent as well as who initiated the fight
- 4) Custody issues that spill over onto school property.
- 5) Weapons incidents, including knives
- 6) Disputes between a teacher and student (he says, she says)
- 7) Others are you will hear about today

Funds from SB 2267 could be used for a number of improvements including:

- 1) Structural changes to control the access points.
- 2) Better designs to control access if a person with a weapon comes charging in.
- 3) Better door systems to include double doors.
- 4) Improvements to key or card access (vs. allen wrenches)
- 5) The ability to remotely put a building into "lockdown" or "card access mode" from a central location.
- 6) Install panic buttons in strategic locations.
- 7) Cameras (which has many benefits including that cameras have been proven to reduce misbehavior on school grounds).
- 8) Improved lighting systems Fencing in of specific areas (example: a playground located next to a busy street so a child does not run after a ball that has bounced out into the street).
- 9) Revers 911 type system
- 10) Text system if there is a problem in a school.

Improvements to school buildings are a significant piece of the puzzle in the search for **appropriate and reasonable solutions** for assuring greater safety for our children within our schools. SB 2267 also allows the districts the local choice to either participate or not participate in the program. It allows local control in determining what is best for each of the buildings in their district.

As you will note in the bill, these improvements are designed to be one time funds and as such they may not be used to hire or contract for school resource officers or other similar ongoing costs.

Other issues that are being talked about this session include:

- 1) school resource officers,
- 2) guns in schools and
- 3) addressing mental health issues.

Those issues will not likely come before this committee. We can only "chop the pile of wood we have in front of us." School safety is a complex issue that takes a broad base of efforts. Some will be helpful and others will prove not to be helpful. No one issue can fully solve the problem.

Guns in the hands of school resource offices cannot totally prevent unwanted intruders with weapons. We learned that fatal lesson with the Red Lake Falls shooting incident. In that incident the perpetrator came in the building and initially shot the school resource officer who was armed. From there he went on a path of destruction.

Certainly mental health issues play a major role in the issue of school violence. This past week we passed a bill that rightly came out of the Human Services committee.

SB 2267 will provide the highest level of assurance of any of our efforts that a spectrum of school safety issues are prevented or lessened.

Mr. Chairman that completes my testimony and I would be happy to stand for any questions.

End

3

TESTIMONY ON SB 2267
SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
January 29, 2013
By: Kirsten Baesler, Superintendent
701-328-4570
Department of Public Instruction

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Kirsten Baesler and I am the Superintendent of Public Instruction. I am here to speak in favor of Senate Bill 2267 to provide an appropriation for school district safety and deferred maintenance grants.

I am speaking in favor of this bill today because as leaders in our state we have no greater responsibility than safeguarding the well-being of our children. Ensuring safe schools is paramount to this responsibility. We must continue to be leaders in promoting safe, supportive learning environments that protect both the physical and psychological safety of students.

The world in which we live is changing rapidly and while that change brings with it many great and wonderful opportunities, it also bears new challenges and potential dangers. It is all too easy for us in North Dakota to think ourselves isolated from the dangers of the world around us. Our economy is booming, our communities are growing and we are the envy of our nation. That is why now is the time to act to ensure our state remains a great place to live, raise kids and enjoy a full life. While far too many communities around our nation react to the tragedies

they have suffered, we have the opportunity to proactively plan and prepare for the on-going security of our children.

Effective school safety is a day-in-day-out commitment that infuses every aspect of school life. Through this appropriation the Department will provide school districts with current and knowledgeable information about national trends and best practices as it relates to safety improvements and prevention strategies. We will then be able to assist in the practical implementation of these plans to best serve and protect our kids while they are in the care of our schools.

No one can know when, where or whether tragedy will strike one of our schools. The fact is our rural schools are as much a possible target as any of our urban schools. One thing is certain, once tragedy strikes no amount of good intentions or wishful thinking will allow us to go back and do it differently. I know we are talking about a significant amount of money at a time when our state has many needs, but if our efforts protect even one class, or even one student, from harm, will anyone question whether it was worth the investment.

Approving the bill will assist our school districts in providing our kids an environment that is safe and secure in which they can learn and grow for generations to come.

Thank you, Senators. That concludes my testimony. I would be happy to answer any questions.

JANUARY 29, 2013 TESTIMONY FOR SENATE BILL 2267 ,

4

DEAN KOPPELMAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF VALLEY CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

EMAIL ADDRESS: DEAN.A.KOPPELMAN@SENDIT.NODAK.EDU

GOOD MORNING SENATOR FLAKOLL AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. MY NAME

IS DEAN KOPPELMAN AND I SERVE AS SUPT. OF VALLEY CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS. I

AM HERE TODAY TO TESTIFY IN SUPPORT OF SB 2267. I WOULD LIKE TO MENTION

THAT I AM VERY APPRECIATIVE TO SEE LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO HELP

SCHOOLS WITH DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PROJECTS AND EVEN MORE

IMPORTANTLY SCHOOL SAFETY PROJECTS.

A FEW POINTS I WOULD LIKE TO OFFER;

1) IF ANY CONSIDERATION COULD BE GIVEN TO INCREASING THE ALLOCATION

AMOUNT OF \$10,000,000. WHEN WE ARE LOOKING AT TRYING TO DO ACCOMPLISH

SECURITY WORK AND DEFERRED MAINTENANCE, I THINK WE MAY FIND A FEW

MORE DOLLARS COULD DEFINITELY BE UTILIZED. IF YOU WOULD LIKE, IN

VISITING WITH DOUG JOHNSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF OUR SUPT'S

ORGANIZATION, WE COULD LOOK TO GATHER INFORMATION THAT WOULD

INDICATE WHAT THE NEEDS AND DOLLAR ESTIMATES TO TAKE CARE OF THESE

PROJECTS MAY BE. I BELIEVE WE DID THAT ONE SESSION IN ORDER TO HELP

PROVIDE THE LEGISLATURE WITH THAT INFORMATION IN MAKING THE

DETERMINATION AS TO THE ALLOCATION.

2) COULD THERE BE ANY CONSIDERATION OF ATTACHING AN EMERGENCY CLAUSE AS THERE MAY BE SCHOOLS LOOKING TO START THESE TYPES OF PROJECTS YET THIS SPRING? I KNOW IN THE CASE OF OUR SCHOOL DISTRICT, WE ARE IN THE PROCESS AS WE SPEAK OF GETTING ESTIMATES TO SECURE THE ENTRANCES TO OUR FACILITIES AND IT'S POSSIBLE WE COULD HAVE THIS WORK STARTED AND COMPLETED THIS SPRING. IF THE EMERGENCY CLAUSE WOULDN'T BE THE MECHANISM THEN SOME METHOD IN ORDER FOR SCHOOLS TO START PROJECTS THIS SPRING AND BE REIMBURSED.

3) THE LAST POINT I WOULD LIKE TO MENTION IS IN THE BILL, #5 A. I BELIEVE THIS LANGUAGE COULD POSSIBLY CAUSE SOME SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO BE INELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE FUNDS. I WOULD ASK, FOR THE SAKE OF HELPING TO PROVIDE SAFETY FOR ALL CHILDREN, ALL SCHOOLS, IN OUR STATE, THAT CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO CHANGING OR DOING AWAY WITH THAT LANGUAGE.

ON BEHALF OF THE CHILDREN, STAFF, AND OUR COMMUNITY OF VALLEY CITY I THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR ALLOWING ME TIME TODAY TO VISIT WITH YOU AND I THANK YOU FOR THE FINE WORK YOU DO AS LEGISLATORS.

I WOULD CERTAINLY BE OPEN TO ANY QUESTIONS AT THIS TIME.

THANK YOU AGAIN.

#5

In support of Senate Bill 2267

Chairman Flakoll, members of the Senate Education Committee:

I am Paula Pederson, superintendent of Hillsboro Public Schools. I stand before you today in support of school district safety and deferred maintenance grants and Senate Bill 2267.

Due to recent events in Newtown, CT school security has become a rising concern for schools, parents and students. Our schools continue to use general fund money to provide better doors, locks, and state of the art security camera systems in order for our schools to provide a safe and secure environment for all students to learn.

Times have changed. No longer can schools have their doors unlocked during the school day and open to the community. We now have everyone signed in and wear badges showing they are visitors. Then we have them monitored closely by our security cameras. This still doesn't confirm safety of our students. Parents and teachers are still nervous. We administrators are concerned. Our school district is looking at additional ways for our school to add to our security measures because we can't answer the question of, how much is enough?

Making these security updates takes money and this bill would help our school with dedication from the school board to make these improvements. Over the past year we have spent over \$70,000 in doors, locks, and cameras. This money could have been used to hire a teacher, purchase new curriculum, or provide more professional development for our staff. These are the needs our school has in order for our students to make growth in academics, which should be our focus.

The money that this bill is asking for is a step in the right direction to assist schools and making the schools more secure.

I ask you to please support school district safety and Senate Bill 2267. Thank you for the giving me the opportunity to testify.

#6

In Support of Senate Bill 2267

Chairman Flakoll, members of the Senate Education Committee: I am Hy Schlieve, superintendent at Drayton Public Schools. I am here to speak in support of funding for school safety measures and deferred maintenance and Senate Bill 2267.

School Buildings:

Schools and school building have long been the responsibility of local school districts, both in terms of construction and maintenance, periodically receiving minimally funds to pay down deferred maintenance issues. And the majority of school buildings across the state are several years old, having provided the students and districts a good service. As some of us are aware, as we get older we have more in terms of needs just to maintain a useful function, such is also the case with schools.

The majority of our school districts have found unique and creativity ways to extend the life of our buildings and those districts and individuals working in those buildings are to be commended for their efforts. However, we live in a very different world today than that which existed when many of the schools across the state were built. Fifty years ago it is doubtful that anyone could have envisioned some of the events which have taken place in recent years. These events are dictating that schools and district take unusual measures in the attempt to make schools safe for the children and adults that spend their days in those buildings.

Included in these measures are: security cameras, electronic door locks, telephones with outside access in every classroom, student ID's, and even metal detectors in some buildings. These extraordinary measures have little to do with the purpose of a school and yet, these measures have become the responsibility of the school district adding very real out-of-the-ordinary expense to the cost of doing business.

The creation of a fund to which school could apply for help in defraying these costs would be beneficial to all schools. A goal of Drayton Public Schools is to provide a safe and secure environment where students can learn and succeed without fear of danger. Under the best of circumstances, during in these changing times, this goal has become

more and more difficult. Funding to support efforts in this arena would be greatly appreciated.

I ask you to please support school safety and SB 2267. Thank you for the opportunity to present this information to the committee.

#7

Senate Education Committee Testimony

SB 2267

Mr. Chairman, Members of the committee, my name is Broc Lietz, I am the Business Manager for Fargo Public Schools (FPS) and I am here today to speak in support of Senate Bill 2267.

Fargo Public Schools takes great pride in the steps we have taken through the years to provide a safe environment for learning. This safety consists of two specific components; 1.) Physical safety of students, staff, and the general public when they are in our buildings, and 2.) The ongoing maintenance of our facilities to provide for a safe and conducive learning environment.

Fargo Public Schools is currently investigating enhancements to our access control system for each school. We currently have a system that allows us to lock all doors on a time control and centrally lock down a building if necessary. Currently, we have at least one door open to the public during regular school hours so we can monitor traffic flow in buildings.

We also have a camera system within each of our facilities. The size and complexity of the building would determine the number and locations of each camera. The central office of the building and specified positions in the district office have access to view the camera's with a live feed. Although only anecdotal, building principals would attest that behavior issues, destruction of property, and physical altercations have diminished through the years as knowledge of video cameras on the premises is common. Fargo Public Schools had a specific example earlier this fall where a parent of an elementary student, with outstanding warrants, arriving at the elementary unannounced to pick up his child. Police were notified of suspicious behavior from the parent outside the building, they arrived on the scene and the parent was arrested without incident. These activities were all visible through the video system at the school.

As these systems have aged, Fargo Public Schools is looking at opportunities to upgrade and have integrated camera and access control systems. The camera systems cost approximately \$25,000-\$27,000 per elementary location, currently 14 locations in FPS; and anywhere from \$50,000-75,000 per middle and high school location due to size and complexity of the buildings; currently FPS has 3 middle schools and 3 high schools. The access control systems have an estimated cost of \$7000-\$10,000. Elementary buildings would have one system per building, however, middle and high school building may have up to 4 systems due to size, driving that cost up to \$40,000 for the largest locations.

Besides these two systems, Fargo Public Schools is currently considering installation of panic buttons in the administrative office of each location which is estimated to cost \$3500. Also under consideration is a buzzer system for allowing access into a building. In this case, there would not be an unlocked door at each location; rather, once school started for the day, visitors would need to be buzzed into the building from the administrative office. Depending on the manner in which these systems are installed, estimated cost is \$69,000-\$142,000 for District wide installation.

Separately, although not a part of SB 2267, Fargo Public Schools currently spends \$663,000 on personnel costs associated with safety and security.

Ongoing maintenance of our facilities is also a priority for Fargo Public Schools. Currently we have budgeted \$2,000,000 for contracted maintenance for the 2012-13 fiscal year. A recent facilities study by ICS Consultants indicated that districts with similar size plants and budgets to Fargo Public Schools traditionally spend \$5-\$7 million on ongoing maintenance. Fargo Public Schools has an age cap in our current plant which will mean that the "newer" locations, those with are less than 10 years old, will likely begin to see maintenance needs on or around the same time, while those over 50 years old are currently in need of mechanical upgrades. Fargo Public Schools currently has 13 building that are more than 50 years old, including 4 that are between 87-98 years old.

In closing, our efforts to provide a safe educational and working environment will not change; however, I am very encouraged by your efforts to assist in any way possible regarding these efforts and would strongly encourage a DO PASS on SB 2267.

Thank you.

13.0684.02001
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for
Senator Heckaman

January 29, 2013

#2

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2267

Page 2, line 22, remove "Has a general fund levy equal to at least one hundred fifty mills,
before any"

Page 2, remove line 23

Page 2, line 24, remove "b."

Page 2, line 25, replace "c." with "b."

Renumber accordingly

#2

February 4, 2013

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2267

Page 1, line 17, after "Twenty" insert "five"

Page 2, line 3, after "Twenty" insert "five"

Renumber Accordingly

SB2267 - TESTIMONY TO THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 12, 2013
LONNIE J. LAFFEN, SENATOR, DISTRICT 43

Chairman Holmberg, members of the Senate Appropriations Committee:

We have seen events like the Sandy Hook School shooting spread across our country. We have been fortunate here in North Dakota to be far removed from these events but as a result, are likely one of the least prepared. Most of our North Dakota schools were never designed with security in mind.

SB2267 would assist existing school facilities in making security and safety improvements by establishing a \$10M state grant program. The grants would need to be matched by the school district on a 1 for 1 match and would only be available if either the 2014 or 2015 ending balance of the state general fund is more than \$30M in excess of the amount predicted by the office of management and budget at the conclusion of the 63rd legislative session. Eligible schools would receive a \$25K grant plus a pro rata share of the remaining balance. The bill has no minimum mill levy requirement.

The biggest safety concern is controlling access to district buildings to a single point and monitored by a live person (usually the front administrative staff) or by someone monitoring cameras. Other possible uses include emergency lockdown buttons, safety glazing, fencing at the school property and an improved public address system to more clearly and effectively communicate emergency messages.

Authorized expenses do not include personnel costs or contracts for security services. Each school would be required to document the expenditures or return the funds.



SB 2267 - Senator Tim Flakoll

Mr. Chairman for the record I am Senator Tim Flakoll of District 44 of Fargo. SB 2267 provides a comprehensive approach to preventing and reducing the impact of a spectrum of school safety issues.

School safety is much different than we experienced as K-12 students. Today's issues are much more diverse and challenging. There is a lot more we can do to our old school buildings to make them safer. In fact the school building closest to my home was built in 1905 a time where flintlock or single fired guns were as prevalent as the six-shooter (the most sophisticated weapon of the day). This bill provides preventative protection and helps reduce the impact of an incident by providing physical changes to our existing school infrastructure.

I should note for the record that for 2011 the most recent reporting period, the total valuation of buildings and equipment was \$2,885,614,419 so likely the value would exceed \$3 billion today. With an average rate of deferred maintenance of 3-4% of the building value that would give a deferred maintenance level of \$90 - \$120 million statewide. It is reported by some districts that they are in excess of 20% in North Dakota.

School districts do what they can to provide a safe learning environment, but it has tradeoffs. They are torn between funds for education/instruction that must occur or to spend money to deal with safety events that might occur.

While school shootings have captured the headlines and media attention, this bill will help with a broader spectrum of challenges beyond weapons.

Those include:

- 1) Vandalism
- 2) Theft.
- 3) School fights - to help determine who was involved and to what extent, as well as who initiated the fight
- 4) Custody issues that spill over onto school property.
- 5) Weapons incidents, including knives
- 6) Disputes between a teacher and student (he says, she says)
- 7) Others are you will hear about today



Funds from SB 2267 could be used for a number of improvements including:

- 1) Structural changes to control the access points.
- 2) Better designs to control access if a person with a weapon comes charging in.
- 3) Better door systems to include double doors.
- 4) Improvements to key or card access (vs. allen wrenches)
- 5) The ability to remotely put a building into "lockdown" or "card access mode" from a central location.
- 6) Install panic buttons in strategic locations.
- 7) Cameras (which has many benefits including that cameras have been proven to reduce misbehavior on school grounds).
- 8) Improved lighting systems fencing in of specific areas (example: a playground located next to a busy street so a child does not run after a ball that has bounced out into the street).
- 9) Reverse 911 type system
- 10) Text system if there is a problem in a school.

Improvements to school buildings are a significant piece of the puzzle in the search for **appropriate and reasonable solutions** for assuring greater safety for our children within our schools. SB 2267 also allows the districts the local choice to either participate or not participate in the program. It allows local control in determining what is best for each of the buildings in their district.

As you will note in the bill, these improvements are designed to be one time funds and as such they may not be used to hire or contract for school resource officers or other similar ongoing costs.

SB 2267 will provide the highest level of assurance of any of our efforts that a spectrum of school safety issues are prevented or lessened.

Mr. Chairman that completes my testimony and I would be happy to stand for any questions.

End

**TESTIMONY ON SB 2267
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE**

February 12, 2013

By: Kirsten Baesler, Superintendent

701-328-4570

Department of Public Instruction

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Kirsten Baesler and I am the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

I am here to speak in favor of Senate Bill 2267 to provide an appropriation for school district safety and deferred maintenance grants.

I am speaking in favor of this bill today because as leaders in our state we have no greater responsibility than safeguarding the well-being of our children. Ensuring safe schools is paramount to this responsibility. We must continue to be leaders in promoting safe, supportive learning environments that protect both the physical and psychological safety of students.


The world in which we live is changing rapidly and while that change brings with it many great and wonderful opportunities, it also bears new challenges and potential dangers. It is all too easy for us in North Dakota to think ourselves isolated from the dangers of the world around us. Our economy is booming, our communities are growing and we are the envy of our nation. That is why now is the time to act to ensure our state remains a great place to live, raise kids and enjoy a full life. While far too many communities around our nation react to the tragedies

they have suffered, we have the opportunity to proactively plan and prepare for the on-going security of our children.

Effective school safety is a day-in-day-out commitment that infuses every aspect of school life. Through this appropriation the Department will provide school districts with current and knowledgeable information about national trends and best practices as it relates to safety improvements and prevention strategies. We will then be able to assist in the practical implementation of these plans to best serve and protect our kids while they are in the care of our schools.

No one can know when, where or whether tragedy will strike one of our schools. The fact is our rural schools are as much a possible target as any of our urban schools. One thing is certain, once tragedy strikes no amount of good intentions or wishful thinking will allow us to go back and do it differently. I know we are talking about a significant amount of money at a time when our state has many needs, but if our efforts protect even one class, or even one student, from harm, will anyone question whether it was worth the investment.

Approving the bill will assist our school districts in providing our kids an environment that is safe and secure in which they can learn and grow for generations to come.



Thank you, Senators. That concludes my testimony. I would be happy to answer any questions.

SB2267 - TESTIMONY TO THE HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MARCH 18, 2013

LONNIE J. LAFFEN, SENATOR, DISTRICT 43

Chairman Nathe and members of the ~~Senate~~ ^{House} Education Committee:

We have seen events like the Sandy Hook School shooting spread across our country. Much of the response has revolved around things such as mental health and gun control. It is possible, however, to make significant improvements to school safety and security through physical changes to the school structure itself. We have been fortunate here in North Dakota to be far removed from these events. As a result however, we are likely one of the least prepared.

Most of our North Dakota schools were never designed with security in mind. Most have multiple entry doors open to the public, no provisions for classroom lockdown and little or no control of their perimeter boundaries.

The purpose of SB2267 is to assist existing school facilities in making these security and safety improvements by establishing a \$10M grant program. The grants would need to be matched by the school district on a 1 for 1 match and would only be available if either the 2014 or 2015 ending balance of the state general fund is more than \$30M in excess of the amount predicted by the Office of Management and Budget at the conclusion of the 63rd legislative session. Eligible schools would receive a \$25K grant plus a pro rata share of the remaining balance. Authorized expenses do not include personnel costs or contracts for security services. Each school would be required to document the expenditures or return the funds.

One of the primary safety concerns is limiting entry to one area. This single point access would be monitored by a live person (usually the front administrative staff) or by someone monitoring cameras. These changes often require new panic devices at all doors, relocating administrative staff offices and sometimes even parking changes. Other possible uses include emergency lockdown buttons, safety glazing, fencing at the school property and an improved public address system to more clearly and effectively communicate emergency messages. Additional benefits include better controls to counter vandalism, theft, fighting and custody issues that spill into the schools. Most of these design elements have become standards for new school construction.

In North Dakota we have approximately twenty school districts that are in fairly good shape. These are located in our urban centers. They are younger growing districts and generally have newer facilities. They can pass bond issues or have voter approved building funds. They already deal with vandalism and safety issues and have

experience. They likely will not have as large of a need for assistance from this fund.

After this first group of urban districts we have approximately 230 schools located in small rural communities that have been shrinking for the past 50 years. These schools were built between 1900 and 1920. They were added onto in the early 50's for an expanded elementary wing when the post war baby boom hit and one more time in the 60's when athletics became popular and we added the new and bigger gym. This means the "new" portion is 50 years old. These composite school structures have multiple entry points - often more than a dozen. Controlled access was never considered when designed.

These 230 districts are elderly and simply cannot pass bond referendums. We make it impossible for them in North Dakota. We require a 60% voter margin and a second vote to go over the 5% indebtedness rule and this second vote is always 3% less. So in reality to pass a bond referendum a district needs to get to 63%. These districts are all facing consolidation so then you add in location fights - you are lucky if you can ever break 50%. Many of these schools are literally falling down. I know of school districts with structural failures so bad that that they have braces on the outside walls holding up the building. Some schools are still burning coal (I kid you not) and when the wind is from the wrong direction they have to skip recess because of soot. 60% is simply impossible.

These schools have limited maintenance funds and have a host of other issues to deal with such as asbestos, mold, technology wiring, lack of electrical power, worn out finishes, old air handling units, lack of insulation and as I spoke structural problems. They are simply not going to get to solving security issues without some financial help.

I for one believe we are responsible to keep our North Dakota school kids safe and with our archaic voting rules we have simply put them in a compromised security position. Sandy Hook was chosen for one reason - it was the easiest.

A lot of bills come to this floor where I wonder "do we really have to be in charge of this"? This one is clear to me: We are in charge of education in this state and as such are responsible for keeping our kids safe inside our education system.

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#2

SB 2267

Senator Tim Flakoll

Chairman Nathe, Vice-chairman Schatz and members of the House Education committee, for the record I am Senator Tim Flakoll of District 44 of Fargo.

SB 2267 provides a comprehensive approach to preventing and reducing the impact of a spectrum of school safety issues.

Due to the trigger mechanism, it is a bill that will not take one dime away from any of our other priorities. This bill is similar to what we did in 2007 with a deferred maintenance for our schools.

School safety is much different than we experienced as K-12 students. Today's issues are much more diverse and challenging. There is a lot more we can do to our old school buildings to make them safer. In fact the school building closest to my home was built in 1905 a time where flintlock or single fired guns were as prevalent as the six-shooter (the most sophisticated weapon of the day). This bill provides preventative protection and helps reduce the impact an incident by providing physical modifications to our existing school infrastructure.

School districts do what they can to provide a safe learning environment but it has tradeoffs. They are torn between funds for education/instruction that must occur or to spend money to deal with safety events that might occur. The state has played a role in this by past mandates that 70% of any new money be used for teacher compensation. As such we have limited their ability to access funds to meet these important needs.

While school shootings have captured the headlines and media attention, this bill will **help with a broader spectrum of challenges beyond weapons.**

Those include:

- 1) Vandalism
- 2) Theft.

- 3) School fights - help determine who was involved and to what extent as well as who initiated the fight
- 4) Custody issues that spill over onto school property.
- 5) Weapons incidents, including knives
- 6) Disputes between a teacher and student (he says, she says)
- 7) Others are you will hear about today

Funds from SB 2267 could be used for a number of improvements including:

- 1) Structural changes to control the access points.
- 2) Better designs to control access if a person with a weapon comes charging in.
- 3) Better door systems to include double doors.
- 4) Improvements to key or card access (vs. allen wrenches)
- 5) The ability to remotely put a building into "lockdown" or "card access mode" from a central location.
- 6) Install panic buttons in strategic locations.
- 7) Cameras (which has many benefits including that cameras have been proven to reduce misbehavior on school grounds).
- 8) Improved lighting systems Fencing in of specific areas (example: a playground located next to a busy street so a child does not run after a ball that has bounced out into the street).
- 9) Revers 911 type system
- 10) Text system if there is a problem in a school.

Improvements to school buildings are a significant piece of the puzzle in the search for **appropriate and reasonable solutions** for assuring greater safety for our children within our schools. SB 2267 also allows the districts the local choice to either participate or not participate in the program. It allows local control in determining what is best for each of the buildings in their district.

As you will note in the bill, these improvements are designed to be one time funds and as such they may not be used to hire or contract for school resource officers or other similar ongoing costs.

No one issue can fully solve the problem. Even guns in the hands of school resource offices cannot totally prevent unwanted intruders with weapons. We learned that fatal lesson with the Red Lake Falls shooting incident. In that incident the perpetrator came in the building and initially shot the school resource officer who was armed. From there he went on a path of destruction.

Certainly mental healthth issues play a major role in the issue of school violence and we continue to work to help in that area.

SB 2267 will provide the highest level of assurance of any of our efforts that a spectrum of school safety issues are prevented or lessened.

Mr. Chairman that completes my testimony and I would be happy to stand for any questions.

End

Notes:

In 2011 the most recent reporting period, the total valuation of buildings and equipment was \$2,885,614,419 so likely the value would exceed \$3 billion today.

TESTIMONY ON SB 2267
HOUSE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
March 18, 2013
By: Kirsten Baesler, Superintendent
701-328-4570
Department of Public Instruction

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Kirsten Baesler and I am the Superintendent of Public Instruction. I am here to speak in favor of Senate Bill 2267 to provide an appropriation for school district safety and deferred maintenance grants.

I am speaking in favor of this bill today because as leaders in our state we have no greater responsibility than safeguarding the well-being of our children. Ensuring safe schools is paramount to this responsibility. We must continue to be leaders in promoting safe, supportive learning environments that protect both the physical and psychological safety of students.

The world in which we live is changing rapidly and while that change brings with it many great and wonderful opportunities, it also bears new challenges and potential dangers. It is all too easy for us in North Dakota to think ourselves isolated from the dangers of the world around us. Our economy is booming, our communities are growing and we are the envy of our nation. That is why now is the time to act to ensure our state remains a great place to live, raise kids and enjoy a full life. While far too many communities around our nation react to the tragedies

they have suffered, we have the opportunity to proactively plan and prepare for the on-going security of our children.

Effective school safety is a day-in-day-out commitment that infuses every aspect of school life. Through this appropriation the Department will provide school districts with current and knowledgeable information about national trends and best practices as it relates to safety improvements and prevention strategies. We will then be able to assist in the practical implementation of these plans to best serve and protect our kids while they are in the care of our schools.

No one can know when, where or whether tragedy will strike one of our schools. The fact is our rural schools are as much a possible target as any of our urban schools. One thing is certain, once tragedy strikes no amount of good intentions or wishful thinking will allow us to go back and do it differently. I know we are talking about a significant amount of money at a time when our state has many needs, but if our efforts protect even one class, or even one student, from harm, will anyone question whether it was worth the investment.

Approving the bill will assist our school districts in providing our kids an environment that is safe and secure in which they can learn and grow for generations to come.

#1

ND Public School Districts
Ending Fund Balance Report
Fiscal Year 2011-12

Form Mar 23

CoDist	Dname	Dtype	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Ending Balance Percent	General Fund Ending Fund Balance	Special Reserve Ending Fund Balance	Building Fund Ending Fund Balance	Debt Service Ending Fund Balance	Food Service Ending Fund Balance	Student Activities Ending Fund Balance	Trust and Agency Ending Fund Balance
01-013	Hettinger 13	1	3,230,164	30%	982,962	-	578,403	-	9,309	73,029	-
02-002	Valley City 2	1	11,197,335	12%	1,300,308	656,074	489,315	579,724	130,016	239,108	-
02-007	Barnes County North 7	1	4,666,625	32%	1,481,769	504,344	364,081	-	40,534	874	-
02-046	Litchville-Marion 46	1	2,147,916	38%	818,068	-	-	-	5,000	45,466	14,482
03-005	Minnewaukan 5	1	3,790,054	43%	1,636,734	-	51,393	-	19,561	23,474	-
03-006	Leeds 6	1	1,995,033	30%	603,141	406	79,438	-	2,079	38,068	-
03-009	Maddock 9	1	2,099,221	44%	916,990	-	151,155	-	18,548	62,660	-
03-016	Oberon 16	2	1,079,849	15%	156,977	-	-	-	12,020	-	-
03-029	Warwick 29	1	4,944,080	-3%	(145,718)	-	-	-	26,967	12,722	-
03-030	Ft Totten 30	1	3,330,505	32%	1,071,936	-	-	-	-	(735,518)	-
04-001	Billings Co 1	2	2,442,522	160%	3,916,937	-	7,242,597	-	-	-	-
05-001	Bottineau 1	1	7,102,284	35%	2,499,680	-	1,535,273	-	10,315	173,552	-
05-017	Westhope 17	1	1,796,442	32%	577,689	-	49,729	-	25,698	37,431	5,221
05-054	Newburg-United 54	1	1,356,822	23%	311,240	-	9,694	-	2,710	27,290	-
06-001	Bowman Co 1	1	5,876,585	45%	2,664,165	-	800,209	-	43,364	132,216	-
06-033	Scranton 33	1	1,941,422	45%	876,699	-	170,004	-	570	73,521	2,206
07-014	Bowbells 14	1	1,244,179	46%	570,803	-	162,322	27,653	12,633	22,790	-
07-027	Powers Lake 27	1	1,799,508	28%	503,854	-	12,043	-	-	48,916	-
07-036	Burke Central 36	1	1,622,929	29%	474,877	7,218	100,036	-	15,262	10,907	-
08-001	Bismarck 1	1	114,541,113	16%	18,011,396	-	5,036,237	1,350,150	1,723,338	671,758	43,711
08-025	Naughton 25	3	172,486	46%	80,048	4,400	-	-	-	-	-
08-028	Wing 28	1	1,274,561	15%	188,159	-	10,302	-	12,669	12,020	-
08-029	Baldwin 29	2	466,676	-18%	(82,756)	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-033	Menoken 33	2	447,511	39%	173,144	-	-	-	61	4,125	-
08-035	Sterling 35	2	621,967	40%	248,468	-	-	-	5,096	(16)	-
08-039	Apple Creek 39	2	1,199,385	46%	551,266	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-045	Manning 45	3	148,744	40%	60,041	-	-	-	-	-	-

ND Public School Districts
Ending Fund Balance Report
Fiscal Year 2011-12

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09-001	Fargo 1	1	138,457,195	20%	28,275,540	-	8,885,962	-	2,937,721	-	-
09-002	Kindred 2	1	6,003,839	30%	1,783,111	-	3,479,728	717,658	35,837	177,202	-
09-004	Maple Valley 4	1	3,515,985	45%	1,587,844	-	-	-	35,557	40,379	-
09-006	West Fargo 6	1	71,593,777	18%	13,152,399	2,240,224	62,396,347	2,929,391	1,065,544	589,828	91,808
09-007	Mapleton 7	2	1,460,325	21%	299,570	-	23,458	-	7,035	9,222	-
09-017	Central Cass 17	1	6,963,753	29%	1,988,107	107,531	250,832	9,609	97,134	31,816	-
09-080	Page 80	2	1,828,265	38%	692,549	25,247	124,931	-	11,063	30,396	-
09-097	Northern Cass 97	1	5,087,575	26%	1,334,894	-	27,525	300,336	6,318	80,615	-
10-019	Munich 19	1	1,557,925	39%	610,959	-	160,669	-	8,097	38,526	-
10-023	Langdon Area 23	1	4,632,564	40%	1,869,575	-	616,712	-	27,778	72,553	225,317
11-040	Ellendale 40	1	4,301,267	26%	1,102,153	88,311	128,290	323,395	38,565	74,689	-
11-041	Oakes 41	1	5,357,986	25%	1,359,744	229,932	117,551	-	-	48,512	-
12-001	Divide County 1	1	4,150,434	34%	1,414,840	-	52,155	-	2,048	84,694	143,071
13-016	Killdeer 16	1	5,666,691	29%	1,667,513	455,531	587,455	-	25,120	84,120	-
13-019	Halliday 19	1	868,002	26%	224,488	24,449	56,614	-	(18,804)	3,393	-
13-037	Twin Buttes 37	2	1,897,984	48%	919,400	-	-	-	-	1,073	21,522
14-002	New Rockford-Sheyenne 2	1	3,528,219	43%	1,532,544	-	63,993	-	1,758	90,671	-
15-006	Hazelton-Moffit-Braddock 6	1	1,545,261	45%	690,577	44,452	45,120	31,420	18,116	77,342	-
15-010	Bakker 10	2	211,358	32%	67,552	-	-	-	886	-	-
15-015	Strasburg 15	1	1,712,286	37%	629,287	58,354	19,168	-	3,502	37,605	-
15-036	Linton 36	1	3,344,562	19%	639,205	-	487	-	-	58,506	22,307
16-049	Carrington 49	1	5,575,157	37%	2,060,077	-	24,680	107,726	3,553	233,976	-
17-003	Beach 3	1	4,354,486	37%	1,592,034	-	-	-	10,615	43,414	127,054
17-006	Lone Tree 6	2	747,274	48%	355,820	164,139	332	-	-	-	-
18-001	Grand Forks 1	1	77,777,650	19%	15,165,998	-	5,487,978	-	532,182	-	-
18-044	Larimore 44	1	4,736,901	29%	1,380,317	2,812	66,252	250,465	-	59,944	-
18-061	Thompson 61	1	4,085,948	21%	851,525	5,351	12,487	7,345	22,502	90,489	-

ND Public School Districts
Ending Fund Balance Report
Fiscal Year 2011-12

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18-125	Manvel 125	2	1,908,383	41%	781,236	-	32,776	0	167	40,460	-
18-127	Emerado 127	2	1,524,055	42%	642,066	-	60,864	-	9,924	980	-
18-128	Midway 128	1	3,289,043	42%	1,389,622	-	48,687	-	2,558	43,472	-
18-129	Northwood 129	1	3,070,691	39%	1,187,162	-	326,587	124,700	11,242	90,343	-
18-140	Grand Forks AFB 140	4	2,311,426	-16%	(362,467)	-	264,697	-	-	-	-
19-018	Roosevelt 18	2	1,516,328	5%	82,032	-	175,655	-	5,151	11,673	-
19-049	Elgin-New Leipzig 49	1	2,151,405	25%	534,139	-	-	-	1,906	72,169	-
20-007	Midkota 7	1	2,203,928	25%	550,325	-	-	-	714	15,946	-
20-018	Griggs County Central 18	1	3,118,327	38%	1,188,600	184,364	633,344	-	7,411	56,146	-
21-001	Mott-Regent 1	1	3,485,655	31%	1,081,714	-	99,416	-	5,669	78,173	-
21-009	New England 9	1	2,795,035	31%	867,322	-	105,148	-	37,929	72,299	-
22-001	Kidder County 1	1	4,532,428	39%	1,783,960	-	90,753	59,679	12,113	12,580	-
22-014	Robinson 14	2	292,703	69%	200,971	-	9,332	-	3,364	-	-
23-003	Edgeley 3	1	3,305,910	10%	334,371	-	10,073	272,532	6,340	8,454	-
23-007	Kulm 7	1	1,832,890	44%	799,122	124,517	175,489	-	12,708	51,018	8,068
23-008	LaMoure 8	1	3,847,191	23%	867,986	-	40,605	-	9,728	137,287	-
24-002	Napoleon 2	1	2,902,614	41%	1,181,256	44,695	95,657	-	4,810	50,161	-
24-056	Gackle-Streeter 56	1	1,462,277	43%	635,810	140,870	58,796	-	23,167	64,787	-
25-001	Velva 1	1	3,825,552	21%	802,668	-	37,770	45,940	2,495	85,448	-
25-014	Anamoose 14	2	1,386,479	46%	637,495	55,478	19,136	-	10,807	38,173	-
25-057	Drake 57	1	1,423,029	43%	611,816	111,864	42,781	-	11,204	57,313	-
25-060	TGU 60	1	4,743,978	26%	1,240,476	-	160,422	75,340	1,204	87,470	-
26-004	Zeeland 4	1	829,557	27%	222,697	63,921	27,919	-	11,013	21,183	-
26-009	Ashley 9	1	1,904,288	42%	797,379	312,326	126,346	-	35,312	19,495	-
26-019	Wishek 19	1	2,443,207	45%	1,088,875	-	122,676	-	6,724	99,863	-
27-001	McKenzie Co 1	1	9,411,237	26%	2,467,101	-	1,128,349	-	38,381	125,654	13,923
27-002	Alexander 2	1	1,722,629	23%	404,239	-	43,182	-	5,152	86,136	-

ND Public School Districts
Ending Fund Balance Report
Fiscal Year 2011-12

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27-014	Yellowstone 14	2	1,218,028	28%	335,259	-	-	-	19,846	35,274	-
27-018	Earl 18	3	113,927	726%	826,802	18,939	-	-	-	-	-
27-032	Horse Creek 32	3	197,470	332%	656,157	-	-	-	-	-	-
27-036	Mandaree 36	1	4,911,553	33%	1,623,738	-	-	-	115,166	38,966	-
28-001	Wilton 1	1	2,802,938	34%	939,780	-	123,032	-	61,384	106,216	-
28-004	Washburn 4	1	3,003,186	39%	1,175,683	-	230,858	-	2,143	71,490	-
28-008	Underwood 8	1	2,757,431	29%	794,275	178,981	47,035	81,719	3,972	44,185	-
28-050	Max 50	1	2,190,792	37%	806,838	-	193,715	-	5,961	50,610	-
28-051	Garrison 51	1	4,175,045	24%	994,739	-	245,896	-	7,929	112,758	-
28-072	Turtle Lake-Mercer 72	1	2,209,984	42%	936,309	-	201,258	18,058	22,319	54,334	255,712
28-085	White Shield 85	1	1,509,137	5%	71,303	-	-	-	4,843	47,247	-
29-003	Hazen 3	1	6,016,669	30%	1,791,538	93,580	85,521	38,891	3,429	97,643	1,686
29-027	Beulah 27	1	7,038,318	42%	2,952,785	-	(78,952)	133,103	19,651	108,193	-
30-001	Mandan 1	1	32,672,677	19%	6,298,452	-	2,172,472	645,962	499,668	472,398	196,359
30-004	Little Heart 4	2	247,688	53%	130,475	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-013	Hebron 13	1	2,548,986	33%	853,156	2,748	43,546	-	426	65,155	336,667
30-017	Sweet Briar 17	3	119,407	59%	70,169	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-039	Flasher 39	1	2,445,535	40%	975,545	-	419,140	-	7,199	53,785	-
30-048	Glen Ullin 48	1	2,184,765	44%	957,072	240,057	158,447	-	3,499	118,544	12,334
30-049	New Salem-Almont 49	1	3,464,368	12%	405,103	98,808	21,207	140,381	10,519	90,754	-
31-001	New Town 1	1	12,455,110	41%	5,081,581	195,311	6,579,405	-	69,935	89,729	255,684
31-002	Stanley 2	1	6,547,981	24%	1,550,150	187,312	2,713,096	703,572	903	108,540	-
31-003	Parshall 3	1	4,515,827	41%	1,829,126	4,030	6,032	44,253	7,346	73,038	-
32-001	Dakota Prairie 1	1	4,238,616	28%	1,207,647	-	720,969	-	24,928	70,741	-
32-066	Lakota 66	1	2,456,373	38%	938,737	35,541	168,158	-	8,223	53,512	-
33-001	Center-Stanton 1	1	3,094,295	40%	1,250,169	-	68,818	-	12,474	75,164	-
34-006	Cavalier 6	1	4,163,020	38%	1,576,091	-	119,444	-	46,108	48,057	-

ND Public School Districts
Ending Fund Balance Report
Fiscal Year 2011-12

CoDist	Dname	Dtype	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Ending Balance Percent	General Fund Ending Fund Balance	Special Reserve Ending Fund Balance	Building Fund Ending Fund Balance	Debt Service Ending Fund Balance	Food Service Ending Fund Balance	Student Activities Ending Fund Balance	Trust and Agency Ending Fund Balance
34-019	Drayton 19	1	2,325,611	40%	927,427	-	57,919	-	(259)	-	-
34-043	St Thomas 43	1	1,461,969	27%	392,721	-	81,780	-	6,828	46,171	-
34-100	North Border 100	1	6,478,120	34%	2,198,822	-	167,190	366,636	38,801	129,766	-
34-118	Valley-Edinburg 118	1	3,296,149	43%	1,427,972	-	158,588	-	58,371	34,624	-
35-001	Wolford 1	1	875,254	22%	193,667	-	1,116	-	583	7,029	-
35-005	Rugby 5	1	6,792,404	22%	1,494,767	-	875,172	860,875	15,553	100,789	15,635
36-001	Devils Lake 1	1	17,548,039	21%	3,619,616	531,484	345,463	296,368	89,207	422,493	-
36-002	Edmore 2	1	1,388,908	43%	594,788	-	172,394	-	40,904	37,752	-
36-044	Starkweather 44	1	1,222,573	31%	372,956	-	2,033	-	9,037	19,515	-
37-006	Ft Ransom 6	2	612,996	46%	284,005	-	-	-	-	-	-
37-019	Lisbon 19	1	6,363,097	15%	940,833	566,411	332,015	75,452	22,852	71,526	106,024
37-024	Enderlin Area 24	1	3,569,436	28%	1,003,462	14,143	310,373	411,253	27,234	60,864	261,998
38-001	Mohall-Lansford-Sherwood 1	1	4,753,301	43%	2,052,907	-	220,967	45,085	37,694	343,645	15,881
38-026	Glenburn 26	1	2,984,821	37%	1,097,550	-	110,642	-	7,545	71,477	-
39-008	Hankinson 8	1	3,089,381	35%	1,092,397	88,325	214,461	246,398	24,061	39,966	-
39-018	Fairmount 18	1	1,614,284	39%	637,594	187,211	46,726	-	-	35,088	-
39-028	Lidgerwood 28	1	2,047,440	34%	686,060	-	228,456	34,331	1,391	82,514	-
39-037	Wahpeton 37	1	12,197,013	31%	3,738,620	972,503	427,501	400,168	131,538	260,451	-
39-042	Wyndmere 42	1	2,757,005	39%	1,083,322	-	153,135	-	2,877	77,006	-
39-044	Richland 44	1	3,018,856	27%	817,334	124,673	250,406	198,707	2,219	52,945	-
40-001	Dunseith 1	1	6,983,483	1%	93,007	99,106	118,296	-	-	-	-
40-003	St John 3	1	4,793,130	40%	1,929,357	13,637	(36,700)	-	65,917	86,960	2
40-004	Mt Pleasant 4	1	3,731,445	26%	976,149	230,700	54,894	3,985	25,726	29,172	-
40-007	Belcourt 7	1	22,528,107	15%	3,289,846	-	-	-	75	42,864	-
40-029	Rolette 29	1	1,891,099	26%	492,664	176,732	43,124	-	(17,963)	18,119	-
41-002	Milnor 2	1	2,680,029	31%	832,456	-	29,692	-	7,696	22,123	-
41-003	North Sargent 3	1	2,516,707	34%	848,336	118,672	85,073	-	14,228	64,984	-

ND Public School Districts
Ending Fund Balance Report
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CoDist	Dname	Dtype	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Ending Balance Percent	General Fund Ending Fund Balance	Special Reserve Ending Fund Balance	Building Fund Ending Fund Balance	Debt Service Ending Fund Balance	Food Service Ending Fund Balance	Student Activities Ending Fund Balance	Trust and Agency Ending Fund Balance
41-006	Sargent Central 6	1	3,226,535	37%	1,203,461	182,929	-	66,524	(8,879)	71,580	-
42-016	Goodrich 16	1	640,059	31%	199,029	46,000	4,678	-	532	3,626	-
42-019	McClusky 19	1	1,372,100	34%	461,815	-	7,088	-	4,780	10,207	-
43-003	Solen 3	1	3,824,635	3%	117,628	-	-	-	-	-	-
43-004	Ft Yates 4	1	3,124,346	18%	550,042	-	1,556,421	-	(811,429)	(1,748)	-
43-008	Selfridge 8	1	1,467,664	36%	533,611	-	2,129	-	15,937	5,408	-
44-012	Marmarth 12	2	269,797	203%	547,134	-	-	-	-	-	-
44-032	Central Elem 32	2	239,509	146%	349,875	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-001	Dickinson 1	1	25,847,605	40%	10,298,347	-	8,099,069	39,613	129,831	893,751	-
45-009	South Heart 9	1	2,723,616	31%	833,543	-	-	-	6,199	86,414	-
45-013	Belfield 13	1	2,618,472	45%	1,181,047	-	377,555	-	289	106,816	-
45-034	Richardton-Taylor 34	1	3,345,680	22%	721,386	-	2,859	-	-	102,940	-
46-010	Hope 10	1	2,137,226	39%	830,713	-	360,525	-	17,114	30,425	-
46-019	Finley-Sharon 19	1	2,201,396	45%	981,872	-	137,970	-	4,325	51,865	-
47-001	Jamestown 1	1	23,330,233	25%	5,776,562	394,146	642,260	4,306,544	238,293	223,869	1,962,123
47-003	Medina 3	1	1,788,995	33%	587,045	-	97,475	-	(21,715)	55,770	-
47-010	Pingree-Buchanan 10	1	1,809,399	33%	589,335	-	37,926	-	15,218	30,414	-
47-014	Montpelier 14	1	1,301,891	29%	371,212	-	41,627	-	4,293	24,029	-
47-019	Kensal 19	1	818,861	39%	320,733	-	49,088	-	3,397	24,356	4,502
48-010	North Star 10	1	2,968,439	43%	1,279,901	-	223,623	-	109,077	65,004	305,520
48-028	North Central 28	1	666,814	52%	343,641	-	-	-	-	-	-
49-003	Central Valley 3	1	2,659,948	40%	1,063,535	-	78,864	71,399	7,610	45,996	-
49-007	Hatton 7	1	2,432,953	39%	937,094	96,727	(16,511)	-	2,540	57,028	-
49-009	Hillsboro 9	1	4,597,156	17%	799,940	56,360	24,227	330,848	7,126	8,833	-
49-014	May-Port CG 14	1	5,285,527	28%	1,491,105	-	475,371	-	76,718	131,662	-
50-003	Grafton 3	1	8,785,065	26%	2,298,251	179,390	396,943	223,757	59,700	200,957	-
50-005	Fordville-Lankin 5	1	1,161,666	46%	536,992	96,259	27,067	85,265	1,327	36,632	364

ND Public School Districts
Ending Fund Balance Report
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CoDist	Dname	Dtype	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Ending Balance Percent	General Fund Ending Fund Balance	Special Reserve Ending Fund Balance	Building Fund Ending Fund Balance	Debt Service Ending Fund Balance	Food Service Ending Fund Balance	Student Activities Ending Fund Balance	Trust and Agency Ending Fund Balance
50-020	Minto 20	1	2,256,212	32%	722,069	378,581	5,337	-	7,706	67,261	-
50-078	Park River 78	1	4,185,167	29%	1,213,655	296,152	(236,086)	244,135	(6,559)	149,123	-
50-128	Adams 128	2	1,001,831	20%	197,554	67,243	72,392	-	68,168	14,933	-
51-001	Minot 1	1	71,969,987	21%	15,403,819	-	3,929,761	(1,050)	749,894	565,621	(291,228)
51-004	Nedrose 4	2	2,887,491	39%	1,135,189	-	-	-	10,229	16,198	-
51-007	United 7	1	5,551,548	11%	587,799	34,126	125,888	98,441	29,621	103,444	-
51-016	Sawyer 16	1	1,778,921	9%	156,374	118,806	81,716	-	21,061	23,822	-
51-028	Kenmare 28	1	3,695,300	22%	829,142	-	169,358	-	16,167	54,837	-
51-041	Surrey 41	1	3,566,336	8%	278,581	-	186,925	-	7,639	11,726	-
51-070	South Prairie 70	2	2,445,296	43%	1,063,254	-	287,102	83,487	10,693	15,675	-
51-160	Minot AFB 160	4	7,142,308	35%	2,468,053	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-161	Lewis and Clark 161	1	4,550,261	35%	1,606,344	-	256,333	-	11,167	84,534	-
52-025	Fessenden-Bowdon 25	1	2,246,967	40%	888,277	-	118,611	-	11,616	71,271	-
52-035	Pleasant Valley 35	2	247,561	63%	155,710	-	2,562	-	882	2,436	-
52-038	Harvey 38	1	4,482,426	33%	1,485,970	174,433	124,437	-	13,283	67,779	43,163
53-001	Williston 1	1	24,761,424	33%	8,163,368	-	(424,535)	723,296	425,746	402,426	-
53-002	Nesson 2	1	2,799,669	21%	581,520	-	2,551,329	345,062	19,539	39,543	-
53-006	Eight Mile 6	1	2,029,710	12%	244,074	87,151	154,526	-	-	42,022	-
53-008	New 8	2	3,436,890	31%	1,052,297	-	16,162	-	-	-	-
53-015	Tioga 15	1	4,230,480	22%	935,027	94,286	222,605	-	-	39,168	255,660
53-099	Grenora 99	1	1,864,936	9%	169,378	637,228	41,229	-	25,472	48,346	-
Statewide			1,143,334,923	25%	290,404,090	12,775,531	142,409,135	18,575,577	10,119,666	12,790,214	4,456,776

#14

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2267

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$4,000,000"

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 2, line 3, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 2, line 9, remove the colon

Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with "submit"

Page 2, line 11, remove "; or"

Page 2, remove line 12

Page 2, line 13, remove "state general fund"

Page 2, line 22, remove "and"

Page 2, line 23, after "b." insert "Can demonstrate that its ending fund balance on June 30, 2014, is at least five percent lower than it was on June 30, 2013;

c. Can demonstrate that its ending fund balance on June 30, 2015, is at least five percent lower than it was on June 30, 2014; and

d."

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

"6. Moneys appropriated under this section are not subject to section 54-44.1-11 and may be forwarded to eligible school districts during the 2015-17 biennium."

Renumber accordingly

2

March 18, 2013
Rep. Koppelman

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SB 2267

Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"

Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"

Page 2, line 7, remove "for safety. Any funds remaining funds may be dedicated to"

Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "for projects that improve safety"

Renumber accordingly

ND Public School Districts
Ending Fund Balance Report
Fiscal Year 2011-12

Forum Mar 23

CoDist	Dname	Dtype	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Ending Balance Percent	General Fund Ending Fund Balance	Special Reserve Ending Fund Balance	Building Fund Ending Fund Balance	Debt Service Ending Fund Balance	Food Service Ending Fund Balance	Student Activities Ending Fund Balance	Trust and Agency Ending Fund Balance
01-013	Hettinger 13	1	3,230,164	30%	982,962	-	578,403	-	9,309	73,029	-
02-002	Valley City 2	1	11,197,335	12%	1,300,308	656,074	489,315	579,724	130,016	239,108	-
02-007	Barnes County North 7	1	4,666,625	32%	1,481,769	504,344	364,081	-	40,534	874	-
02-046	Litchville-Marion 46	1	2,147,916	38%	818,068	-	-	-	5,000	45,466	14,482
03-005	Minnewaukan 5	1	3,790,054	43%	1,636,734	-	51,393	-	19,561	23,474	-
03-006	Leeds 6	1	1,995,033	30%	603,141	406	79,438	-	2,079	38,068	-
03-009	Maddock 9	1	2,099,221	44%	916,990	-	151,155	-	18,548	62,660	-
03-016	Oberon 16	2	1,079,849	15%	156,977	-	-	-	12,020	-	-
03-029	Warwick 29	1	4,944,080	-3%	(145,718)	-	-	-	26,967	12,722	-
03-030	Ft Totten 30	1	3,330,505	32%	1,071,936	-	-	-	-	(735,518)	-
04-001	Billings Co 1	2	2,442,522	160%	3,916,937	-	7,242,597	-	-	-	-
05-001	Bottineau 1	1	7,102,284	35%	2,499,680	-	1,535,273	-	10,315	173,552	-
05-017	Westhope 17	1	1,796,442	32%	577,689	-	49,729	-	25,698	37,431	5,221
05-054	Newburg-United 54	1	1,356,822	23%	311,240	-	9,694	-	2,710	27,290	-
06-001	Bowman Co 1	1	5,876,585	45%	2,664,165	-	800,209	-	43,364	132,216	-
06-033	Scranton 33	1	1,941,422	45%	876,699	-	170,004	-	570	73,521	2,206
07-014	Bowbells 14	1	1,244,179	46%	570,803	-	162,322	27,653	12,633	22,790	-
07-027	Powers Lake 27	1	1,799,508	28%	503,854	-	12,043	-	-	48,916	-
07-036	Burke Central 36	1	1,622,929	29%	474,877	7,218	100,036	-	15,262	10,907	-
08-001	Bismarck 1	1	114,541,113	16%	18,011,396	-	5,036,237	1,350,150	1,723,338	671,758	43,711
08-025	Naughton 25	3	172,486	46%	80,048	4,400	-	-	-	-	-
08-028	Wing 28	1	1,274,561	15%	188,159	-	10,302	-	12,669	12,020	-
08-029	Baldwin 29	2	466,676	-18%	(82,756)	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-033	Menoken 33	2	447,511	39%	173,144	-	-	-	61	4,125	-
08-035	Sterling 35	2	621,967	40%	248,468	-	-	-	5,096	(16)	-
08-039	Apple Creek 39	2	1,199,385	46%	551,266	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-045	Manning 45	3	148,744	40%	60,041	-	-	-	-	-	-

*56,240
4/2/13
Attachment 1*

ND Public School Districts
Ending Fund Balance Report
Fiscal Year 2011-12

CoDist	Dname	Dtype	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Ending Balance Percent	General Fund Ending Fund Balance	Special Reserve Ending Fund Balance	Building Fund Ending Fund Balance	Debt Service Ending Fund Balance	Food Service Ending Fund Balance	Student Activities Ending Fund Balance	Trust and Agency Ending Fund Balance
09-001	Fargo 1	1	138,457,195	20%	28,275,540	-	8,885,962	-	2,937,721	-	-
09-002	Kindred 2	1	6,003,839	30%	1,783,111	-	3,479,728	717,658	35,837	177,202	-
09-004	Maple Valley 4	1	3,515,985	45%	1,587,844	-	-	-	35,557	40,379	-
09-006	West Fargo 6	1	71,593,777	18%	13,152,399	2,240,224	62,396,347	2,929,391	1,065,544	589,828	91,808
09-007	Mapleton 7	2	1,460,325	21%	299,570	-	23,458	-	7,035	9,222	-
09-017	Central Cass 17	1	6,963,753	29%	1,988,107	107,531	250,832	9,609	97,134	31,816	-
09-080	Page 80	2	1,828,265	38%	692,549	25,247	124,931	-	11,063	30,396	-
09-097	Northern Cass 97	1	5,087,575	26%	1,334,894	-	27,525	300,336	6,318	80,615	-
10-019	Munich 19	1	1,557,925	39%	610,959	-	160,669	-	8,097	38,526	-
10-023	Langdon Area 23	1	4,632,564	40%	1,869,575	-	616,712	-	27,778	72,553	225,317
11-040	Ellendale 40	1	4,301,267	26%	1,102,153	88,311	128,290	323,395	38,565	74,689	-
11-041	Oakes 41	1	5,357,986	25%	1,359,744	229,932	117,551	-	-	48,512	-
12-001	Divide County 1	1	4,150,434	34%	1,414,840	-	52,155	-	2,048	84,694	143,071
13-016	Killdeer 16	1	5,666,691	29%	1,667,513	455,531	587,455	-	25,120	84,120	-
13-019	Halliday 19	1	868,002	26%	224,488	24,449	56,614	-	(18,804)	3,393	-
13-037	Twin Buttes 37	2	1,897,984	48%	919,400	-	-	-	-	1,073	21,522
14-002	New Rockford-Sheyenne 2	1	3,528,219	43%	1,532,544	-	63,993	-	1,758	90,671	-
15-006	Hazleton-Moffit-Braddock 6	1	1,545,261	45%	690,577	44,452	45,120	31,420	18,116	77,342	-
15-010	Bakker 10	2	211,358	32%	67,552	-	-	-	886	-	-
15-015	Strasburg 15	1	1,712,286	37%	629,287	58,354	19,168	-	3,502	37,605	-
15-036	Linton 36	1	3,344,562	19%	639,205	-	487	-	-	58,506	22,307
16-049	Carrington 49	1	5,575,157	37%	2,060,077	-	24,680	107,726	3,553	233,976	-
17-003	Beach 3	1	4,354,486	37%	1,592,034	-	-	-	10,615	43,414	127,054
17-006	Lone Tree 6	2	747,274	48%	355,820	164,139	332	-	-	-	-
18-001	Grand Forks 1	1	77,777,650	19%	15,165,998	-	5,487,978	-	532,182	-	-
18-044	Larimore 44	1	4,736,901	29%	1,380,317	2,812	66,252	250,465	-	59,944	-
18-061	Thompson 61	1	4,085,948	21%	851,525	5,351	12,487	7,345	22,502	90,489	-

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CoDist	Dname	Dtype	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Ending Balance Percent	General Fund Ending Fund Balance	Special Reserve Ending Fund Balance	Building Fund Ending Fund Balance	Debt Service Ending Fund Balance	Food Service Ending Fund Balance	Student Activities Ending Fund Balance	Trust and Agency Ending Fund Balance
18-125	Manvel 125	2	1,908,383	41%	781,236	-	32,776	0	167	40,460	-
18-127	Emerado 127	2	1,524,055	42%	642,066	-	60,864	-	9,924	980	-
18-128	Midway 128	1	3,289,043	42%	1,389,622	-	48,687	-	2,558	43,472	-
18-129	Northwood 129	1	3,070,691	39%	1,187,162	-	326,587	124,700	11,242	90,343	-
18-140	Grand Forks AFB 140	4	2,311,426	-16%	(362,467)	-	264,697	-	-	-	-
19-018	Roosevelt 18	2	1,516,328	5%	82,032	-	175,655	-	5,151	11,673	-
19-049	Elgin-New Leipzig 49	1	2,151,405	25%	534,139	-	-	-	1,906	72,169	-
20-007	Midkota 7	1	2,203,928	25%	550,325	-	-	-	714	15,946	-
20-018	Griggs County Central 18	1	3,118,327	38%	1,188,600	184,364	633,344	-	7,411	56,146	-
21-001	Mott-Regent 1	1	3,485,655	31%	1,081,714	-	99,416	-	5,669	78,173	-
21-009	New England 9	1	2,795,035	31%	867,322	-	105,148	-	37,929	72,299	-
22-001	Kidder County 1	1	4,532,428	39%	1,783,960	-	90,753	59,679	12,113	12,580	-
22-014	Robinson 14	2	292,703	69%	200,971	-	9,332	-	3,364	-	-
23-003	Edgeley 3	1	3,305,910	10%	334,371	-	10,073	272,532	6,340	8,454	-
23-007	Kulm 7	1	1,832,890	44%	799,122	124,517	175,489	-	12,708	51,018	8,068
23-008	LaMoure 8	1	3,847,191	23%	867,986	-	40,605	-	9,728	137,287	-
24-002	Napoleon 2	1	2,902,614	41%	1,181,256	44,695	95,657	-	4,810	50,161	-
24-056	Gackle-Streeter 56	1	1,462,277	43%	635,810	140,870	58,796	-	23,167	64,787	-
25-001	Velva 1	1	3,825,552	21%	802,668	-	37,770	45,940	2,495	85,448	-
25-014	Anamoose 14	2	1,386,479	46%	637,495	55,478	19,136	-	10,807	38,173	-
25-057	Drake 57	1	1,423,029	43%	611,816	111,864	42,781	-	11,204	57,313	-
25-060	TGU 60	1	4,743,978	26%	1,240,476	-	160,422	75,340	1,204	87,470	-
26-004	Zeeland 4	1	829,557	27%	222,697	63,921	27,919	-	11,013	21,183	-
26-009	Ashley 9	1	1,904,288	42%	797,379	312,326	126,346	-	35,312	19,495	-
26-019	Wishek 19	1	2,443,207	45%	1,088,875	-	122,676	-	6,724	99,863	-
27-001	McKenzie Co 1	1	9,411,237	26%	2,467,101	-	1,128,349	-	38,381	125,654	13,923
27-002	Alexander 2	1	1,722,629	23%	404,239	-	43,182	-	5,152	86,136	-

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Ending Fund Balance Report
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CoDist	Dname	Dtype	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Ending Balance Percent	General Fund Ending Fund Balance	Special Reserve Ending Fund Balance	Building Fund Ending Fund Balance	Debt Service Ending Fund Balance	Food Service Ending Fund Balance	Student Activities Ending Fund Balance	Trust and Agency Ending Fund Balance
27-014	Yellowstone 14	2	1,218,028	28%	335,259	-	-	-	19,846	35,274	-
27-018	Earl 18	3	113,927	726%	826,802	18,939	-	-	-	-	-
27-032	Horse Creek 32	3	197,470	332%	656,157	-	-	-	-	-	-
27-036	Mandaree 36	1	4,911,553	33%	1,623,738	-	-	-	115,166	38,966	-
28-001	Wilton 1	1	2,802,938	34%	939,780	-	123,032	-	61,384	106,216	-
28-004	Washburn 4	1	3,003,186	39%	1,175,683	-	230,858	-	2,143	71,490	-
28-008	Underwood 8	1	2,757,431	29%	794,275	178,981	47,035	81,719	3,972	44,185	-
28-050	Max 50	1	2,190,792	37%	806,838	-	193,715	-	5,961	50,610	-
28-051	Garrison 51	1	4,175,045	24%	994,739	-	245,896	-	7,929	112,758	-
28-072	Turtle Lake-Mercer 72	1	2,209,984	42%	936,309	-	201,258	18,058	22,319	54,334	255,712
28-085	White Shield 85	1	1,509,137	5%	71,303	-	-	-	4,843	47,247	-
29-003	Hazen 3	1	6,016,669	30%	1,791,538	93,580	85,521	38,891	3,429	97,643	1,686
29-027	Beulah 27	1	7,038,318	42%	2,952,785	-	(78,952)	133,103	19,651	108,193	-
30-001	Mandan 1	1	32,672,677	19%	6,298,452	-	2,172,472	645,962	499,668	472,398	196,359
30-004	Little Heart 4	2	247,688	53%	130,475	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-013	Hebron 13	1	2,548,986	33%	853,156	2,748	43,546	-	426	65,155	336,667
30-017	Sweet Briar 17	3	119,407	59%	70,169	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-039	Flasher 39	1	2,445,535	40%	975,545	-	419,140	-	7,199	53,785	-
30-048	Glen Ullin 48	1	2,184,765	44%	957,072	240,057	158,447	-	3,499	118,544	12,334
30-049	New Salem-Almont 49	1	3,464,368	12%	405,103	98,808	21,207	140,381	10,519	90,754	-
31-001	New Town 1	1	12,455,110	41%	5,081,581	195,311	6,579,405	-	69,935	89,729	255,684
31-002	Stanley 2	1	6,547,981	24%	1,550,150	187,312	2,713,096	703,572	903	108,540	-
31-003	Parshall 3	1	4,515,827	41%	1,829,126	4,030	6,032	44,253	7,346	73,038	-
32-001	Dakota Prairie 1	1	4,238,616	28%	1,207,647	-	720,969	-	24,928	70,741	-
32-066	Lakota 66	1	2,456,373	38%	938,737	35,541	168,158	-	8,223	53,512	-
33-001	Center-Stanton 1	1	3,094,295	40%	1,250,169	-	68,818	-	12,474	75,164	-
34-006	Cavalier 6	1	4,163,020	38%	1,576,091	-	119,444	-	46,108	48,057	-

ND Public School Districts
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34-019	Drayton 19	1	2,325,611	40%	927,427	-	57,919	-	(259)	-	-
34-043	St Thomas 43	1	1,461,969	27%	392,721	-	81,780	-	6,828	46,171	-
34-100	North Border 100	1	6,478,120	34%	2,198,822	-	167,190	366,636	38,801	129,766	-
34-118	Valley-Edinburg 118	1	3,296,149	43%	1,427,972	-	158,588	-	58,371	34,624	-
35-001	Wolford 1	1	875,254	22%	193,667	-	1,116	-	583	7,029	-
35-005	Rugby 5	1	6,792,404	22%	1,494,767	-	875,172	860,875	15,553	100,789	15,635
36-001	Devils Lake 1	1	17,548,039	21%	3,619,616	531,484	345,463	296,368	89,207	422,493	-
36-002	Edmore 2	1	1,388,908	43%	594,788	-	172,394	-	40,904	37,752	-
36-044	Starkweather 44	1	1,222,573	31%	372,956	-	2,033	-	9,037	19,515	-
37-006	Ft Ransom 6	2	612,996	46%	284,005	-	-	-	-	-	-
37-019	Lisbon 19	1	6,363,097	15%	940,833	566,411	332,015	75,452	22,852	71,526	106,024
37-024	Enderlin Area 24	1	3,569,436	28%	1,003,462	14,143	310,373	411,253	27,234	60,864	261,998
38-001	Mohall-Lansford-Sherwood 1	1	4,753,301	43%	2,052,907	-	220,967	45,085	37,694	343,645	15,881
38-026	Glenburn 26	1	2,984,821	37%	1,097,550	-	110,642	-	7,545	71,477	-
39-008	Hankinson 8	1	3,089,381	35%	1,092,397	88,325	214,461	246,398	24,061	39,966	-
39-018	Fairmount 18	1	1,614,284	39%	637,594	187,211	46,726	-	-	35,088	-
39-028	Lidgerwood 28	1	2,047,440	34%	686,060	-	228,456	34,331	1,391	82,514	-
39-037	Wahpeton 37	1	12,197,013	31%	3,738,620	972,503	427,501	400,168	131,538	260,451	-
39-042	Wyndmere 42	1	2,757,005	39%	1,083,322	-	153,135	-	2,877	77,006	-
39-044	Richland 44	1	3,018,856	27%	817,334	124,673	250,406	198,707	2,219	52,945	-
40-001	Dunseith 1	1	6,983,483	1%	93,007	99,106	118,296	-	-	-	-
40-003	St John 3	1	4,793,130	40%	1,929,357	13,637	(36,700)	-	65,917	86,960	2
40-004	Mt Pleasant 4	1	3,731,445	26%	976,149	230,700	54,894	3,985	25,726	29,172	-
40-007	Belcourt 7	1	22,528,107	15%	3,289,846	-	-	-	75	42,864	-
40-029	Rolette 29	1	1,891,099	26%	492,664	176,732	43,124	-	(17,963)	18,119	-
41-002	Milnor 2	1	2,680,029	31%	832,456	-	29,692	-	7,696	22,123	-
41-003	North Sargent 3	1	2,516,707	34%	848,336	118,672	85,073	-	14,228	64,984	-

ND Public School Districts
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41-006	Sargent Central 6	1	3,226,535	37%	1,203,461	182,929	-	66,524	(8,879)	71,580	-
42-016	Goodrich 16	1	640,059	31%	199,029	46,000	4,678	-	532	3,626	-
42-019	McClusky 19	1	1,372,100	34%	461,815	-	7,088	-	4,780	10,207	-
43-003	Solen 3	1	3,824,635	3%	117,628	-	-	-	-	-	-
43-004	Ft Yates 4	1	3,124,346	18%	550,042	-	1,556,421	-	(811,429)	(1,748)	-
43-008	Selfridge 8	1	1,467,664	36%	533,611	-	2,129	-	15,937	5,408	-
44-012	Marmarth 12	2	269,797	203%	547,134	-	-	-	-	-	-
44-032	Central Elem 32	2	239,509	146%	349,875	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-001	Dickinson 1	1	25,847,605	40%	10,298,347	-	8,099,069	39,613	129,831	893,751	-
45-009	South Heart 9	1	2,723,616	31%	833,543	-	-	-	6,199	86,414	-
45-013	Belfield 13	1	2,618,472	45%	1,181,047	-	377,555	-	289	106,816	-
45-034	Richardton-Taylor 34	1	3,345,680	22%	721,386	-	2,859	-	-	102,940	-
46-010	Hope 10	1	2,137,226	39%	830,713	-	360,525	-	17,114	30,425	-
46-019	Finley-Sharon 19	1	2,201,396	45%	981,872	-	137,970	-	4,325	51,865	-
47-001	Jamestown 1	1	23,330,233	25%	5,776,562	394,146	642,260	4,306,544	238,293	223,869	1,962,123
47-003	Medina 3	1	1,788,995	33%	587,045	-	97,475	-	(21,715)	55,770	-
47-010	Pingree-Buchanan 10	1	1,809,399	33%	589,335	-	37,926	-	15,218	30,414	-
47-014	Montpelier 14	1	1,301,891	29%	371,212	-	41,627	-	4,293	24,029	-
47-019	Kensal 19	1	818,861	39%	320,733	-	49,088	-	3,397	24,356	4,502
48-010	North Star 10	1	2,968,439	43%	1,279,901	-	223,623	-	109,077	65,004	305,520
48-028	North Central 28	1	666,814	52%	343,641	-	-	-	-	-	-
49-003	Central Valley 3	1	2,659,948	40%	1,063,535	-	78,864	71,399	7,610	45,996	-
49-007	Hatton 7	1	2,432,953	39%	937,094	96,727	(16,511)	-	2,540	57,028	-
49-009	Hillsboro 9	1	4,597,156	17%	799,940	56,360	24,227	330,848	7,126	8,833	-
49-014	May-Port CG 14	1	5,285,527	28%	1,491,105	-	475,371	-	76,718	131,662	-
50-003	Grafton 3	1	8,785,065	26%	2,298,251	179,390	396,943	223,757	59,700	200,957	-
50-005	Fordville-Lankin 5	1	1,161,666	46%	536,992	96,259	27,067	85,265	1,327	36,632	364

ND Public School Districts
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CoDist	Dname	Dtype	General Fund Expenditures	General Fund Ending Balance Percent	General Fund Ending Fund Balance	Special Reserve Ending Fund Balance	Building Fund Ending Fund Balance	Debt Service Ending Fund Balance	Food Service Ending Fund Balance	Student Activities Ending Fund Balance	Trust and Agency Ending Fund Balance
50-020	Minto 20	1	2,256,212	32%	722,069	378,581	5,337	-	7,706	67,261	-
50-078	Park River 78	1	4,185,167	29%	1,213,655	296,152	(236,086)	244,135	(6,559)	149,123	-
50-128	Adams 128	2	1,001,831	20%	197,554	67,243	72,392	-	68,168	14,933	-
51-001	Minot 1	1	71,969,987	21%	15,403,819	-	3,929,761	(1,050)	749,894	565,621	(291,228)
51-004	Nedrose 4	2	2,887,491	39%	1,135,189	-	-	-	10,229	16,198	-
51-007	United 7	1	5,551,548	11%	587,799	34,126	125,888	98,441	29,621	103,444	-
51-016	Sawyer 16	1	1,778,921	9%	156,374	118,806	81,716	-	21,061	23,822	-
51-028	Kenmare 28	1	3,695,300	22%	829,142	-	169,358	-	16,167	54,837	-
51-041	Surrey 41	1	3,566,336	8%	278,581	-	186,925	-	7,639	11,726	-
51-070	South Prairie 70	2	2,445,296	43%	1,063,254	-	287,102	83,487	10,693	15,675	-
51-160	Minot AFB 160	4	7,142,308	35%	2,468,053	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-161	Lewis and Clark 161	1	4,550,261	35%	1,606,344	-	256,333	-	11,167	84,534	-
52-025	Fessenden-Bowdon 25	1	2,246,967	40%	888,277	-	118,611	-	11,616	71,271	-
52-035	Pleasant Valley 35	2	247,561	63%	155,710	-	2,562	-	882	2,436	-
52-038	Harvey 38	1	4,482,426	33%	1,485,970	174,433	124,437	-	13,283	67,779	43,163
53-001	Williston 1	1	24,761,424	33%	8,163,368	-	(424,535)	723,296	425,746	402,426	-
53-002	Nesson 2	1	2,799,669	21%	581,520	-	2,551,329	345,062	19,539	39,543	-
53-006	Eight Mile 6	1	2,029,710	12%	244,074	87,151	154,526	-	-	42,022	-
53-008	New 8	2	3,436,890	31%	1,052,297	-	16,162	-	-	-	-
53-015	Tioga 15	1	4,230,480	22%	935,027	94,286	222,605	-	-	39,168	255,660
53-099	Grenora 99	1	1,864,936	9%	169,378	637,228	41,229	-	25,472	48,346	-
Statewide			1,143,334,923	25%	290,404,090	12,775,531	142,409,135	18,575,577	10,119,666	12,790,214	4,456,776

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2267

In lieu of the amendments adopted by the House as printed on pages 1090-1091 of the House Journal, Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2267 is amended as follows:

Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$4,000,000"

Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 2, line 3, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"

Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"

Page 2, line 7, remove "for safety. Any remaining funds may be dedicated to"

Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "for projects that improve safety"

Page 2, line 9, remove the colon

Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with "submit"

Page 2, line 11, remove "; or"

Page 2, remove line 12

Page 2, line 13, remove "state general fund"

Page 2, line 22, remove "and"

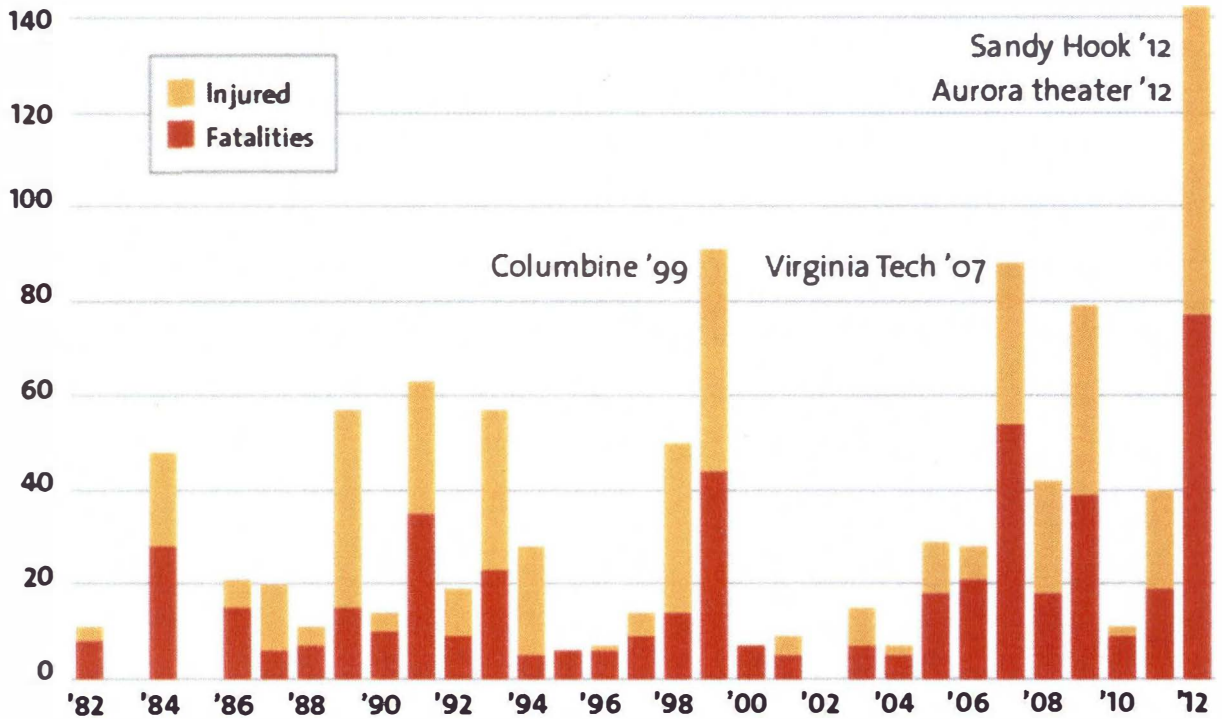
Page 2, line 23, replace the period with a semicolon

Page 2, after line 23, insert:

- "c. Has, as of the most recent fiscal year, an ending general fund balance equal to or less than twenty-five percent of the district's total general fund expenditures for the same fiscal year; and
 - d. Has annual general fund expenditures of less than ten million dollars.
6. Moneys appropriated under this section are not subject to section 54-44.1-11 and may be forwarded to eligible school districts during the 2015-17 biennium."

Renumber accordingly

Annual mass shooting casualties*

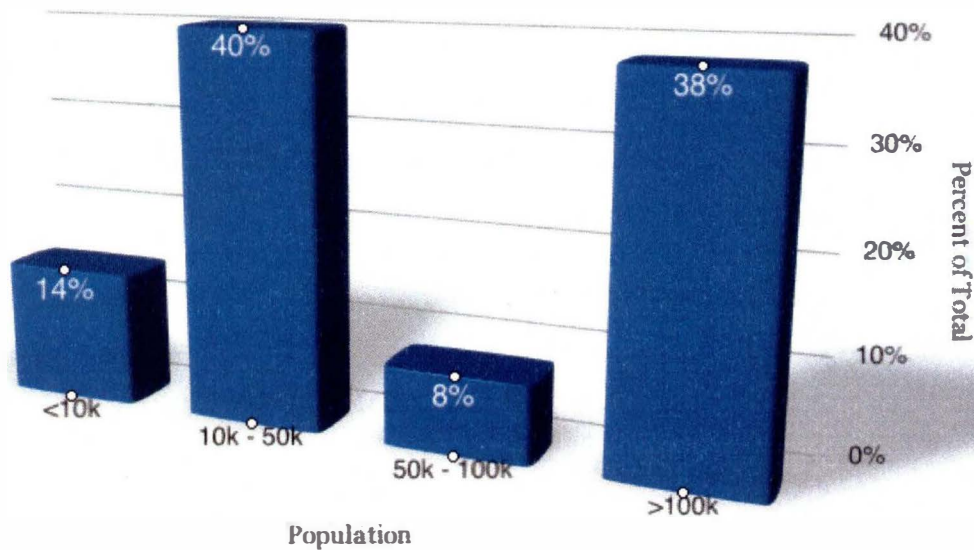


*Many years include multiple cases

Mother Jones

#2

Populations of Cities with Mass Shootings (1992 - 2012)



A person very easily get their 15 minutes of fame in a town with a school served by a weekly paper and no TV station within an hour.

List of school shootings in the United States

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

#3

This is a chronological list of school shootings in the United States. It consists of incidents where a firearm was discharged at a school infrastructure, including incidents of shootings on a school bus or near school property while school is in session. This list contains shooting incidents that occurred on the campuses of K-12 public schools and private schools, as well as colleges and universities. This list also contains incidents of where a person intentionally shot him or herself in a suicide or suicide attempt.

Contents

- 1 History
 - 1.1 1760s
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 - 1.15 1980s
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 - 1.17 2000s
 - 1.18 2010s
- 2 List of notable U.S. school attacks
- 3 See also
- 4 References

History

1760s

(U.S. Population: Less Than 4M)

The earliest known United States shooting to happen on school property was the Pontiac's Rebellion school massacre on **July 26, 1764**, where four Lenape American Indians entered the schoolhouse near present-day Greencastle, Pennsylvania, shot and killed schoolmaster Enoch Brown, and killed nine or ten children (reports vary). Only three children survived.^[1]

1850s

(U.S. Population: 23M-31M)

- **November 2, 1853:** Louisville, Kentucky, The student Matthew Ward bought a pistol in the morning, went to school and killed the schoolmaster Mr. Butler, as revenge for what Ward thought was excessive punishment of his brother the day before. Ward was acquitted.^[2]
- **September 11, 1859:** Oakland, California, Edward Carpenter accidentally shot himself dead while hunting on campus; he was one of the few students permitted to have a firearm at school.^[3]

1860s

(U.S. Population: 31M-38M)

- **February 16, 1867:** Knights Ferry, California, Mr. McGinnis was shot and killed by his daughter's teacher after McGinnis threatened the teacher for expelling his daughter from school. When McGinnis's son learned of this, he went to the school and killed the teacher.^[4]
- **June 8, 1867:** New York City, Arthur Day, a 13-year-old boy, secretly took a loaded pistol to Public School No. 18 to shoot a dog he said had bitten him. While playing with the pistol, Day accidentally shot and injured classmate Robert Morton.^[5]
- **December 22, 1868:** Chattanooga, Tennessee, A boy who refused to be whipped by his teacher, left the school. The next day he returned with his brother and a friend for revenge. Not finding the teacher at the school, they continued to his house, where a gun battle took place and three died. Only the brother survived.^[6]

1870s

(U.S. Population: 38M-49M)

- **June 23, 1871:** Lagrange, Indiana, Miss Anna Dwight was shot to death in front of her students by a rejected suitor.^[7]
- **March 9, 1873:** Salisbury, Maryland, After school, the teacher Miss Shockley was shot by the schoolmaster Mr. Hall. He ran out and she died instantly. That night, Hall threw himself under a train, completing the incident as a murder-suicide.^[8]

The issue of students carrying guns to school was a topic of discussion dating to the mid-1870s, as noted in this 1874 *Los Angeles Herald* article:

"Boys and Pistols Yesterday at noon a boy sixteen years of age shot himself, or was shot by his brother. It matters not who fired the fatal shot. No criminal act was intended or committed, and the boy is dead. He was a member of the High School of this city and was, we are told, something over the average good boy of Los Angeles. This boy lost his life through the too common habit among boys of carrying deadly weapons. We do not know that this habit can be broken up. We

do not know that school teachers have the right, or would exercise it if they had, of searching the pockets of their pupils, but it seems almost a necessity that some such rule be enforced. The hills west of town are not safe for pedestrians after school hours. Nearly every school-boy carries a pistol, and the power of these pistols range from the harmless six-bit auction concern to the deadly Colt's six-shooter."^[9]

- **January 26, 1876:** San Francisco, California, A young boy at the Lincoln Primary School accidentally shot himself while playing with a pistol under his desk. His fingers were badly hurt, and he received a flesh wound to his leg. The Principal, Miss Kate Sullivan sent him home in the hopes that his parents will teach him to be a little more careful when handling firearms.^[10]
- **May 24, 1879:** Lancaster, New York, Frank Shugart, a telegraph operator, shot and severely injured Mr. Carr, Superintendent of the stables at a girls' school.^[11]

1880s

(U.S. Population: 49M-62M)

- **March 6, 1884:** Boston, Massachusetts, As news of Jesse James reached the east coast, young kids started to act in the same manner. An article from the New York Times reads, *Another "Jesse James" Gang - Word was brought to the Fifth Police Station to-night that a number of boys were using the Concord-street School-house for some unknown purpose, and a posse of officers was sent to investigate. The gang scattered at the approach of the police, and in their flight one drew a revolver and fired at Officer Rowan, without effect, however. William Nangle, age 14, and Sidney Duncan, age 12, were captured, but the other five or six escaped, among them the one who did the shooting. The boys refused to disclose the object of their meeting, but it is thought that another "Jesse James" organization has been broken up.*^[12]
- **March 15, 1884:** Gainesville, Georgia, In the middle of the day, a group of very drunk Jackson County farmers left the Jug Tavern drinking and shooting their revolvers as they headed down the street driving people into their homes. As they approached the female academy, the girls fled the schoolyard into the school where the gang followed swearing and shooting, firing several rounds into the front door. No one was hurt.^[13]
- **June 12, 1887:** Cleveland, Tennessee, Will Guess went to the school and fatally shot Miss Irene Fann, his little sister's teacher, for whipping her the day before.^[14]
- **June 13, 1889:** New Brunswick, New Jersey, Charles Crawford, upset over an argument with a school Trustee, went up to the window and fired a pistol into a crowded school room. The bullet lodged in the wall just above the teacher's head.^[15]

1890s

(U.S. Population: 62M-76M)

- **April 24, 1890:** Brazil, Indiana, While the pupils of the Meridian Street School were at play, Ben Corbery drew a revolver and shot Cora Brubach, aged 10, seriously wounding her in the face. The reason for the assault was that the girl had informed the teacher of Ben's misconduct.^[16]
- **December 27, 1890:** Staunton, Virginia, At the Kable's Military Academy a 15-year-old student, A.H. Hatheway was accidentally shot dead by his 17-year-old classmate James Whitworth while they were playing with an old pistol.^[17]
- **January 20, 1891:** Syracuse, New York, In an abusive rage, Wilber F. Baker went to the Bassett Street School where his wife was teaching, entered the classroom and shot her five times, killing her. He was caught by police after a 40 mile chase.^[18]
- **March 30, 1891:** Liberty, Mississippi, During a school exhibition and concert given at the Parson Hill schoolhouse, just as the performances were starting in front of a large mixed audience of black people and white people, crowded with teachers, pupils, and spectators, a double barreled shotgun, heavily charged with shot, was fired into the assemblage by an unknown assailant. 14 people were wounded, some seriously.^[19]
- **April 9, 1891:** Newburgh, New York, James Ferguson, 70, fired a shotgun at a group of students in the playground of St. Mary's Parochial School, causing minor injuries to several of the students.^[20]
- **October 10, 1892:** At Kansas University, two students, E. Higgins and Jack Craycroft, were shot as they were walking back to their dorm rooms from practicing football at the athletic field by a double barreled shotgun as they passed the home of law student, Fred Basset. Basset said they were warned not to trespass on his farm as students so frequently did.^[21]
- **March 26, 1893:** Plain Dealing, Louisiana, During an evening school dance at Plain Dealing High School, a fight broke out. When the smoke cleared; two were shot dead, two more were fatally wounded, and the high school's Professor Johnson was shot in the arm.^[22]
- **February 1, 1896:** Eureka, California, In the evening, a second attempt was made to burn down the High School Building in a weeks time. However, this time the watchman, shot at the arsonists, and frightened them away.^[23]
- **December 13, 1898:** Charles Town, West Virginia, During the School exhibition, a group of young men attempted to break up a student performance. The teacher Fisher, tried to throw the trouble makers out, when the group turned on him and several of the audience members jumped up to assist, when a free for all fight broke out. Harry Flasher was shot in the heart and instantly killed, Henry Carney was fatally shot in the back, Ralph Jones and two others were also fatally shot, George Gibson was shot in the hand, and Haz Harding had his skull crushed and several others received minor wounds.^[24]
- **December 28, 1898:** Sioux City, Iowa, Teacher, May Thomas was lured out of the schoolhouse by Harry Garvey who was devoted to her, but she had refused his further attentions. He then pulled a revolver out and shot her dead, then killed himself.^[25]

1900s

(U.S. Population: 76M-92M)

There are very seldom reports of mass or multiple school shootings during the first three decades of the 20th Century, with the three most violent attacks on schools involving either arson or explosions.

- **May 12, 1900:** Danbury, Connecticut, After being repeatedly refused by Teacher Lillian Owen, Herbert Horton went to the schoolhouse and pleaded one last time. He then pulled out a revolver and demanded entry or he would kill himself. Miss Owen and pupils barricaded the door. Horton then shot himself in the chest.^[26]
- **September 3, 1900:** Boise, Idaho, During an exciting school board committee elections, H.C. Branstetter attempted to murder H. B. Eastman. One shot was fired, but the gun was struck down and the weapon was snatched from Branstetter before he could shoot again.^[27]
- **February 26, 1902:** Camargo, Illinois, Teacher Fletcher R. Barnett shot and killed another teacher, Eva C. Wiseman, in front of her class at a school. After shooting at a pupil who came to help Miss Wiseman and wounding himself in a failed suicide attempt, he waited in the classroom until a group of farmers came to lynch him. He then ran out of the school building, grabbed a shotgun from one of the farmers and shot himself, before running away and leaping into a well where he finally drowned. The incident was likely sparked by Wiseman's refusal to marry Barnett.^[28]
- **February 24, 1903:** Inman, South Carolina, Edward Foster, a 17-year-old student at Inman High school, was shot and fatally wounded by his teacher Reuben Pitts after he had jerked a rod from Pitts' hands to resist punishment. According to the teacher, Foster struck the pistol Pitts had drawn to defend himself, thus causing its discharge. Pitts was later acquitted of murder.^[29]
- **July 21, 1903:** Jackson, Kentucky, at the Cave Run School, James Barrett and Mack Howard fought a duel with pistols over a card game killing each other. Another student James Vires, age 12, was also found shot in the abdomen while sitting at his desk.^[30]
- **September 23, 1903:** Bakersfield, California, Victor Powers, a 14-year-old student while hanging out with his classmates, accidentally dropped a loaded shotgun on the schoolhouse steps, shooting himself dead in the abdomen.^[31]
- **April 6, 1904:** Chicago, Illinois, Two students who have been fighting over a girl for the better part of a year, clashing every time they crossed paths. Until one fight, where Henry Schaze threw 16-year-old Paul Jelick to the ground, drew a revolver, and shot Paul dead.^[32]

- **September 27, 1904:** Mount Ayr, Iowa, Two school directors got into a heated discussion over school business. When Director Samuel Egly threatened Director William Kling with an ax, Kling shot Egly through the heart, killing him.^[33]
- **November 16, 1904:** Riverside, California, at the Indian School, a gun fight broke out between pupils. Charles Colby was hit in the head with a pistol, then returned fire killing Tom Bucanoros and fatally wounding Fred Smith.^[34]
- **December 16, 1904:** Magee, Mississippi, E. E. Mangum was shot through the head and killed by the principal of the high school, Professor J. E. Woodward. Mangum remonstrated with Woodward because he had administered a severe whipping to Mangum's 15-year-old son. Mangum finally lost his temper and shot Woodward through the wrist. Woodward was handed a pistol by a bystander and shot Mangum through the head.^[35]
- **February 9, 1905:** Colusa, California, After being suspended from school, Elmer Hildreth, 17 yrs old student, confronted a school trustee, William Ingram. They entered into a heated argument, when the trustee grabbed an ax and went after Hildreth. Hildreth ordered him to stop, but the trustee kept coming, so the schoolboy shot him in the stomach.^[36]
- **July 31, 1905:** Tempe, Arizona, Professor S. O. Lewis, 32-year-old principal of Tempe public schools, was found dead by the painters in the schoolhouse with a self inflicted gunshot to the temple by his own revolver.^[37]
- **May 18, 1906:** Boston, Massachusetts, George M. DeWolfe age 18, shot fellow graduate Lillian Thoroughgood age 17, then shot and killed himself in the head, during the closing ceremonies of the Cambridge Commercial College. The bullet was stopped from injuring Lillian by the locket she wore, but her clothes got singed.^[38]
- **August 8, 1906:** Covelo, California, Jacob Fret, was found shot dead in the head next to the Harrington School House by the school children that morning. Jacob was making his usual cooling snow delivery to the town the night before.^[39]
- **October 10, 1906:** Cleveland, Ohio, In front of 60 students, Harry Smith shot and killed 22-year-old teacher Mary Shepard at South Euclid School after she had rejected him. Smith escaped and committed suicide in a barn near his home two hours later.^[40]
- **March 23, 1907:** Carmi, Illinois, George Nicholson shot and killed John Kurd at a schoolhouse during a school rehearsal. The motive for the shooting was Kurd making a disparaging remark about Nicholson's daughter during her recital.^[41]
- **December 20, 1907:** Chico, California, Arthur Roberts, aged 9 years, was shot in the head and killed during a military drill by the school children of the Dayton school district. The children, armed with old guns believed to be empty, aimed and pulled triggers. Instantly the Roberts boy, who had just emerged from the school building, threw his hands to his head and cried, "I'm shot."^[42]
- **March 11, 1908:** Boston, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Bailey Hardee was shot to death by Sarah Chamberlain Weed at the Laurens School, a finishing school in Boston. Weed then turned the gun on herself and committed suicide.^[43]
- **March 20, 1908:** Los Angeles, California, Ruth Sargent, a 12-year-old student at the San Pedro Street School, shot herself. She asked permission to leave the class in the middle of a lesson, but the teacher refused. So, she got up pointed a gun at the teacher and left the class room, went down the stairs and shot herself. The students and teachers rushed to her side and she said "I shot myself and no one is to blame." The bullet entered the left breast, missed the heart, perforated the lung, and lodged near the spine. Her father said she was distraught over the workload at school.^[44]
- **April 15, 1908:** Asheville, North Carolina, Dr. C.O. Swinney shot and fatally wounded his 16-year-old daughter Nellie in a reception room at Normal and Collegiate Institute. He then committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.^[45]
- **December 23, 1908:** New York City, New York, Van Dwight Sheldon, an engineering student at New York University was staying in the Dean's Manor, with his older cousin and Dean of the Engineering College, Dean Snow. A burglar broke into the cellar of the home when Sheldon confronted him. The burglar shot Sheldon in the abdomen, killing him, and escaped after a chase.^[46]
- **February 12, 1909:** San Francisco, California, 10-year-old Dorothy Malakanoff was shot and killed by 49-year-old Demetri Tereaschinko as she arrived at her school in San Francisco. Tereaschinko then shot himself in a failed suicide attempt. Tereaschinko was reportedly upset that Malakanoff refused to elope with him.^[47]
- **March 19, 1909:** Mount Vernon, Illinois, During a school performance of "the Grand Central", John Moake, portraying the villain, was shot in the forehead and dangerously wounded by the hero, Roy Slater. The cartridge was thought to have been blank.^[48]
- **June 10, 1909:** Trinidad, Colorado Walter Harris, 11 years old student accidentally shot and killed his teacher B.C. Briggs in the head while on a school field trip.^[49]
- **August 18, 1909:** Bakersfield, California, A group of six young men after dove hunting, deliberately shot out the glass in the doors and windows of the Fruitvale School, then shot at the nearby residence of A. J. Hunter, narrowly missing several children in the rear yard.^[50]
- **September 11, 1909:** Gravette, Arkansas, John Butram, an unruly student at the Bear Hollow School announced to his fellow students that school is canceled. The teacher, A.T. Kelly insisted that the day's lesson was not over. Butram then drew a knife on his teacher, so the teacher drew his gun and shot him.^[51]

In what is considered the third most violent decade in United States 'school shootings' history (1900-1909) comes this article from the Los Angeles Herald:

GANG OF SCHOOL LADS CONFESSES TO ROBBERY NEVADA CITY, Cal., Dec. 7. (1909) - The discovery of the fact that a number of school boys of tender years have been in the habit of carrying revolvers with them to school led today to the capture of an organized gang of school lads who have confessed to robbing a hardware store of revolvers of all sizes and several rifles. The investigation was started last week when one of the boys shot and slightly wounded in a class room at school. The sheriff learned that many of the boys went armed all the time, and was told by them the weapons were purchased from certain other boys. The latter were questioned today and confessed that they robbed the store and disposed of the loot at prices ranging from 50 cents up. No legal steps have been taken against the boys.^[52]

1910s

(U.S. Population: 92M-106M)

- **January 12, 1910:** New York City, New York, "A black bearded maniac drew an automatic pistol" and fired five shots into a crowd of the Harlem School boys. The kids were taunting him, so he shot into the crowd of children. Robert Lomas, age 6, was hit in the heart and died instantly, Arthur Shively also age 6 was shot through the left lung and critically wounded.^[53]
- **March 10, 1910:** Ione, California, At the reform school, Preston School of Industry, students Albert Brown and Eugene Griffin tried to escape as they stole a revolver from the school's bakery shop. They then shot at Captain William H. White as he was in pursuit. No one was hurt, but the two boys were no longer welcome at the school and were sent to the penitentiary.^[54]
- **August 16, 1910:** Lexington, Kentucky, A general fight broke out during school elections where Lewis Napier was shot and killed and several others hurt. Several were arrested.^[55]
- **April 27, 1911:** Manhattan, Kansas, During a school play rehearsal, a revolver was accidentally loaded by a boy who tried to shoot a bird with it the day before. When the girl was to use the firearm as written in the script, she picked it up, then laid it down saying she was *afraid of the old thing*. The Teacher, Miss Reedy then grabbed the gun and said there was no need for alarm and pointed it at the girl, Pearl Reedy, 18 years old, and squeezed the trigger. The bullet lodged near her heart fatally wounding her.^[56]
- **January 10, 1912:** Warrenville, Illinois, Sylvester E. Adams shot and killed teacher Edith Smith after she rejected his advances. Adams then shot and killed himself. The incident took place in a schoolhouse after the students had been dismissed for the day.^[57] A month later the students refused to go back to the school saying it was haunted by ghosts, so the little schoolhouse was torn down and a new one was built.^[58]
- **January 31, 1912:** San Francisco, California, In a brawl between the white and Chinese students at the Oriental School, James Kane was shot dead.^[59]
- **January 17, 1913:** Honolulu, Hawaii, While the children in the schoolhouse were quietly seated, Manuel Fernandez entered the classroom and shot his wife, the teacher, Johanna Fernandez killing her with a shotgun. Seven of the children were hit by the scattering buckshot, dangerously wounding one. He then shot and killed himself. Jealousy is quoted as the motive.^[60]
- **March 27, 1919:** Lodi Township, Michigan, Teacher Irma Caler was shot and killed in her classroom at Rentschler school by 19-year-old Robert Warner, apparently because she had rejected his advances.^[61]

- **August 8, 1919:** San Francisco, California, An assistant in the Department of Chemistry at the University of California was distraught over his inability to obtain a position, shot Professor Edmond O'Neill, and Professor Dr. J. H. Hildebrand in the administration offices of Gilman Hall, then went to shoot Vice President May L. Cheney but only managed to hit her hair braid before being subdued.^[62]

1920s

(U.S. Population: 106M-123M)

- **May 15, 1920:** Bowling Green, Ohio, While attending her son's school track meet, Mrs. F. Mahl was shot and killed accidentally, by the starter's pistol.^[63]
- **April 2, 1921:** Syracuse, New York, Professor Holmes Beckwith shot and killed dean J. Herman Wharton in his office at Syracuse University before committing suicide.^[64]
- **February 15, 1927:** Hempstead, New York, James O'Donnell, 18-year-old senior at Hempstead High School, shot himself to death on the stage in the school's auditorium. A suicide note stated that O'Donnell killed himself to lessen the financial burden on his family.^[65]
- **May 18, 1927:** Bath, Michigan, Bath School Disaster School treasurer Andrew Kehoe, after killing his wife and destroying his house and farm, blew up the Bath Consolidated School by detonating dynamite in the basement of the school, killing 45 people, mostly children. He then pulled up to the school in his car, then set off a bomb, killing himself and four others. This is the deadliest mass murder at a school in United States history and the world's first suicide bombing.^[66]

1930s

(U.S. Population: 123M-132M)

(Total number of schools: 248K)^[67]

- **May 22, 1930:** Ringe, Minnesota, Margaret Wegman, 20-year-old teacher at the local rural school, was shot and killed in the school by 24-year-old Douglas Petersen.^[68]
- **May 28, 1931:** Duluth, Minnesota, Katherine McMillen, 24-year-old teacher at the Howard Gensen rural school near Duluth, was accidentally shot and killed by a revolver brought to school by a pupil.^[69]
- **February 15, 1933:** Downey, California, Dr. Vernon Blythe shot and killed his wife Eleanor, as well as his 8-year old son Robert at Gallatin grammar school and committed suicide after firing three more shots at his other son Vernon. His wife, who had been a teacher at the school, had filed for divorce the week before.^[70]
- **February 2, 1934:** Harlan, Iowa, Margaret Graves, 23, school teacher at Monroe School No. 2, was shot to death in front of her 20 students by former suitor Herman Seick, 28. Seick then took his own life in the classroom.^[71]
- **September 14, 1934:** Gill, Massachusetts, Headmaster Elliott Speer was murdered by a shotgun blast through the window of his study at Northfield Mount Hermon School. The crime was never solved.^[72]
- **March 27, 1935:** Medora, North Dakota, Emily Hartl, 24-year-old teacher at the Manlon school northwest of Medora, was shot and killed at the school by 28-year-old Harry McGill, a former suitor.^[73]
- **May 7, 1935:** Irvington, New York, Dr. Paul Kyle, head of the Kyle School for Boys, was found shot to death in the school, just before classes were to begin for the day.^[74]
- **December 12, 1935:** New York City, New York, Victor Koussow, a Russian laboratory worker at the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, shot Prof. Arthur Taylor Rowe, Prof. Paul B. Wiberg, and wounded Dr. William H. Crawford at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, before committing suicide.^[75]
- **April 27, 1936:** Lincoln, Nebraska, Prof. John Weller shot and wounded Prof. Harry Kurz in a corridor of the University of Nebraska, apparently because of his impending dismissal at the end of the semester. After shooting Kurz Weller tried to escape, but was surrounded by police on the campus, whereupon he killed himself with a shot in the chest.^[76]
- **June 4, 1936:** Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Wesley Clow shot and killed his Lehigh University English instructor, C. Wesley Phy. Clow went to Phy's office and demanded that Phy change his grade to a passing mark. Clow committed suicide after shooting Phy.^[77]
- **June 4, 1937:** Isabel, Kansas, Robert Douthitt, 16, was accidentally shot to death backstage during high school play practice. The revolver was to have been loaded with blanks, but it held live ammo.^[78]
- **September 24, 1937:** Toledo, Ohio, 12-year-old Robert Snyder shot and wounded his principal, June Mapes, in her office at Arlington public school when she declined his request to call a classmate. He then fled the school grounds and shot and wounded himself.^[79]

1940s

(U.S. Population: 132M-151M)

- **May 6, 1940:** South Pasadena, California, After being removed as principal of South Pasadena Junior High School, Vieling Spencer shot six school officials, killing five, before attempting to commit suicide by shooting himself in the neck.^{[80][81]}
- **May 23, 1940:** New York City, New York, Infuriated by a grievance, Matthew Gillespie, 62-year-old janitor at the Dwight School for Girls, shot and critically wounded Mrs. Marshall Cox, secretary of the junior school.^[82]
- **July 4, 1940:** Valhalla, New York, Angered by the refusal of his daughter, Melba, 15, to leave a boarding school and return to his home, Joseph Moshell, 47, visited the school and shot and killed the girl.^[83]
- **September 12, 1940:** Uniontown, Pennsylvania, 29-year-old teacher Carolyn Dellamea is shot to death inside her third grade classroom by 35-year-old William Kuhns. Kuhns then shot himself in the chest in a failed suicide attempt. Kuhns had reportedly been courting Dellamea for over a year but the relationship was ended when Dellamea discovered that Kuhns was already married.^{[84][85]}
- **October 2, 1942:** New York City, New York, Irwin Goodman, 36-year-old mathematics teacher at William J. Gaynor Junior High School, was shot and killed in the school corridor by a youth.^{[86][87]}
- **February 23, 1943:** Port Chester, New York, Harry Wyman, 13, shot himself dead at the Harvey School, a boys' preparatory school.^[88]
- **June 26, 1946:** Brooklyn, New York, A 15-year-old schoolboy who balked at turning over his pocket money to a gang of seven youths was shot in the chest in the basement of the Public School 147 annex of the Brooklyn High School for Automotive Trades.^[89]
- **November 24, 1946:** New York City, A 13-year-old student at St. Benedict's Parochial School, shot and fatally wounded himself while sitting in an audience watching a school play.^[90]
- **February 5, 1947:** Madill, Oklahoma, 1st grade teacher Jessie Laird, 40, was shot to death in her classroom, during recess by her estranged husband, Ellis Laird, 62. Laird then fatally shot himself.^[91]
- **December 1, 1947:** Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, Donald Peabody Sargent, 14, shot himself to death in his junior high school classroom.^[92]
- **December 24, 1948:** New York City, New York, A 14-year-old boy was fatally wounded by a shot from the .22-caliber rifle of a fellow student Robert Ross, 17. The youth was accidentally shot in the head when he chanced into range where Ross was target shooting near a lake on the school property.^[93]
- **March 11, 1949:** New York City, New York, A 16-year-old student at Stuyvesant High School was accidentally shot in the arm by a fellow student who was 'showing off' with a pistol in a classroom.^[94]
- **November 13, 1949:** Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State University freshman James Heer grabbed a .45 caliber handgun from the room of a Delta Tau Delta fraternity brother and shot and killed his fraternity brother Jack McKeown, 21, an Ohio State senior.^[95]

1950s

(U.S. Population: 151M-179M)

- **April 25, 1950:** Peru, Nebraska, Dr. William Nicholas, 48, president of Peru State College and Dr. Paul Maxwell, 56, education department head, were shot to death at their desks by Dr. Barney Baker, 54-year-old psychology professor. Baker was found dead of a self-inflicted gunshot at his home on campus.^[96]
- **July 22, 1950:** New York City, New York, A 16-year-old boy was shot in the wrist and abdomen at the Public School 141 dance during an argument with a former classmate.^[97]
- **March 12, 1951:** Union Mills, North Carolina, Professor W. E. Sweatt, superintendent and teacher at the Alexander School, was shot to death by students Billy Ray Powell, 16, and Hugh Justice, 19. The assailants had been reprimanded by Sweatt, and they waited for him as he locked his office door.^[98]
- **June 4, 1951:** New York City, New York, Carl Arch, a 50-year-old intruder to a girl's gym class, was shot and killed by a police officer at Manhattan's Central Commercial High School.^[99]
- **November 27, 1951:** New York City, New York, David Brooks, a 15-year-old student, was fatally shot as fellow pupils looked on in a grade school.^[100]
- **April 9, 1952:** New York City, New York, A 15-year-old boarding school student shot a dean rather than relinquish pin-up pictures of girls in bathing suits.^[101]
- **July 14, 1952:** New York City, New York, Bayard Peakes walked into the offices of the American Physical Society (APS) at Columbia University and shot and killed secretary Eileen Fahey with a .22 caliber pistol. Peakes was reportedly upset that the APS had rejected a pamphlet he had written.^[102]
- **September 3, 1952:** Lawrenceville, Illinois, After Georgine Lyon, 25, ended her engagement with Charles Petrach, Petrach shot and killed Lyon in a classroom at Lawrenceville High School where she worked as a librarian.^[103]
- **November 20, 1952:** New York City, New York, Rear Admiral E. E. Herrmann, 56, superintendent of the Naval Postgraduate School, was found dead in his office with a bullet in his head. A service revolver was found by his side.^[104]
- **October 2, 1953:** Chicago, Illinois, Patrick Colletta, 14, was shot to death by Bernice Turner, 14, in a classroom of Kelly High School. It was reported that after Turner refused to date Colletta he handed her the gun and dared her to pull the trigger, telling her that the gun was "only a toy." A coroner's jury later ruled that the shooting was an accident.^[105]
- **October 8, 1953:** New York City, New York, Larry Licitra, 17-year-old student at the Machine and Metal Trades High School, was shot and slightly wounded in the right shoulder in the lobby of the school while inspecting a handmade pistol owned by one of several students.^[106]
- **March 31, 1954:** Newton, Massachusetts, John Frankenberger, 14, was accidentally shot to death in a classroom at Day Junior High School when a pistol being held by a classmate discharged.^[107]
- **May 15, 1954:** Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Putnam Davis Jr. was shot and killed during a fraternity house carnival at the Phi Delta Theta house at the University of North Carolina. William Joyner and Allen Long were shot and wounded during the exchange of gunfire in their fraternity bedroom. The incident took place after an all-night beer party. Mr. Long reported to the police that, while the three were drinking beer at 7 a.m., Davis pulled out a gun and started shooting with a gun he had obtained from the car of a former roommate.^[108]
- **January 11, 1955:** Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, After some of his dormmates urinated on his mattress, Bob Bechtel, a 20-year-old student at Swarthmore College, returned to his dorm with a shotgun and used it to shoot and kill fellow student Holmes Strozier.^[109]
- **May 4, 1956:** Prince George's County, Maryland, 15-year-old student Billy Prevatte fatally shot one teacher and injured two others at Maryland Park Junior High School after he had been reprimanded from the school.^[110]
- **October 20, 1956:** New York City, New York, A Booker T. Washington Junior High School student was wounded in the forearm by another student armed with a home-made weapon.^[111]
- **October 2, 1957:** New York City, New York, A 16-year old student was shot in the leg by a 15-year old classmate at a city high school.^[112]
- **March 4, 1958:** New York City, New York, A 17-year-old student shot a boy in the Manual Training High School.^[113]
- **May 1, 1958:** Massapequa, New York, A 15-year-old high Massapequa High School freshman was shot and killed by a classmate in a washroom.^[114]
- **September 24, 1959:** New York City, New York, Twenty-seven men and boys and an arsenal were seized in the Bronx as the police headed off a gang war resulting from the fatal shooting of a teenager at Morris High School.^[115]

1960s

(U.S. Population: 179M-203M)

- **February 2, 1960:** Hartford City, Indiana, Principal Leonard Redden shot and killed two teachers with a shotgun at William Reed Elementary School before fleeing into a remote forest, where he committed suicide.^[116]
- **March 30, 1960:** Alice, Texas, Donna Dvorak, 14, brought a .22 target pistol to Dubose Junior High School, and fatally shot Bobby Whitford, 15, in their 9th grade science class. Dvorak believed Whitford posed a threat to one of her girlfriends.^[117]
- **June 7, 1960:** Blaine, Minnesota, Lester Betts, a 40-year-old mail-carrier, walked into the office of 33-year-old principal Carson Hammond and shot him to death with a 12-gauge shotgun.^[118]
- **January 4, 1961:** Delmont, South Dakota, Donald Kurtz, 17-year-old senior at Delmont High School, was fatally wounded by a .22 caliber bullet from a rifle. The shot, intended as a sound effect for a school play, hit him in the chest during a rehearsal just minutes before the play was to take place.^[119]
- **October 17, 1961:** Denver, Colorado, Tennyson Beard, 14, got into an argument with William Hachmeister, 15, at Morey Junior High School. During the argument Beard pulled out a .38 caliber revolver and shot at Hachmeister, wounding him. A stray bullet also struck Deborah Faith Humphrey, 14, who died from her gunshot wound.^[120]
- **August 1, 1966:** Charles Whitman age 25, climbed atop the observation deck at the University of Texas-Austin, and killed 17 people and wounded 31 during a 96-minute shooting rampage in the University of Texas massacre.^[121]
- **October 5, 1966:** Grand Rapids, Minnesota, Grand Rapids High School student David Black, 15, killed school administrator Forrest Willey and seriously wounded fellow student Kevin Roth, 14.^{[122][123]}
- **November 12, 1966:** Mesa, Arizona, Bob Smith, 18, took seven people hostage at Rose-Mar College of Beauty. Smith ordered the hostages to lie down on the floor in a circle. He then proceeded to shoot them in the head with a 22-caliber pistol. Four women and a three-year-old girl died, one woman and a baby were injured but survived. Police arrested Smith after the massacre. Smith had reportedly admired Richard Speck and Charles Whitman.^[124]
- **January 24, 1968:** High Point, North Carolina, David Walker, 15, was shot to death just outside Central High School by Gerald Locklear, 15.
- **January 30, 1968:** Miami, Florida, 16-year-old Blanche Ward shot and killed fellow student Linda Lipscomb, 16, with a .22-caliber pistol at Miami Jackson High School. According to Ward, she was threatened with a razor by Lipscomb during an argument over a fountain pen, and in the ensuing struggle the gun went off.^[125]
- **February 8, 1968:** Orangeburg, South Carolina, In the days leading up to February 8, 1968, about 200 mostly student protesters gathered on the campus of South Carolina State University, located in the city of Orangeburg, to protest the segregation of the All Star Bowling Lane. The bowling alley was owned by the late Harry K. Floyd. That night, students started a bonfire. As police attempted to put out the fire, an officer was injured by a thrown piece of banister. The police said they believed they were under attack by small weapons fire. The officers fired into the crowd, killing three young men: Samuel Hammond, Delano Middleton, and Henry Smith, and wounding twenty-seven others.^[126]
- **May 22, 1968:** Miami, Florida, Ernest Lee Grissom, a 15-year-old student at Drew Junior High School, shot and seriously wounded a teacher and a 13-year-old student after he had been reprimanded for causing a disturbance.^[127]
- **January 17, 1969:** Los Angeles, California, Two student members of the Black Panther Party, Alprentice Carter and John Huggins, were fatally shot during a student meeting inside Campbell Hall at the University of California, Los Angeles. The motive of the shooting regarded who would own the school's African American Studies Center. The shooter, Claude Hubert, was never to be found but three other men were arrested in connection with the shooting.^[128]

- **January 23, 1969:** Washington, D.C., Cardozo Senior High School assistant principal Herman Clifford, 45, was shot to death in the school's hallway by Ronald Joyner, 18, while scuffling with three youths who robbed the school's bank.^[129]
- **November 19, 1969:** Tomah, Wisconsin, Principal Martin Mogensen was shot to death in his office by a 14-year-old boy armed with a 20-gauge shotgun.^[130]

1970s

(U.S. Population: 203M-206M)

The two most notable U.S. school shootings in the early 1970s were the Jackson State killings in May 1970, where police opened fire on the campus of Jackson State University and the Kent State shootings also in May 1970 where the National Guard opened fire on the campus of Kent State University.^[citation needed] At the Jackson State shooting, Phillip Gibbs, a student, and James Green, a local teen, were killed by police at the civil rights protest, and twelve others were injured.

The mid to late 1970s is considered the second most violent period in U.S. school history with a series of school shootings,

- **February 2, 1971:** Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Teacher Samson L. Freedman, 56, was shot to death as he left Morris E. Leeds School, by Kevin Simmons, 14. Freedman had suspended Simmons earlier in the day for cursing in the hallway.^[131]
- **November 8, 1971:** Grove, Oklahoma, School custodian, Jim "James" Underwood brought a .22-caliber revolver to school hidden in a brown paper bag. School principal, T.J. Melton, 49, was shot in the left shoulder, left ear and in the top of his head, according to published reports. He died around 9 a.m. and Underwood was charged the next day with first-degree murder.^[132]
- **November 11, 1971:** Spokane, Washington, Former MIT student Larry J. Harmon, 21, entered St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church on the Gonzaga University campus armed with a .22 caliber rifle. Harmon killed the caretaker, 68-year-old Hilary Kunz, and upon merging from the church, wounded four more people before police officers shot and killed him. Harmon was described by his father as a religious fanatic who believed that he had seen the devil and that Christ was an imposter.^[133]
- **January 5, 1972:** Washington, DC, Fifth-grade teacher Margaret Brooks, 57, was shot to death in front of her students by her estranged husband James A. Brooks.^[134]
- **January 17, 1974:** Chicago, Illinois, Elementary school principal Rudolph Jezek, Jr., 52, was shot to death in his office by Steven Guy, 14, a former student said to be angry at being transferred from the school to a social adjustment center.^[135]
- **December 30, 1974:** Olean, New York, Regents scholar Anthony Barbaro, 17, armed with a rifle and shotgun, kills three adults and wounds 11 others at his high school, which was closed for the Christmas holiday. Barbaro was reportedly a loner who kept a diary describing several "battle plans" for his attack on the school.^[136]^[137]
- **February 18, 1975:** Marist College, Poughkeepsie, New York, Marist College student Shelley Lynn Sperling was shot and killed by a scorned suitor in the Marist College cafeteria.^[138]
- **September 11, 1975:** Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U.S. Grant High School student Randy Truitt was shot and killed by James Briggs at the school, leaving several others injured.^[139]
- **February 12, 1976:** Detroit, Michigan, Intruders shot five Murray-Wright High School students after an apparent dispute over one of the intruders girlfriends.^[140]
- **June 12, 1976:** California State University, Fullerton massacre, Custodian Edward Charles Allaway, 37, opened fire with a semi-automatic rifle in the library on the California State University, Fullerton campus killing 7, and wounding 2.^[citation needed]
- **November 10, 1976:** Detroit, Michigan, Second grade teacher Bettye McCaster, 45, was shot to death in front of her 29 students at Burt Elementary School, by her estranged husband, Al Lewis.^[141]
- **April 7, 1977:** Whitharral, Texas, High School principal M.O. Tripp was shot to death on the front steps of the school by Ricardo Lopez, 17.^[142]
- **February 9, 1978:** St Albans, West Virginia, A 15-year-old student was shot and killed by another student at Hayes Junior High School.^[citation needed]
- **February 22, 1978:** Lansing, Michigan, After being taunted for his beliefs, a 15-year-old self-proclaimed Nazi, killed one student and wounded a second with a Luger pistol.^[137]
- **May 18, 1978:** Austin, Texas, John Daniel Christian, 13, son of Lyndon B. Johnson's former press secretary George Christian, shot to death his English teacher, Wilbur Grayson, 29, with his father's .22 caliber rifle in front of approximately 30 classmates. John Christian was never prosecuted and is now a practicing attorney in Austin, Texas.^[143]
- **January 29, 1979:** San Diego, California, Brenda Ann Spencer opens fire on Grover Cleveland Elementary School from the window of her home across the street, killing 2 adults and wounding 9 others, 8 of whom were children.^[144]

1980s

(U.S. Population: 226M-248M)

(Total number of schools: 113K)^[67]

- **March 26, 1980:** Big Rapids, Michigan, Robert Brauer, Business Professor, was shot by student Thomas Kakonis, 20, at Ferris State College. Robert Brauer had failed Kakonis on an examination. Kakonis was the son of an associate dean at the college.^[145]
- **March 19, 1982:** Las Vegas, Nevada, 17-year-old Valley High School student Patrick Lizotte shot and killed his teacher Clarence Pigott and wounded two students.^[146]
- **April 7, 1982:** Littleton, Colorado, Deer Creek Jr. High School student Jason Rocha, 14, shot and killed Scott Darwin Michael, 13.^[147]
- **January 20, 1983:** St. Louis County, Missouri, Eighth grade Parkway South Middle School student David F. Lawler entered a study hall classroom and opened fire, killing Randall Koger, 15, and injuring Greg Saffo, 15. Lawler then committed suicide.
- **May 17, 1984:** Altoona, Iowa, While students in a French class at Southeast Polk High School were taking a test in the hallway, a 17-year-old male student shot and killed a 16-year-old female student before killing himself.^{[148][149]}
- **January 22, 1985:** Goddard, Kansas, James Alan Kearbey, 14, armed with a M1-A semiautomatic rifle and a .357-caliber handgun, killed principal Joseph McGee and wounded two teachers and a student at Goddard Junior High School.^[150]
- **September 4, 1985:** Richmond, Virginia, A 12-year-old East End Middle School boy shot a girl with his mother's gun.^{[151][152]}
- **October 18, 1985:** Detroit, Michigan, During halftime of the homecoming football game between Northwestern High School and Murray-Wright High School, a boy who was in a fight earlier that day pulled out a shotgun and opened fire, injuring six students.^{[153][154]}
- **November 26, 1985:** Spanaway, Washington, A 14-year-old girl shot two boys fatally, then killed herself with a .22-caliber rifle at Spanaway Junior High School.^[155]^{[156][157]}
- **December 10, 1985:** Portland, Connecticut At Portland Junior High School, a 13-year-old male student pulled out a 9mm firearm and opened fire, injuring the school secretary and killing a custodian.^[158]

According to the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, in the United States, from September 1986 to September 1990:^[159]

- At least 71 people (65 students and 6 school employees) had been killed with guns at school.
- 201 were severely wounded by gun fire.
- 242 individuals were held hostage at gunpoint.

According to a 1987 survey conducted by the American School Health Association,^[160] "3% of the boys reported having carried a handgun to school at least once during the school year; 1% reported carrying a handgun on a daily basis."

The late 1980s began to see a major increase in school shootings, including:

- **February 24, 1986:** Slidell, Louisiana, 13-year-old gifted Boyet Junior High School student Matt Cooper shot himself in class with a .45-caliber pistol.^{[161][162]}
- **May 16, 1986:** Cokeville Elementary School hostage crisis, In a ransom scheme, David and Doris Young took 150 students and teachers hostage. Their demand for \$300 million dollars came to an abrupt end when Doris accidentally set off a bomb, killing herself and injuring 78 students and teachers. David wounded John Miller, a teacher who was trying to flee, then killed himself.
- **December 5, 1986:** Lewistown, Montana, A 14-year-old Fergus High School student shot and killed a substitute teacher and wounded a vice principal and two classmates.
- **March 2, 1987:** De Kalb, Missouri Honors student Nathan Ferris, 12, killed a classmate and then himself.^[163]
- **April 16, 1987:** Detroit, Michigan, A ninth-grade Murray Wright High School student killed Chester Jackson, 17, and wounded Damon Matthews, 17, and Tomeka Turner, 18.^{[164][165]}
- **December 16, 1987:** Katy, Texas, Mayde Creek High School student Ramesh D. Tumulad, 15, shot himself to death in his Algebra class as his classmates looked on.^[166]
- **May 20, 1988:** Winnetka, Illinois, Laurie Dann, 30, shot and killed one elementary school student and wounded five others, then took a family hostage and shot a man before killing herself.
- **September 26, 1988:** Greenwood, South Carolina, James William Wilson Jr., 19, entered Oakland Elementary School and opened fire, killing two 8-year-old girls and wounding 6 other students and 2 teachers.
- **December 16, 1988:** Virginia Beach, Virginia, Nicholas Elliott, 15, opened fire with a SWD Cobray M-11 semiautomatic pistol at Atlantic Shores Christian School, killing teacher Karen Farley and wounding another.
- **January 17, 1989:** Stockton, California, Cleveland School massacre Patrick Edward Purdy, 26, killing five children and wounding 29 other students and a teacher. Purdy then killed himself.^[167]

1990s

(U.S. Population: 248M-281M)

(Total number of schools: 132K)^[67]

Main articles: Columbine High School massacre, Westside Middle School massacre, and Lindhurst High School shooting

According to a survey conducted in 1993 by The Harvard School of Public Health,^[168] "15% [of students surveyed] said that they had carried a handgun on their person in the past 30 days, and 4% said that they had taken a handgun to school in the past year," a sharp increase from just five years earlier.

- **January 8, 1991:** Richardson, Texas, Jeremy Wade Delle, 15, killed himself with a .357 Magnum in front of his second-period English class. The incident inspired the Pearl Jam song "Jeremy".
- **November 1, 1991:** Iowa City, Iowa, University of Iowa shooting Former graduate student Gang Lu, 28, killed four members of the university faculty and one student, and seriously wounded another student, before committing suicide.
- **February 6, 1992:** Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, A 14 year-old student shot a 17 year-old student to death in a Douglass High School hallway, prompting the installation of metal detectors in city schools.
- **May 1, 1992:** Olivehurst, California, Lindhurst High School shooting Eric Houston, 20, killed four people and wounded 10 in an armed siege at his former high school. Prosecutors said the attack was in retribution for a failing grade.
- **December 14, 1992:** Great Barrington, Massachusetts, Wayne Lo, 18, shot and killed one student and one professor, and wounded three students and a security guard at Simon's Rock College.
- **January 18, 1993:** Grayson, Kentucky, East Carter High School shooting Scott Pennington, 17, fatally shot his teacher, Deanna McDavid, and head custodian Marvin Hicks.^[169]

According to the National School Safety Center, since the 1992-1993 U.S. school year there has been a significant decline in school-associated violent deaths (deaths on private or public school property for kindergarten through grade 12 and resulting from schools functions or activities).^[170]

According to the U.S. Department of Education, in the 1998-1999 School Year, 3,523 students (57% High School, 33% Junior High, 10% Elementary) were expelled for bringing a firearm to school.^[171]

- **December 17, 1993:** Chelsea, Michigan, High school teacher Steven Leith walked out of a staff meeting, returned with a gun, fatally shot the school district's superintendent and wounded the principal and a teacher. The gunman, identified by co-workers as Steve Leith, a science teacher, was arrested at Chelsea High School, the police said. The shooting occurred about an hour after classes ended, during a staff meeting. The Police Chief, Lenard McDougall, said of the suspect: "I found him sitting in a chair in the classroom by himself. He said 'Hi,' and he was taken into custody. He was quiet, very quiet." A 9-millimeter semiautomatic gun was found outside the building, the police said. Joseph Piasecki, superintendent of Chelsea schools, died at Chelsea Community Hospital of multiple gunshot wounds. Phil Jones, 44, an English teacher, was treated for a stomach wound. The principal, Ronald Mead, 43, was shot in the leg.^[172]
- **March 1, 1994:** Boonville, Missouri, Dante D. Hayes, 33, a hunter and ex-convict, shot and killed Richard Vancena, 58, a cafeteria manager, and Robin Michelle Coleman, 33, a cook, in the mess hall of Kemper Military School and College. He was drunk and looking for his wife Anna Hayes with whom he had a fight the night before. No students were harmed.^[173]
- **November 7, 1994:** Wickliffe, Ohio, (Wickliffe Middle School shooting) Keith Ledeger, 37, a former student at the school, shot and killed custodian Pete Christopher and wounded four other adults.
- **January 12, 1995:** Seattle, Washington, A 15-year-old Garfield High School student left school during the day and returned with his grandfather's 9mm semiautomatic handgun. He wounded two students.^[174]
- **October 12, 1995:** Blackville, South Carolina (Blackville-Hilda High School shooting) Anthony Sincino, 16, killed one teacher and wounded another before committing suicide.
- **November 15, 1995:** Lynnville, Tennessee, (Richland High School shooting) James Rouse, 17, killed a student and teacher and seriously wounded another teacher with a .22-caliber rifle.
- **February 2, 1996:** Moses Lake, Washington, (Frontier Middle School shooting) Barry Loukaitis, 14, killed a teacher and two students and wounded another student when he opened fire on his algebra class.
- **August 15, 1996:** San Diego, California, (San Diego State University shooting) Frederick Martin Davidson, a 36-year-old graduate student killed three professors that he believed were involved in a conspiracy against him.
- **September 17, 1996:** State College, Pennsylvania (Hetzl Union Building shooting) Jillian Robbins, 19, shot and killed one student and injured two outside Pennsylvania State University's Hetzel Union Building.
- **February 19, 1997:** Bethel, Alaska, Bethel Regional High School student Evan Ramsey, 16, shot and killed the school's principal and one student, and wounded two other students.
- **October 1, 1997:** Pearl, Mississippi, (Pearl High School shooting) Luke Woodham, 16, murdered his mother at home before killing his ex-girlfriend and another student and wounding seven others at Pearl High School. The perpetrator attempted to flee police and continue his killing spree at a nearby middle school, but he was

stopped and detained by the Vice Principal,^[175] Joel Myrick, who had retrieved his .45 caliber handgun from his car after hearing the shots fired. Woodham and his friends were said to be outcasts who worshiped Satan.

- **November 27, 1997:** West Palm Beach, Florida, Conniston Middle School student Tronneal Magnum, 14, fatally shot Johnpierre Kamel, 14, outside school after an argument over a wristwatch.^[176]
- **December 1, 1997:** West Paducah, Kentucky, (Heath High School shooting) Three students were killed and five wounded by Michael Carneal, 14, as they participated in a prayer circle.
- **December 15, 1997:** Stamps, Arkansas Joseph "Colt" Todd, 14, concealed in a wooded area on school grounds, shot and wounded two students as they were entering Stamps High School.^[177]
- **March 24, 1998:** Craighead County, Arkansas, Mitchell Johnson, 13, and Andrew Golden, 11, killed four students and one teacher and wounded ten others as Westside Middle School emptied during a fire alarm intentionally set off by Golden.^[178]
- **April 24, 1998:** Edinboro, Pennsylvania, (Parker Middle School dance shooting) Andrew Wurst, 14, fatally shot teacher John Gillette, 48, and wounded two students and a teacher at an 8th grade graduation dance.
- **May 19, 1998:** Fayetteville, Tennessee, Jacob Davis, 18, shot Robert Creson, 18, in a dispute over a girl.^[179]
- **May 21, 1998:** Springfield, Oregon, After killing his parents at home, Kip Kinkel, 15, drove to Thurston High School where he shot and killed two students and wounded 25 others.
- **June 15, 1998:** Richmond, Virginia, A 14-year-old student of Armstrong High School wounded a teacher and a school volunteer.^[180]
- **December 10, 1998:** Detroit, Michigan, Professor Andrzej Olbrot was killed by graduate student Włodzimierz Dedecjus, 48.^[181]
- **April 20, 1999:** Columbine, Colorado, (Columbine High School massacre) Eric Harris, 18, and Dylan Klebold, 17, killed 12 students and one teacher, and wounded 21 others before committing suicide at Columbine High School.
- **May 20, 1999:** Conyers, Georgia, (Heritage High School shooting) Six students injured by Thomas Solomon Jr., 15.
- **June 8, 1999:** Lynwood, California, 15 year-old Jessica Yvette Zavala and her 17 year-old cousin, Olivia Munguia, were shot by an unknown assailant outside Lynwood High School.
- **November 19, 1999:** Deming, New Mexico, A 13-year-old girl fatally shot at Deming Middle School by Victor Cordova Jr., 13. Cordova stated he had intended to commit suicide but was jostled by others and the gun moved.^[182]

2000s

(U.S. Population: 281M-308M)

(Total number of schools: 136K)^[67]

Main articles: Virginia Tech massacre, Red Lake massacre, Amish school shooting, and Northern Illinois University shooting

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Description
February 29, 2000	Flint, Michigan	1	0	At Buell Elementary School, 6-year-old Dedrick Owens, the youngest-ever school shooter, shot and killed classmate Kayla Rolland. ^[183]
May 26, 2000	Lake Worth, Florida	1	0	Lake Worth Middle School Florida teacher Barry Grunow was fatally shot by his student, 13-year-old Nathaniel Brazill, who had returned to school after being sent home at 1 p.m. by the assistant principal for throwing water balloons. Brazill returned to school on his bike with a 5 inch Raven and four bullets stolen from his grandfather the week before. Brazill was an honor student. Grunow was a popular teacher and Brazill's favorite. ^[183]
August 28, 2000	Fayetteville, Arkansas	2	0	University of Arkansas shooting at Fayetteville, Arkansas At approximately 12:14 pm, Dr. John R. Locke, 67, Director of the Comparative Literature Program was shot and killed in his office by James E. Kelly, 36, a Comparative Literature PhD candidate who had recently been dismissed from the program for lack of progress towards his degree. Kelly shot Dr. Locke three times before taking his own life in Dr. Locke's office after it was cordoned off by campus police. ^{[184][185][186]}
September 26, 2000	Louisiana	1	0	Darrel Johnson, 13, offender in Louisiana school shooting with 1 student fatality. ^[183]
March 5, 2001	Santee, California	2	13	Santana High School shooting: Charles Andrew Williams, a 15-year-old student, opens fires in Santana High School, killing two students and wounding 13 others. He was arrested and convicted of murder and attempted murder. ^[citation needed]
March 7, 2001	Williamsport, PA	0	1	Elizabeth Catherine Bush, 14, wounded student Kimberly Marchese in the cafeteria of Bishop Neumann High School; she was depressed and frequently teased. ^[citation needed]
March 21, 2001	El Cajon, California	0	5	Jason Hoffman opened fire at Granite Hills High School, El Cajon, CA injury five people. ^[187]
March 30, 2001	Indiana	1	0	Donald R. Burt Jr., age 18, offender in Indiana school shooting with 1 student fatality. ^[183]
April 24, 2003	Red Lion, Pennsylvania	2	0	On April 24, 2003, eighth-grade student James Sheets entered Red Lion Area Junior High School armed with his stepfather's pistols and subsequently killed the school's principal, Eugene Segro, before killing himself. ^[188]
September 24, 2003	Cold Spring, Minnesota	2	0	John Jason McLaughlin, age 15, offender in Minnesota school shooting with 2 student fatalities. ^[183]
February 2, 2004	Washington, District of Columbia	1	0	Unidentified offender in Washington, DC school shooting with 1 student fatality. ^[183]
May 7, 2004	Maryland	1	0	Unidentified 17-year-old offender in Maryland school shooting with 1 student fatality. ^[183]
March 21, 2005	Red Lake, Minnesota	9	5	Red Lake massacre: Jeff Weise, a 16-year-old student, opened fire at the Red Lake Indian Reservation, first killing his grandfather and grandfather's companion. He drove his grandfather's police vehicle to his high school, Red Lake Senior High School. Weise was armed with his grandfather's police weapons— a .40 caliber Glock 23 pistol, Ruger .22 caliber pistol, and a Remington 870 12-gauge shotgun. He shot and killed five students, one teacher, and then committed suicide. Five other people were wounded in the shooting. ^[citation needed]
November 8, 2005	Tennessee	1	2	Kenny Bartley, age 15, offender in Tennessee school shooting with 1 principal fatality. ^[183]
February 23, 2006	Roseburg, Oregon	0	1	14-year-old freshman Vincent Wayne Leodoro shot 16-year-old Joseph Monti four times in the back with a 10mm semi-automatic handgun, in the courtyard of Roseburg High School. Leodoro then walked away from the school campus and stood in front of a restaurant where he was confronted by six police officers. Leodoro then placed the handgun to his head and threatened suicide, while customers inside the restaurant and police officers convinced him to not pull the trigger. Afterward, Leodoro surrendered. He was found guilty of attempted murder and assault in July 2006, and will be held in prison until he turns 25 years old. ^{[189][190]}
August 24, 2006	Essex, Vermont	1	0	Christopher Williams walked into Essex Elementary School and opened fire, killing teacher Alicia Shanks after killing his ex-girlfriend's mother, Linda Lambessis, at home. ^[citation needed]
September 27, 2006	Bailey, Colorado	2	0	Platte Canyon High School hostage crisis: Duane Roger Morrison walked into Platte Canyon High School and took six girls hostages and sexually assaulted them. As police entered the classroom he killed one hostage and then shot himself. He died later that day in a nearby Denver hospital. ^[191]
September 29, 2006	Cazenovia, Wisconsin	1	0	Weston High School shooting: Eric Hainstock, a 15-year-old student, walked in the school building of Weston High School and shot the high school principal with a handgun after a custodian disarmed him of a shotgun in Cazenovia, Wisconsin. The school principal died, and Hainstock was charged and convicted of murder. ^[citation needed]
October 2, 2006	Nickel Mines, Pennsylvania	6	3	Amish school shooting: Charles Carl Roberts IV, a 32-year-old milk truck driver, shot to death five Amish girls and wounded five others before killing himself in an Amish school in the hamlet of Nickel Mines, in Bart Township, Lancaster County. ^[citation needed]
February 8, 2007	Prineville, Oregon	1		A 18-year-old student at Crook County High School ^[192] died of a gunshot wound to the head in an apparent suicide in the school's parking lot. ^[citation needed]
April 16, 2007	Blacksburg, Virginia	33	25	Virginia Tech massacre: Seung-Hui Cho, age 23, shot and killed 32 students and faculty members, and wounded another 17 students and faculty members in two separate attacks on the same day. Cho committed suicide. ^[citation needed]
October 10, 2007	Cleveland, Ohio	1	4	SuccessTech Academy shooting: Asa Coon, a 14-year-old suspended student, returns to SuccessTech Academy, where he fired shots at people inside the school building before committing suicide by shooting himself in the head. He shot and wounded two teachers and two students. ^[193]
February 4, 2008	Memphis, Tennessee	0	1	At Hamilton High School, a 16-year-old student is shot in the leg during an argument with another student over music. ^[citation needed]
February 11, 2008	Memphis, Tennessee	0	1	A 19-year-old senior is shot in his school's gym by a 17-year-old sophomore, following a feud that started off campus earlier in the week; after the shooting, the suspect hands his gun to a coach, saying, "It's over now." ^[citation needed]
February 14, 2008	DeKalb, Illinois	6	21	Northern Illinois University shooting: Steven Kazmierczak shot multiple people in a classroom of Northern Illinois University, killing five and injuring 21, before committing suicide. Kazmierczak was not a student at the university, but had attended it the years prior to the attack. ^[citation needed]
August 14, 2008	Federal Way, Washington	1	0	26-year-old Omero Mende was sitting in his car parked on the Lakota Middle School campus to wait to pick up his girlfriend's son. There, he was confronted by 16-year-old Luis F. Cosgaya-Alvarez and two of his friends who were inside an SUV. Cosgaya-Alvarez flashed gang signs at Mende, and then shot Mende once in the head. Mende later died of his injuries. Cosgaya-Alvarez was arrested a few days later in Seattle and was charged with murder. ^[194] Cosgaya-Alvarez pleaded guilty to murder and weapon enhancements and was sentenced to 18 years in prison. ^[195]
January 9, 2009	Chicago, Illinois	0	5	

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Description
				After a basketball game at Dunbar High School, a truck pulled over by the school, with shots being fired from inside it as people were exiting the school campus. Five people were wounded, three critically. Georgio Dukes, 18, was arrested and charged with five counts of felony aggravated battery with a firearm one week after the shootings. Police believe that the attack was gang-related. ^[196]
April 26, 2009	Hampton, Virginia	0	3	18-year-old Odane Greg Maye, a former student of Hampton University, followed 43-year-old pizza delivery man into his former dormitory, Harkness Hall. Armed with three guns, Maye took out one handgun and shot the pizza delivery man in the neck and stomach, wounding him. Maye then shot the dorm monitor twice in the arm and once in the leg. Maye shot himself in a suicide attempt. Odane was charged with two counts of aggravated malicious wounding, two counts of use of a firearm in the commission of a felony, breaking and entering while armed, possession of a firearm on school grounds and discharging a firearm in an occupied dwelling. ^[citation needed]
May 18, 2009	Cambridge, Massachusetts	1	0	21-year-old Justin Cosby was shot in the basement common room at Kirkland House, an undergraduate resident hall of Harvard University. Cosby was taken to Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center with a gunshot wound in his abdomen, and died the next day. Four days later, 20-year-old Jabrai Jordon Copney, turned himself in for the murder of Cosby. ^[citation needed]
May 18, 2009	Larose, Louisiana	1	0	At Larose-Cut Off Middle School, Justin Doucet, a 15-year-old student, asked his teacher if he could use the restroom. While in the restroom, Doucet took out a .25-caliber semi-automatic handgun from his backpack and donned on camouflage clothes. The gun was registered to his father. Doucet entered a classroom that was not his, and pointed the handgun at the teacher. While walking towards the teacher, he demanded her to say "Hail Marilyn Manson!" and she did not respond. Doucet fired a shot at her, narrowly missing her head. Doucet walked back into the restroom where he shot himself in the head. He was transferred to Terrebonne General Medical Center in critical condition, and died one week later from his wounds. ^{[197][198]}
June 16, 2009	San Francisco, California	0	3	After students were being let out of International Studies Academy on the first day of summer school classes, a man exited a car and opened fire, wounding three people, including a 17-year-old female student. An 18-year-old man was arrested for being an accessory in the crime. ^[199]
September 3, 2009	San Bruno, California	0	1	A 20-year-old student was shot in the buttocks in the parking lot of Skyline College after an argument escalated between him and other men. Subsequently, the college campus was placed on lockdown. Three men San Francisco residents, Germaine B. Benjamin, 18; Dimaryea J. McGhee, 20; and Jacori W. Bender, 18, were arrested and were charged with felony firearm offenses. ^[200]

2010s

(U.S. Population: 308M+)

(Total number of schools: 140K)^[67]

Main articles: Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting and Chardon High School shooting

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Description
February 5, 2010	Madison, Alabama	1	0	14-year-old Hammad Memon is accused of shooting to death 14-year-old Todd Brown in a crowded school hallway of Discovery Middle School. He is facing a murder charge.
February 12, 2010	Huntsville, Alabama	3	3	2010 University of Alabama in Huntsville shooting: Amy Bishop Anderson, a biology professor, shot and killed three of her colleagues and wounded three others during a faculty meeting. In September 2012, she was sentenced to a life sentence without the possibility of parole, and is serving her sentence at the Julia Tutwiler Prison for Women.
February 23, 2010	Littleton, Colorado	0	2	At Deer Creek Middle School, Bruco Eastwood opened fire from a Winchester Model 70 rifle in a parking lot. Two students, one female and one male and both eighth graders, were both shot and wounded. The boy's wounds were critical for the four days following the shooting. Eastwood was taken down by teachers and held until his arrest. In October 2011, Eastwood was found not guilty by reason of insanity.
September 28, 2010	Austin, Texas	1	0	Colton Tooley, 19, a student at the University of Texas at Austin, fired multiple shots around the campus with an AK-47 semi-automatic rifle. Nobody was injured. After the shooting, Tooley walked into the Perry-Castañeda Library and then committed suicide.
October 8, 2010	Carlsbad, California	0	2	Brendan Liam O'Rourke, 41, opened fire with a .357 handgun on a group of children during their lunch period at Kelly Elementary School. Two girls, ages 6 and 7, were hit and grazed by bullets. A construction worker held down O'Rourke until police arrived. O'Rourke wanted to target wealthy children and chose that school as his place of attack. He was sentenced to life in prison.
October 10, 2010	Salinas, California	1	0	15-year-old student Jose Cisneros is shot to death on an athletic field at Alisal High School. Police said that the shooting was gang-related. ^[201]
November 29, 2010	Marinette, Wisconsin	1	0	Samuel Hengel, 15, took 23 students and a teacher hostage inside a classroom of Marinette High School for several hours. Before the hostage situation, Hengel stormed in the classroom with a handgun and fired shots at a movie projector while a movie was playing. After releasing all the hostages, police entered the building and Hengel shot himself in the head. He died the next day.
December 6, 2010	Aurora, Colorado	0	1	In a gang-related attack outside Aurora Central High School, a 17-year-old girl was shot and wounded. The wounds caused her to be paralyzed. Luis Enrique Guzman-Rincon, 20, fired shots from a car while students were standing outside the high school, trying to shoot at a group of students who were believed to be gang rivals. Guzman-Rincon was sentenced to 35 years in prison. ^[202]
January 5, 2011	Omaha, Nebraska	2	2	At Millard South High School, Robert Butler Jr., 18, shot and killed Assistant Principal Dr. Vicki Kaspar, and wounded Principal Curtis Case. Butler then opened fire indiscriminately in the front office area, causing the school nurse to be injured by gunshot debris. Butler drove to a parking lot and then fatally shot himself.
March 25, 2011	Martinsville, Indiana	0	1	Michael Phelps, a 15-year-old suspended student, returned to Martinsville West Middle School with a 9mm handgun. In the entrance of the school, Phelps encountered 15-year-old Chance Jackson and shot him twice in the abdomen. Phelps fled the school and dropped the handgun in a field and was arrested shortly after. ^[203] As a result, Jackson suffered from life threatening injuries and underwent surgery three times, and suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder. Phelps was convicted of attempted murder in August 2011, and was sentenced to 30 years in prison and 5 years of probation. ^{[204][205]}
May 10, 2011	San Jose, California	3	0	Napoleon Lavarias Caliguiran, 54, shot and killed his 25-year-old wife and a 26-year-old man in the fifth level of a parking garage of the San Jose State University campus. Caliguiran shot himself and died later that night in a hospital.
May 23, 2011	Pearl City, Hawaii	0	1	A 14-year-old student is accused of firing a handgun on the campus of Highlands Intermediate School, wounding one student. The gunman was arrested on suspicion of attempted murder.
October 24, 2011	Fayetteville, North Carolina	0	1	A 15-year-old girl was shot in the neck at Cape Fear High School. She was hospitalized in serious condition. A .22-caliber rifle was used in the attack. A student of the school, a 15-year-old male, was arrested and charged with attempted murder.
December 8, 2011	Blacksburg, Virginia	2	0	Ross Truett Ashley, 22, a part-time business student at Radford University, shoots and kills a police officer on the campus of Virginia Tech. Shortly after, he leaves the scene and returns and commits suicide.
February 27, 2012	Chardon, Ohio	3	3	Chardon High School shooting: Thomas "T.J." Lane, 17, is believed to have taken a Ruger MK III .22 caliber semi-automatic handgun and a knife to Chardon High School and fired ten shots at a group of students sitting at a cafeteria table. Three students died in the attack; a 16-year-old boy died immediately, and two other male students died from their wounds the following day. Three other students were injured. Lane was arrested when he was standing near his car parked near the school, and is charged as an adult with murder, attempted murder, and firearms offenses. ^[206]
March 6, 2012	Jacksonville, Florida	2	0	At Episcopal School of Jacksonville, fired Spanish teacher Shane Schumerth, 28, shot and killed head of school Dale Regan before committing suicide. Schumerth, who had been struggling with depression, was fired for incompetency around 8:30 a.m. on March 6, 2012 and escorted off school grounds. He returned to the campus at 1:15 p.m. with an AK-47 assault rifle concealed in a guitar case. He entered Regan's office and shot her multiple times before turning the gun on himself. ^{[207][208]}
April 7, 2012	Oakland, California	7	3	Oikos University shooting: One Goh is accused of shooting to death seven students and wounding three others in a classroom at Oikos University, a small Christian college. The gunman told the students in the classroom to line up against the wall, and exclaimed "I'm going to kill you all!" before firing the gun at them. He fled the scene, stealing a victim's car, and was apprehended hours later in a nearby location. The weapon used was a .45 caliber handgun. Goh is charged with seven counts of murder and is believed by his psychiatric to suffer from paranoid schizophrenia.
August 16, 2012	Memphis, Tennessee	0	2	Two Hamilton High School students were shot and wounded in the parking lot of the school. The attack was believed to be gang-related. ^[209]
August 24, 2012	Homer, Georgia	1	0	A 16-year-old student at Banks County High School fatally shot himself in a school restroom.
August 27, 2012	Perry Hall, Maryland	0	1	Robert Gladden, 15, allegedly took a double barrel shotgun to Perry Hall High School and fired shots inside the school cafeteria. A 17-year-old senior with Down syndrome was hit in the lower back while he was sitting at a table and suffered critical wounds. Gladden was immediately subdued by two school faculty members, and was arrested. He is being tried as adult for 9 counts of attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon. ^{[210][211]}
September 7, 2012	Normal, Illinois	0	0	A student fired multiple gunshots in the ceiling of Normal Community High School, and was tackled by a teacher. Nobody was injured. A 14-year-old student was arrested and is charged with 16 felony counts. ^[212]
September 26, 2012	Stillwater, Oklahoma	1	0	Cade Poulos, 13, shot himself in the head shortly before classes started at Stillwater Junior High School. ^[213]
October 31, 2012	Los Angeles, California	0	4	At a Halloween party on the University of Southern California campus, an argument escalated and a man pulled out a handgun and shot Geno Hall seven times, critically wounding him. Three other people, who were not students of USC, were shot and wounded and hospitalized with less serious injuries. Brandon Spencer, 20, was arrested for the shooting.
December 14, 2012	Newtown, Connecticut	27	2	Adam Lanza, aged 20, killed 26 people and himself at the Sandy Hook Elementary School. He first killed his mother at their shared home before taking her guns and driving to the school. Lanza brought four guns with

Date	Location	Deaths	Injuries	Description
				him; A Bushmaster .223 caliber XM15-E2S rifle, a Glock 10mm handgun, a Sig-Sauer P226 9mm handgun, and a Izhmash Saiga-12 12 gauge shotgun which was later found in the trunk of the car and not used in the shootings. ^[214] During the attack, 20 first-grade children aged six and seven were killed, along with six adults, including four teachers, the principal, and the school psychologist. Two others were injured. Lanza used the Bushmaster .223 caliber rifle against all of the victims at the school. He then took his own life with one of the handguns as police arrived at the school. According to the state's chief medical examiner, H. Wayne Carver, all of the victims were shot between 3 and 11 times.
January 10, 2013	Taft, California	0	2	A gunman entered a science classroom of Taft Union High School with a 12 gauge shotgun and opened fire. A 16-year-old male student, identified as Bowe Cleveland, was shot in the chest and critically wounded. Another student was shot at, but was not hit. The classroom teacher, Ryan Heber, convinced him to drop his weapon, and the gunman followed his order and was later arrested. Additionally, Heber suffered a minor wound from being grazed by a shotgun pellet during the ordeal. The gunman is suspected to be a 16-year-old student of the school, Bryan Oliver. Cleveland and the other student that was shot at are both believed to be intended targets of the gunman. On January 14, Oliver was charged with two counts of attempted murder and assault with a firearm. ^{[215][216]}
January 12, 2013	Detroit, Michigan	0	1	A 16-year-old boy was shot in a field across the school campus after a basketball game was held at Osborn High School. He was hospitalized in serious condition. ^[217]
January 15, 2013	St. Louis, Missouri	0	2	A gunman shot an administrator in his office on the fourth floor of Stevens Institute of Business and Arts, wounding him. The suspected gunman, Sean Johnson, a part-time student, shot and wounded himself on a stairwell. Both the administrator and Johnson were hospitalized in stable conditions. Johnson was charged with three felony charges, including assault. ^[218]
January 15, 2013	Hazard, Kentucky	3	0	Two people are shot and killed and a third person was wounded at the parking lot of Hazard Community and Technical College. The third victim, 12-year-old Taylor Comett, died from her wounds the next day. 21-year-old Dalton Lee Stidham was arrested and charged with three counts of murder. ^[219]
January 16, 2013	Chicago, Illinois	1	0	A 17-year-old boy, Tyrone Lawson, was shot to death in a parking lot of Chicago State University. The shooting happened after high school basketball games were being held on the university campus, and Lawson was a spectator at the event. Police arrested two people after the shooting and recovered a weapon. ^[220]
January 22, 2013	Houston, Texas	0	3	Between the Library and Academic Building outside of Lone Star College–North Harris, two men got into an argument and one of the men pulled out a gun and shot the other man, a student, injuring him. A maintenance man suffered a gunshot wound to the leg. The gunman accidentally shot himself in the leg. After the shooting, the gunman fled into the woods and was arrested hours later. The charges against the initial suspect were dropped and another man was arrested. ^[221]
January 29, 2013	Midland City, Alabama	1	0	2013 Alabama bunker hostage crisis: A gunman, believed to be a man in his 60s, boarded a school bus and shot the bus driver, Charles Albert Poland Jr., 66. Poland was killed. The gunman abducted a 6-year-old child and held him hostage in an underground bunker. ^[222]
January 31, 2013	Atlanta, Georgia	0	2	A 14-year-old male student was shot and wounded in the back of the neck at Price Middle School. The gunman, a student, was believed to be arguing with the other student before taking out a handgun and firing multiple shots at him. In addition, a teacher was injured during the shooting. Afterward, the gunman was disarmed by a school resource officer and subsequently apprehended. ^{[223][224]}
March 18, 2013	Orlando, Florida	1	0	At the University of Central Florida, 30-year-old student James Oliver Seevakumaran pulled a fire alarm went off at the Tower 1 dormitory. According to plans he had written, Seevakumaran intended to attract a large amount of people inside the building to gather and shoot them. He then pointed a handgun at his roommate and threatened to shoot him inside their dormitory room. Seevakumaran released his roommate who ran into a bathroom to call 911. Seevakumaran then fatally shot himself in the head. Authorities found an assault weapon, a couple hundred rounds of ammunition and four homemade bombs inside his backpack. ^[225]

List of notable U.S. school attacks

Further information: List of school-related attacks

Name	Location	Date	Year	Number of deaths	Perpetrator fate
Bath School disaster	Bath Township, Michigan	May 18	1927	45	Killed his wife, destroyed his farm with firebombs, and bombed the school before committing a murder-suicide car bombing. ^[226]
University of Texas massacre	Austin, Texas	August 1	1966	16	Killed by police and armed citizens
Grove Elementary School	Grove, Oklahoma	November 8	1971	1	
Olean High School shooting ¹	Olean, New York	December 30	1974	3	Taken alive by police; convicted; committed suicide in prison
St. James Grammar School	Penns Grove, New Jersey	February 24	1975	1	
Princeton Day School	Princeton, New Jersey	April 3	1975	1	
California State University, Fullerton massacre	Fullerton, California	July 12	1976	7	Surrendered; committed to treatment for mental disorder
Murchison Junior High School	Austin, Texas	May 18	1978	1	
Cleveland Elementary School shooting	San Diego, California	January 29	1979	2	Surrendered; convicted and imprisoned
Deer Creek Middle School shooting	Littleton, Colorado	April 7	1982	1	Arrested and served 12 years in prison
Parkway South Middle School shooting	Manchester, Missouri	January 20	1983	2	Committed suicide
Goddard Middle School shooting	Goddard, Kansas	January 21	1985	1	
Portland Junior High School shooting	Portland, Connecticut	December 10	1985	1	
Pine Forest Senior High School	Fayetteville, North Carolina	May 6	1986		
Pinellas Park High School	Largo, Florida	February 11	1988	1	Both arrested and served time in prison
Hubbard Woods School shooting	Winnetka, Illinois	May 20	1988	1	Committed suicide
Atlantic Shores Christian School shooting	Chesapeake, Virginia	December 16	1988	1	
Cleveland School massacre	Stockton, California	January 17	1989	6	Committed suicide
University of Iowa shooting	Iowa City, Iowa	November 1	1991	6	Committed suicide
Lindhurst High School shooting	Olivehurst, California	May 1	1992	4	Surrendered; imprisoned
Palo Duro High School shooting	Amarillo, Texas	September 11	1992	0	
Berkner High School shooting	Richardson, Texas	November 6	1992	1	
Edward Tilden High School shooting	Chicago, Illinois	November 20	1992	1	
Simon's Rock College of Bard shooting	Great Barrington, Massachusetts	December 14	1992	2	Surrendered, convicted and imprisoned
East Carter High School shooting	Grayson, Kentucky	January 18	1993	2	Surrendered, convicted and imprisoned
Fairfax High School shooting	Los Angeles, California	January 21	1993	1	
Amityville High School shooting	Amityville, New York	February 1	1993	1	
Reseda High School shooting	Reseda, California	February 22	1993	1	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Wauwatosa West High School shooting	Wauwatosa, Wisconsin	December 1	1993	1	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Chelsea High School shooting	Chelsea, Michigan	December 17	1993	1	Surrendered
Central Middle School shooting	Sheridan, Wyoming	September 17	1993	1	
Margaret Leary Elementary School shooting	Butte, Montana	April 12	1994	1	
Grimsley High School shooting	Greensboro, North Carolina	October 12	1994	1	
Wickliffe Middle School shooting	Wickliffe, Ohio	November 7	1994	1	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Blackville-Hilda High School shooting	Blackville, South Carolina	October 12	1995	2	Committed suicide
Richland High School shooting	Lynnville, Tennessee	November 15	1995	2	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned

Name	Location	Date	Year	Number of deaths	Perpetrator fate
Frontier Middle School shooting	Moses Lake, Washington	February 2	1996	3	Subdued, convicted and imprisoned
Hamilton High School shooting	Scottdale, Georgia	February 2	1996	1	
San Diego State University shooting	San Diego, California	August 15	1996	3	Surrendered, convicted and imprisoned
Hetzel Union Building shooting	State College, Pennsylvania	September 17	1996	1	
Bethel Regional High School shooting	Bethel, Alaska	February 19	1997	2	Surrendered, convicted and imprisoned
Pearl High School shooting	Pearl, Mississippi	October 1	1997	2	Killed mother before shooting at school; stopped by armed adult, convicted and imprisoned
Heath High School shooting	Paducah, Kentucky	December 1	1997	3	Surrendered, convicted and imprisoned
Westside Middle School shooting	Jonesboro, Arkansas	March 24	1998	5	Both arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Parker Middle School dance shooting ¹	Edinboro, Pennsylvania	April 24	1998	1	Stopped by armed adult and imprisoned
Thurston High School shooting	Springfield, Oregon	May 21	1998	2	Killed parents before shooting at school; subdued by several students, convicted and imprisoned
Columbine High School massacre	Littleton, Colorado	April 20	1999	15	Both committed suicide
Heritage High School shooting	Conyers, Georgia	May 20	1999	0	Surrendered, convicted and imprisoned
Fort Gibson Middle School shooting	Fort Gibson, Oklahoma	December 6	1999	0	
Buell Elementary School shooting	Mount Morris Township, Michigan	February 29	2000	1	Instantly surrendered, but not arrested; adult served prison sentence for negligence with weapon
Lake Worth Middle School shooting	Lake Worth, Florida	May 26	2000	1	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
University of Arkansas shooting	Fayetteville, Arkansas	August 28	2000	2 ^{[184][185][186]}	
Santana High School shooting	Santee, California	March 5	2001	2	Surrendered, convicted and imprisoned
Granite Hills High School shooting	El Cajon, California	March 22	2001	0	
Martin Luther King, Jr. High School shooting	Manhattan, New York City, New York	January 15	2002	0	
Appalachian School of Law shooting	Grundy, Virginia	January 16	2002	3	Subdued, convicted and imprisoned
University of Arizona Nursing School shooting	Tucson, Arizona	October 28	2002	4	
John McDonogh High School shooting	New Orleans, Louisiana	April 14	2003	1	Both arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Red Lion Area Junior High School shootings	Red Lion, Pennsylvania	April 24	2003	2	Committed suicide
Case Western Reserve University shooting	Cleveland, Ohio	May 9	2003	1 ^[227]	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Rocori High School shooting	Cold Spring, Minnesota	September 24	2003	2	Surrendered to adult, convicted and imprisoned
Columbia High School shooting	East Greenbush, New York	February 9	2004	0	
Fairleigh Dickinson University shooting	Florham Park, New Jersey	April 4	2004	0 ^[228]	
Randallstown High School shooting	Randallstown, Maryland	May 7	2004	0	
Red Lake Senior High School massacre	Red Lake, Minnesota	March 21	2005	8	Killed his grandfather and companion before shootings at school; committed suicide
Campbell County High School shooting	Jacksboro, Tennessee	November 8	2005	1	Subdued by adult, convicted and imprisoned
Pine Middle School shooting	Reno, Nevada	March 14	2006	0	Surrendered, convicted and served time in community service
Essex Elementary School shooting ^[229]	Essex, Vermont	August 24	2006	2	
Orange High School shooting	Hillsborough, North Carolina	August 30	2006	0	Killed father before shooting at school; arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Platte Canyon High School shooting	Bailey, Colorado	September 27	2006	2	Committed suicide after siege
Weston High School shooting	Cazenovia, Wisconsin		2006	1	Subdued by adult, convicted and imprisoned

Name	Location	Date	Year	Number of deaths	Perpetrator fate
		September 29			
Amish school shooting	Nickel Mines, Pennsylvania	October 2	2006	6	Committed suicide after siege
Henry Foss High School shooting	Tacoma, Washington	January 3	2007	1	
Herbert Henry Dow High School	Midland, Michigan	March 8	2007	1	
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Greensboro, North Carolina	March 24	2007	0 ^[230]	
University of Washington shooting	Seattle, Washington	April 2	2007	2	
Virginia Tech massacre	Blacksburg, Virginia	April 16	2007	33	Committed suicide
Delaware State University shooting	Dover, Delaware	September 21	2007	1	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
SuccessTech Academy shooting	Cleveland, Ohio	October 10	2007	1	Committed suicide
Louisiana Technical College shooting	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	February 8	2008	3	Committed suicide
Mitchell High School shooting	Memphis, Tennessee	February 11	2008	0	
E.O. Green Junior High School shooting	Oxnard, California	February 12	2008	1	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Northern Illinois University massacre	DeKalb, Illinois	February 14	2008	6	Committed suicide
Davidson High School shooting	Mobile, Alabama	March 9	2008	1	
Central High School shooting	Knoxville, Tennessee	August 21	2008	1	Arrested and imprisoned
Henry Ford High School shooting	Detroit, Michigan	October 16	2008	1	
2008 University of Central Arkansas shootings	Conway, Arkansas	October 27	2008	2	Two of four suspects were arrested
Dillard High School shooting	Fort Lauderdale, Florida	November 12	2008	1 ^[231]	
Henry Ford Community College shooting	Dearborn, Michigan	April 10	2009	2	
Hampton University	Hampton, Virginia	April 26	2009	0	
Covina High School shooting	Covina, California	April 30	2009	0 ^[232]	
Wesleyan University ¹	Middletown, Connecticut	May 1	2009	1	
Canandaigua Academy shooting	Canandaigua, New York	May 5	2009	1	
Harvard University	Cambridge, Massachusetts	May 18	2009	1 ^[233]	
Larose-Cut Off Middle School shooting	Larose, Louisiana	May 18	2009	1	
Skyline College shooting	San Bruno, California	September 2	2009	0	
Atlanta University Center	Atlanta, Georgia	September 3	2009	1 ^[234]	
Deer Valley High School shooting	Antioch, California	September 16	2009	0	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Northern Virginia Community College	Woodbridge, Virginia	December 8	2009	0 ^[235]	Arrested
Discovery Middle School	Madison, Alabama	February 5	2010	1 ^[236]	
University of Alabama in Huntsville	Huntsville, Alabama	February 12	2010	3 ^[237]	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Deer Creek Middle School	Littleton, Colorado	February 23	2010	0 ^[238]	Subdued by adults, convicted and imprisoned
Birney Elementary School	Tacoma, Washington	February 26	2010	1 ^[239]	
Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio	March 9	2010	2 ^[240]	
Belleville Township HS East	Belleville, Illinois	August 17	2010	1 ^[241]	
University of Texas at Austin	Austin, Texas	September 28	2010	1 ^[242]	Committed suicide
Alisal High School	Salinas, California	October 1	2010	1 ^[243] ^[244]	
Mid-Atlantic Christian University	Elizabeth City, North Carolina	October 3	2010	1 ^[245]	

Name	Location	Date	Year	Number of deaths	Perpetrator fate
Kelly Elementary School	Carlsbad, California	October 8	2010	0 ^[246] ^[247]	Arrested and imprisoned
Marinette High School	Marinette, Wisconsin	November 29	2010	1 ^[248]	
Millard South High School shooting	Omaha, Nebraska, United States	January 5	2011	2 ^[249]	Committed suicide
Martinsville West Middle School	Martinsville, Indiana	March 25	2011	0 ^[204]	
Worthing High School	Houston, Texas	March 30	2011	1 ^[250]	
Ross Elementary School	Houston, Texas	April 19	2011	0 ^[251]	
San Jose State University	San Jose, California	May 10	2011	3 ^[252]	
Pearl City Middle School	Pearl City, Hawaii	May 23	2011	1 ^[253]	
Cape Fear High School shooting	Fayetteville, North Carolina	October 24	2011	0 ^[254]	
2011 Virginia Tech shooting	Blacksburg, Virginia	December 8	2011	2 ^[255]	Committed suicide
Walpole Elementary School	Walpole, New Hampshire	February 10	2012	0 ^[256]	
Chardon High School shooting	Chardon, Ohio	February 27	2012	3	Arrested, convicted and imprisoned
Oikos University shooting	Oakland, California	April 2	2012	7	Surrendered after siege
Perry Hall High School	Perry Hall, Maryland	August 27	2012	0	Subdued by adults, convicted and imprisoned
Normal Community High School	Normal, Illinois	September 7	2012	0	
Stillwater Junior High School	Stillwater, Oklahoma	September 26	2012	1	Committed suicide
Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting	Newtown, Connecticut	December 14	2012	27	Adam Lanza Killed mother before mass shooting at school; committed suicide
Taft Union High School shooting	Taft, California	January 10	2013	0	Surrendered and arrested
Lone Star College–North Harris	Harris County, Texas	January 22	2013	0	Arrested and imprisoned
Lone Star College–CyFair	Cypress, Texas	April 9	2013	0	Arrested and imprisoned

See also

- Suicide in the United States

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Department of Public Instruction

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#2
Dr. Wayne G. Sanstead
State Superintendent

To: North Dakota School Districts

From: Kenneth Steiner, Staff Officer
School Finance and Organization

Re: Deferred Maintenance and Physical Plant Improvement Grants

Date: 1/18/2008

2262-3

Section 50 of Senate Bill 2200 provides for a contingent appropriation of \$5 million for deferred maintenance and physical plant improvement grants. The appropriation becomes effective if the Office of Management and Budget determines the state general fund exceeds projections by \$30 million by April 30, 2008. Preliminary projections indicate that this is highly likely.

The Office of Management and Budget will send DPI official notification that the funding is available by April 30, 2008. DPI will accept applications for the funding through December 31, 2008. Funding is available anytime after April 30, 2008, with a full set of application materials submitted to DPI.

Districts will be eligible to receive \$10,000 plus a pro rata share of the remaining appropriation (roughly \$35 per ADM). All projects require an equal local monetary match. Districts levying less than 150 mills or who have been precluded from receiving state aid due to the ending fund balance offset are not eligible. DPI has determined that no districts are ineligible due to the ending funding balance eligibility rule.

Proposed and approved projects are future projects and cannot have already been started and/or completed. Examples of allowable projects are heating and cooling needs, building efficiencies, roofing, windows, room technologies (e.g. wiring – not actual technology purchases like computers), plumbing updates, etc.

All districts with a total project of \$25,000 or more must also submit a Construction Approval application. The Project Description in the Project Application and the Nature of Project in the Construction Approval application can and should be identical. All districts with a total budget of \$150,000 will have to submit a facilities plan. All expenditures of these funds will be considered part of one project. All districts that choose to participate must submit appropriate expenditure documentation to DPI no later than June 30, 2010.

The following forms can be found on the DPI website: www.dpi.state.nd.us/finance/.....

- SB 2200 1-11-08.xls – spreadsheet indicating eligibility and amount of funding expected
- SB Project Application – short application to be completed by all districts, saved, and returned via e-mail to kasteiner@nd.gov
- SB 2200 Memo – this document for future reference
- Construction Approval – document that needs to be completed for all spending over \$25,000

To be considered, districts must submit a completed SB Project Application and a Construction Approval for all projects of \$25,000 or more. Districts spending more than \$150,000 need to submit a facilities plan. Application material can be returned via mail, fax, or e-mail. Please indicate your district preference for when you want to receive the funds. Fund can be released beginning with the payment made at the end of May, 2008.

All questions regarding any of the above information can be directed to Kenneth A. Steiner, (701) 328-1678 or kasteiner@nd.gov

SB 2200 FINAL ELIGIBILITY/PAYMENT SPREADSHEET

<u>District</u>	<u>Vendor #</u>	<u>Eligible Amount</u>	<u>Original Payment</u>	<u>Balance Remaining</u>	<u>Balance Reallocated</u>	<u>Total Allocation</u>	<u>Total Pay</u>
Adams	8402	\$12,331.00	\$12,331.00	\$0.00	\$110.10	\$12,441.10	\$12,441.10
Anamoose	8404	\$12,836.00	\$12,836.00	\$0.00	\$133.95	\$12,969.95	\$12,969.95
Apple Creek		\$11,820.00	\$8,763.35	\$3,056.65	\$85.93	\$8,849.28	\$8,849.28
Ashley	8406	\$15,088.00	\$15,088.00	\$0.00	\$240.29	\$15,328.29	\$15,328.29
Baldwin		\$10,645.00	\$10,645.00	\$0.00	\$30.48	\$10,675.48	\$10,675.48
Barnes County North	89887	\$20,553.00	\$20,553.00	\$0.00	\$498.36	\$21,051.36	\$21,051.36
Beach	8409	\$20,164.00	\$20,164.00	\$0.00	\$479.98	\$20,643.98	\$20,643.98
Belfield	8411	\$17,594.00	\$17,594.00	\$0.00	\$358.61	\$17,952.61	\$17,952.61
Bell	8412	\$15,601.00	\$15,601.00	\$0.00	\$264.51	\$15,865.51	\$15,865.51
Beulah	8413	\$37,547.00	\$37,547.00	\$0.00	\$1,300.92	\$38,847.92	\$38,847.92
Bismarck	8416	\$385,189.00	\$385,189.00	\$0.00	\$17,718.45	\$402,907.45	\$402,907.45
Bottineau	8418	\$34,670.00	\$34,670.00	\$0.00	\$1,165.06	\$35,835.06	\$35,835.06
Bowbells	8419	\$12,455.00	\$12,455.00	\$0.00	\$115.92	\$12,570.92	\$12,570.92
Burke Central	8422	\$12,814.00	\$12,814.00	\$0.00	\$132.88	\$12,946.88	\$12,946.88
Carrington	8423	\$31,811.00	\$31,811.00	\$0.00	\$1,030.02	\$32,841.02	\$32,841.02
Cavaller	8688	\$26,475.00	\$26,475.00	\$0.00	\$778.04	\$27,253.04	\$27,253.04
Center-Stanton	2377	\$18,876.00	\$18,876.00	\$0.00	\$419.17	\$19,295.17	\$19,295.17
Central Cass	8426	\$39,829.00	\$39,829.00	\$0.00	\$1,408.67	\$41,237.67	\$41,237.67
Central Valley	8428	\$19,581.00	\$19,581.00	\$0.00	\$452.45	\$20,033.45	\$20,033.45
Dakota Prairie	5999	\$19,980.00	\$19,980.00	\$0.00	\$471.29	\$20,451.29	\$20,451.29
Devils Lake	8430	\$72,971.00	\$72,971.00	\$0.00	\$2,973.81	\$75,944.81	\$75,944.81
Dickinson	953	\$103,224.00	\$103,224.00	\$0.00	\$4,402.54	\$107,626.54	\$107,626.54
Drake	8436	\$14,456.00	\$14,456.00	\$0.00	\$210.45	\$14,666.45	\$14,666.45
Drayton	8438	\$14,824.00	\$14,824.00	\$0.00	\$227.80	\$15,051.80	\$15,051.80
Dunseith	8439	\$30,274.00	\$0.00	\$30,274.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Edgeley	8441	\$18,028.00	\$18,028.00	\$0.00	\$379.15	\$18,407.15	\$18,407.15
Edinburg	8442	\$14,202.00	\$14,202.00	\$0.00	\$198.42	\$14,400.42	\$14,400.42
Edmore	8443	\$12,896.00	\$12,896.00	\$0.00	\$136.77	\$13,032.77	\$13,032.77
Eight Mile	8444	\$17,793.00	\$17,793.00	\$0.00	\$368.03	\$18,161.03	\$18,161.03
Elgin-New Leipzig	8445	\$16,082.00	\$16,082.00	\$0.00	\$287.22	\$16,369.22	\$16,369.22
Ellendale	9031	\$22,667.00	\$22,667.00	\$0.00	\$598.22	\$23,265.22	\$23,265.22
Emerado	8449	\$12,428.00	\$12,428.00	\$0.00	\$114.68	\$12,542.68	\$12,542.68
Enderlin Area	8450	\$21,733.00	\$21,733.00	\$0.00	\$554.09	\$22,287.09	\$22,287.09
Fairmount	8452	\$14,391.00	\$14,391.00	\$0.00	\$207.39	\$14,598.39	\$14,598.39
Fargo	8453	\$389,991.00	\$389,991.00	\$0.00	\$17,945.24	\$407,936.24	\$407,936.24
Finley-Sharon	8457	\$16,256.00	\$16,256.00	\$0.00	\$295.44	\$16,551.44	\$16,551.44
Flasher	8458	\$17,794.00	\$17,794.00	\$0.00	\$368.05	\$18,162.05	\$18,162.05
Fordville-Lankin	8459	\$13,340.00	\$13,340.00	\$0.00	\$157.75	\$13,497.75	\$13,497.75
Ft Ransom	8460	\$10,738.00	\$10,738.00	\$0.00	\$34.83	\$10,772.83	\$10,772.83
Ft Totten		\$15,915.00	\$0.00	\$15,915.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Ft Yates	8462	\$13,571.00	\$0.00	\$13,571.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Gackle-Streeter	8463	\$13,616.00	\$13,616.00	\$0.00	\$170.75	\$13,786.75	\$13,786.75
Garrison	8465	\$22,091.00	\$22,091.00	\$0.00	\$571.02	\$22,662.02	\$22,662.02
Glen Ullin	8466	\$16,130.00	\$16,130.00	\$0.00	\$289.51	\$16,419.51	\$16,419.51
Glenburn	8467	\$19,442.00	\$19,442.00	\$0.00	\$445.90	\$19,887.90	\$19,887.90
Goodrich	8469	\$11,417.00	\$11,417.00	\$0.00	\$66.93	\$11,483.93	\$11,483.93
Grafton	8470	\$40,951.00	\$40,951.00	\$0.00	\$1,461.69	\$42,412.69	\$42,412.69
Grand Forks	1113	\$270,590.00	\$270,590.00	\$0.00	\$12,306.47	\$282,896.47	\$282,896.47
Grenora	8473	\$12,028.00	\$12,028.00	\$0.00	\$95.75	\$12,123.75	\$12,123.75
Griggs County Central	8474	\$20,615.00	\$20,615.00	\$0.00	\$501.32	\$21,116.32	\$21,116.32
Halliday	8476	\$10,898.00	\$10,898.00	\$0.00	\$42.39	\$10,940.39	\$10,940.39
Hankinson	8477	\$20,908.00	\$20,908.00	\$0.00	\$515.15	\$21,423.15	\$21,423.15
Harvey	8478	\$25,523.00	\$25,523.00	\$0.00	\$733.07	\$26,256.07	\$26,256.07
Hatton	8479	\$18,120.00	\$18,120.00	\$0.00	\$383.48	\$18,503.48	\$18,503.48
Hazellon-Moffit-Braddock	8480	\$14,980.00	\$14,980.00	\$0.00	\$235.17	\$15,215.17	\$15,215.17
Hazen	8481	\$33,261.00	\$33,261.00	\$0.00	\$1,098.51	\$34,359.51	\$34,359.51
Hebron	8482	\$15,934.00	\$15,934.00	\$0.00	\$280.26	\$16,214.26	\$16,214.26
Hettinger	8483	\$21,310.00	\$21,310.00	\$0.00	\$534.13	\$21,844.13	\$21,844.13
Hillsboro	8484	\$24,446.00	\$24,446.00	\$0.00	\$682.24	\$25,128.24	\$25,128.24
Hope	8485	\$14,383.00	\$14,383.00	\$0.00	\$207.01	\$14,590.01	\$14,590.01
Jamestown	8497	\$90,577.00	\$90,577.00	\$0.00	\$3,805.29	\$94,382.29	\$94,382.29
Kenmare	8498	\$19,964.00	\$19,964.00	\$0.00	\$470.55	\$20,434.55	\$20,434.55
Kensal	8499	\$11,794.00	\$11,794.00	\$0.00	\$84.71	\$11,878.71	\$11,878.71
Killdeer	8500	\$23,495.00	\$23,495.00	\$0.00	\$637.32	\$24,132.32	\$24,132.32
Kindred	8501	\$35,195.00	\$35,195.00	\$0.00	\$1,189.84	\$36,384.84	\$36,384.84
Kulm	8502	\$14,244.00	\$14,244.00	\$0.00	\$200.42	\$14,444.42	\$14,444.42

SB 2200 FINAL ELIGIBILITY/PAYMENT SPREADSHEET

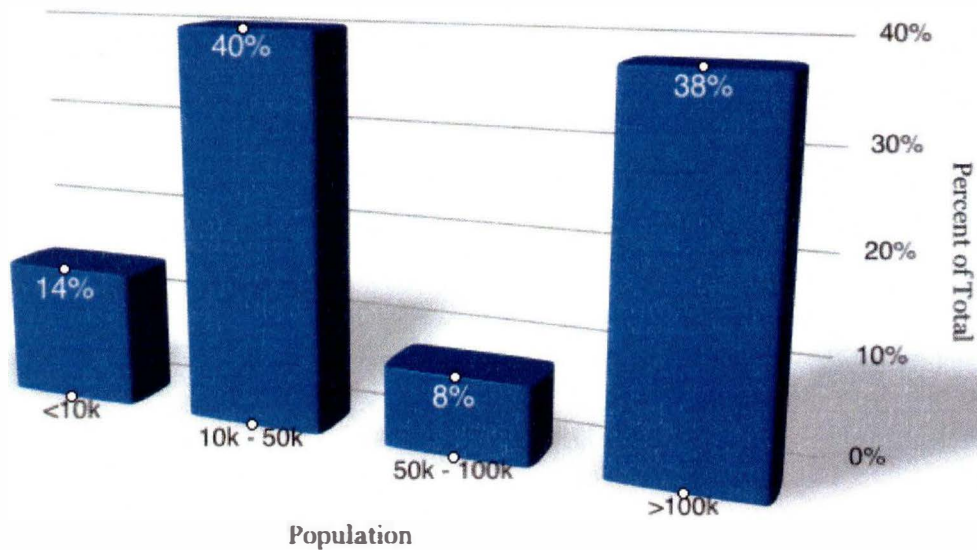
<u>District</u>	<u>Vendor #</u>	<u>Eligible Amount</u>	<u>Original Payment</u>	<u>Balance Remaining</u>	<u>Balance Reallocated</u>	<u>Total Allocation</u>	<u>Total Paid</u>
	8503	\$17,642.00	\$17,642.00	\$0.00	\$360.88	\$18,002.88	\$18,002.88
	8504	\$21,299.00	\$21,299.00	\$0.00	\$533.61	\$21,832.61	\$21,832.61
	8505	\$26,395.00	\$26,395.00	\$0.00	\$774.26	\$27,169.26	\$27,169.26
	8509	\$27,358.00	\$27,358.00	\$0.00	\$819.75	\$28,177.75	\$28,177.75
	8511	\$15,943.00	\$15,943.00	\$0.00	\$280.64	\$16,223.64	\$16,223.64
	8512	\$23,155.00	\$23,155.00	\$0.00	\$621.25	\$23,776.25	\$23,776.25
	8513	\$16,885.00	\$16,885.00	\$0.00	\$325.14	\$17,210.14	\$17,210.14
	8514	\$21,546.00	\$21,546.00	\$0.00	\$545.28	\$22,091.28	\$22,091.28
	8515	\$33,319.00	\$33,319.00	\$0.00	\$1,101.23	\$34,420.23	\$34,420.23
	8516	\$15,982.00	\$15,982.00	\$0.00	\$282.52	\$16,264.52	\$16,264.52
		\$10,572.00	\$10,572.00	\$0.00	\$26.99	\$10,598.99	\$10,598.99
		\$11,185.00	\$11,185.00	\$0.00	\$55.94	\$11,240.94	\$11,240.94
	8519	\$16,839.00	\$16,839.00	\$0.00	\$322.98	\$17,161.98	\$17,161.98
	8521	\$123,563.00	\$123,563.00	\$0.00	\$5,363.08	\$128,926.08	\$128,926.08
		\$10,166.00	\$0.00	\$10,166.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	8525	\$15,207.00	\$15,207.00	\$0.00	\$245.88	\$15,452.88	\$15,452.88
	2758	\$19,304.00	\$19,304.00	\$0.00	\$439.39	\$19,743.39	\$19,743.39
	8527	\$12,276.00	\$12,276.00	\$0.00	\$107.47	\$12,383.47	\$12,383.47
	8529	\$15,307.00	\$15,307.00	\$0.00	\$250.62	\$15,557.62	\$15,557.62
	8531	\$30,094.00	\$30,094.00	\$0.00	\$948.93	\$31,042.93	\$31,042.93
	8532	\$13,558.00	\$13,558.00	\$0.00	\$168.03	\$13,726.03	\$13,726.03
	8534	\$29,197.00	\$29,197.00	\$0.00	\$906.57	\$30,103.57	\$30,103.57
	8535	\$15,534.00	\$15,534.00	\$0.00	\$261.36	\$15,795.36	\$15,795.36
	8536	\$10,441.00	\$10,441.00	\$0.00	\$20.83	\$10,461.83	\$10,461.83
	8537	\$14,425.00	\$14,425.00	\$0.00	\$208.96	\$14,633.96	\$14,633.96
	8538	\$18,036.00	\$18,036.00	\$0.00	\$379.51	\$18,415.51	\$18,415.51
	8539	\$20,437.00	\$20,437.00	\$0.00	\$492.91	\$20,929.91	\$20,929.91
	8540	\$17,524.00	\$17,524.00	\$0.00	\$355.32	\$17,879.32	\$17,879.32
	8541	\$242,358.00	\$242,358.00	\$0.00	\$10,973.19	\$253,331.19	\$253,331.19
	8543	\$17,923.00	\$17,923.00	\$0.00	\$374.17	\$18,297.17	\$18,297.17
	8544	\$21,376.00	\$21,376.00	\$0.00	\$537.25	\$21,913.25	\$21,913.25
	8546	\$13,919.00	\$13,919.00	\$0.00	\$185.06	\$14,104.06	\$14,104.06
	8547	\$18,607.00	\$18,607.00	\$0.00	\$406.47	\$19,013.47	\$19,013.47
	8548	\$19,061.00	\$19,061.00	\$0.00	\$427.91	\$19,488.91	\$19,488.91
	8549	\$13,684.00	\$13,684.00	\$0.00	\$173.97	\$13,857.97	\$13,857.97
	8550	\$18,517.00	\$18,517.00	\$0.00	\$402.22	\$18,919.22	\$18,919.22
		\$10,537.00	\$0.00	\$10,537.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
		\$10,111.00	\$10,111.00	\$0.00	\$5.22	\$10,116.22	\$10,116.22
	8561	\$18,351.00	\$18,351.00	\$0.00	\$394.39	\$18,745.39	\$18,745.39
	8562	\$15,896.00	\$15,896.00	\$0.00	\$278.45	\$16,174.45	\$16,174.45
		\$16,758.00	\$0.00	\$16,758.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	8564	\$15,904.00	\$15,904.00	\$0.00	\$278.80	\$16,182.80	\$16,182.80
	72243	\$25,102.00	\$25,102.00	\$0.00	\$713.22	\$25,815.22	\$25,815.22
	8568	\$34,558.00	\$34,558.00	\$0.00	\$1,159.77	\$35,717.77	\$35,717.77
	8569	\$12,502.00	\$12,502.00	\$0.00	\$118.17	\$12,620.17	\$12,620.17
	8582	\$27,285.00	\$27,285.00	\$0.00	\$816.30	\$28,101.30	\$28,101.30
		\$12,246.00	\$12,246.00	\$0.00	\$106.08	\$12,352.08	\$12,352.08
	8572	\$18,157.00	\$18,157.00	\$0.00	\$385.22	\$18,542.22	\$18,542.22
	101363	\$29,301.00	\$29,301.00	\$0.00	\$439.21	\$29,740.21	\$29,740.21
		\$28,105.00	\$28,105.00	\$0.00	\$855.00	\$28,960.00	\$28,960.00
	8574	\$20,472.00	\$20,472.00	\$0.00	\$494.53	\$20,966.53	\$20,966.53
	8575	\$28,144.00	\$28,144.00	\$0.00	\$856.85	\$29,000.85	\$29,000.85
	8577	\$11,430.00	\$0.00	\$11,430.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
	8578	\$13,387.00	\$13,387.00	\$0.00	\$159.97	\$13,546.97	\$13,546.97
	8579	\$24,750.00	\$24,750.00	\$0.00	\$696.57	\$25,446.57	\$25,446.57
	8581	\$19,652.00	\$19,652.00	\$0.00	\$455.83	\$20,107.83	\$20,107.83
	8585	\$15,660.00	\$15,660.00	\$0.00	\$267.28	\$15,927.28	\$15,927.28
		\$10,540.00	\$5,500.00	\$5,040.00	\$25.48	\$5,525.48	\$5,525.48
	8588	\$14,159.00	\$14,159.00	\$0.00	\$196.42	\$14,355.42	\$14,355.42
	8590	\$18,829.00	\$18,829.00	\$0.00	\$416.96	\$19,245.96	\$19,245.96
	8591	\$21,045.00	\$21,045.00	\$0.00	\$521.63	\$21,566.63	\$21,566.63
	8592	\$10,240.00	\$10,240.00	\$0.00	\$11.32	\$10,251.32	\$10,251.32
	8594	\$16,127.00	\$16,127.00	\$0.00	\$289.35	\$16,416.35	\$16,416.35
	8595	\$15,046.00	\$15,046.00	\$0.00	\$238.32	\$15,284.32	\$15,284.32
	8596	\$29,131.00	\$29,131.00	\$0.00	\$903.49	\$30,034.49	\$30,034.49
	8597	\$19,650.00	\$19,650.00	\$0.00	\$455.74	\$20,105.74	\$20,105.74
	8598	\$14,592.00	\$14,592.00	\$0.00	\$216.88	\$14,808.88	\$14,808.88
	8599	\$15,678.00	\$15,678.00	\$0.00	\$268.14	\$15,946.14	\$15,946.14
	8601	\$11,733.00	\$11,733.00	\$0.00	\$81.86	\$11,814.86	\$11,814.86

SB 2200 FINAL ELIGIBILITY/PAYMENT SPREADSHEET

<u>District</u>	<u>Vendor #</u>	<u>Eligible Amount</u>	<u>Original Payment</u>	<u>Balance Remaining</u>	<u>Balance Reallocated</u>	<u>Total Allocation</u>	<u>Total Paid</u>
Sims	8607	\$10,701.00	\$0.00	\$10,701.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Solen	8619	\$16,004.00	\$16,004.00	\$0.00	\$283.55	\$16,287.55	\$16,287.55
South Heart	8620	\$18,729.00	\$18,729.00	\$0.00	\$412.24	\$19,141.24	\$19,141.24
South Prairie	8621	\$15,081.00	\$15,081.00	\$0.00	\$239.97	\$15,320.97	\$15,320.97
St John	8624	\$20,868.00	\$20,868.00	\$0.00	\$513.25	\$21,381.25	\$21,381.25
St Thomas	8625	\$13,663.00	\$13,663.00	\$0.00	\$172.98	\$13,835.98	\$13,835.98
Stanley	8626	\$22,406.00	\$22,406.00	\$0.00	\$585.86	\$22,991.86	\$22,991.86
Starkweather	8628	\$13,122.00	\$13,122.00	\$0.00	\$147.44	\$13,269.44	\$13,269.44
Steele-Dawson	8629	\$20,030.00	\$20,030.00	\$0.00	\$473.88	\$20,503.88	\$20,503.88
Sterling	8630	\$11,218.00	\$11,218.00	\$0.00	\$57.54	\$11,275.54	\$11,275.54
Strasburg	8631	\$15,978.00	\$15,978.00	\$0.00	\$282.30	\$16,260.30	\$16,260.30
Surrey	8632	\$22,049.00	\$22,049.00	\$0.00	\$569.03	\$22,618.03	\$22,618.03
Tappen	8635	\$12,946.00	\$12,946.00	\$0.00	\$139.12	\$13,085.12	\$13,085.12
TGU	8636	\$22,486.00	\$22,486.00	\$0.00	\$589.67	\$23,075.67	\$23,075.67
Thompson	8638	\$25,139.00	\$25,139.00	\$0.00	\$714.93	\$25,853.93	\$25,853.93
Tioga	8639	\$18,378.00	\$18,378.00	\$0.00	\$395.66	\$18,773.66	\$18,773.66
Turtle Lake	8640	\$15,979.00	\$15,979.00	\$0.00	\$282.35	\$16,261.35	\$16,261.35
Underwood	8643	\$17,518.00	\$17,518.00	\$0.00	\$355.04	\$17,873.04	\$17,873.04
United	8644	\$30,486.00	\$30,486.00	\$0.00	\$967.46	\$31,453.46	\$31,453.46
Valley	8646	\$15,067.00	\$15,067.00	\$0.00	\$239.28	\$15,306.28	\$15,306.28
Valley City	8647	\$49,493.00	\$49,493.00	\$0.00	\$1,865.06	\$51,358.06	\$51,358.06
Velva	8648	\$24,397.00	\$24,397.00	\$0.00	\$679.90	\$25,076.90	\$25,076.90
Wahpeton	8650	\$57,079.00	\$57,079.00	\$0.00	\$2,223.32	\$59,302.32	\$59,302.32
Warwick	8652	\$16,687.00	\$16,687.00	\$0.00	\$315.79	\$17,002.79	\$17,002.79
Washburn	8653	\$20,979.00	\$20,979.00	\$0.00	\$518.47	\$21,497.47	\$21,497.47
West Fargo	8654	\$218,420.00	\$218,420.00	\$0.00	\$9,842.71	\$228,262.71	\$228,262.71
Westhope	8655	\$14,413.00	\$14,413.00	\$0.00	\$208.42	\$14,621.42	\$14,621.42
White Shield	8656	\$14,136.00	\$0.00	\$14,136.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Williston	9024	\$86,500.00	\$86,500.00	\$0.00	\$3,612.74	\$90,112.74	\$90,112.74
Wing	8660	\$13,104.00	\$13,104.00	\$0.00	\$146.57	\$13,250.57	\$13,250.57
Wishek	8661	\$18,153.00	\$18,153.00	\$0.00	\$385.03	\$18,538.03	\$18,538.03
Wolford	8662	\$11,610.00	\$11,610.00	\$0.00	\$76.02	\$11,686.02	\$11,686.02
Wyndmere	8663	\$18,598.00	\$18,598.00	\$0.00	\$406.04	\$19,004.04	\$19,004.04
Yellowstone	8664	\$11,655.00	\$0.00	\$11,655.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Zeeland	8665	\$11,871.00	\$11,871.00	\$0.00	\$88.37	\$11,959.37	\$11,959.37
		\$5,000,000.00	\$4,846,760.35	\$153,239.65	\$153,239.65	\$5,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00

#2

Populations of Cities with Mass Shootings (1992 - 2012)



A person very easily get their 15 minutes of fame in a town with a school served by a weekly paper and no TV station within an hour.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2267

That the House recede from its amendments as printed on page 1387 of the Senate Journal and page 1498 of the House Journal and that Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2267 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 4, remove "**CONTINGENT**"

Page 1, line 4, remove "**AND**"

Page 1, line 5, remove "**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE**"

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$3,000,000"

Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 12, remove "If the office of management and budget determines by April 30, 2014, that the"

Page 1, remove lines 13 and 14

Page 1, line 15, replace "budget at the conclusion of the 2013 legislative session, the" with "The"

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 1, remove lines 20 through 23

Page 2, remove lines 1 through 5

Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"

Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"

Page 2, line 7, remove "safety. Any remaining funds may be dedicated to"

Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "projects that improve safety"

Page 2, line 9, remove the colon

Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with " submit"

Page 2, remove lines 12 and 13

Page 2, line 22, remove "and"

Page 2, line 23, replace the second period with "; and

- c. As of the most recent fiscal year, had an ending general fund balance that does not exceed twenty-five percent of the district's total general fund expenditures for the same fiscal year."

Renumber accordingly

April 20, 2013

#1

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2267

That the House recede from its amendments as printed on page 1387 of the Senate Journal and page 1498 of the House Journal and that Engrossed Senate Bill No. 2267 be amended as follows:

Page 1, line 1, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 4, remove "**CONTINGENT**"

Page 1, line 4, remove "**AND**"

Page 1, line 5, remove "**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE**"

Page 1, line 7, replace "\$10,000,000" with "\$3,000,000"

Page 1, line 9, remove "and deferred maintenance"

Page 1, line 12, remove "If the office of management and budget determines by April 30, 2014, that the"

Page 1, remove lines 13 and 14

Page 1, line 15, replace "budget at the conclusion of the 2013 legislative session, the" with "The"

Page 1, line 17, replace "Twenty-five" with "Ten"

Page 1, remove lines 20 through 23

Page 2, remove lines 1 through 5

Page 2, line 6, replace "4." with "3."

Page 2, line 6, remove "at least fifty"

Page 2, line 7, remove "percent of"

Page 2, line 7, remove "safety. Any remaining funds may be dedicated to"

Page 2, line 8, replace "deferred maintenance" with "projects that improve safety"

Page 2, line 9, remove the colon

Page 2, line 10, replace "(1) Submit" with "submit"

Page 2, line 11, remove "; or"

Page 2, remove line 12

Page 2, line 13, remove "state general fund"

Page 2, line 21, replace "5." with "4."

Page 2, line 22, remove "and"

Page 2, line 23, after "section" insert "; and"

- c. As of June 30, 2013, has an ending general fund balance that does not exceed twenty-five percent of the district's total general fund expenditures."

Renumber accordingly