

SB 2284
3/13/23 PM
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FISCAL NOTE
SENATE BILL NO. 2284
LC# 23.0697.03000
02/22/2023

1 - State Fiscal Effect

Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.

	2021-2023 Biennium		2023-2025 Biennium		2025-2027 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues	\$(1,000,000)					
Expenditures			\$140,355,344			
Appropriations				\$76,000,000		

2 - County, City, School District, and Township Fiscal Effect

Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.

	2021-2023 Biennium	2023-2025 Biennium	2025-2027 Biennium
Counties			
Cities			
School Districts			
Townships			

3 - Bill and Fiscal Impact Summary

Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).

SB 2284 increases the school district Integrated Formula Payment and provides a \$75 million appropriation for the school construction revolving loan fund.

4 - Fiscal Impact Sections Detail

Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.

Sections 5 and 6 accelerate the on-time weighting factor to 1.0 in 2023-24; this was scheduled to be phased in by 2025-26. The fiscal impact of this section is \$5.3 million.
Section 8 moves all transition maximum school districts onto the funding formula. The cost for this change is \$14.8 million. Section 8 gives a 3% increase yearly of the biennium to the per pupil payment rate. The new rates would be \$10,544 and \$10,860 for 2023-24 and 2024-25. The cost of this change is \$119.9 million.

Section 9 increases the maximum loan amount under the school construction revolving loan fund from \$10 million to \$50 million for projects over \$75 million.
There is an increase to the fiscal impact on SB 2328 of \$380,000. SB 2328 generates additional student units for districts that operate 2 plants at least 14 miles apart. These additional students would also receive the 3% and 3% increase in SB 2284.

5 - Revenues Detail

For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1 or 2, please explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.

Section 10 allows DPI to use \$1 million from carryover funds for professional learning related to the science of reading.

6 - Expenditures Detail

For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1 or 2, please explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.

The changes in SB 2284 increases the expenditures in the integrated formula payments line in the DPI budget.

7 - Appropriations Detail

For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1 or 2, please explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation or a part of the appropriation is included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.

SB 2284 transfers \$75 million from the foundation aid stabilization fund to the school construction assistance revolving loan fund.

The DPI appropriation is in SB 2013. The cost to continue is (\$35.3 million). The additional expenditures of \$140.35 million would require an increase in appropriation of \$105 million.

Section 10 allows DPI to use \$1 million from carryover funds for professional learning related to the science of reading.

Contact Information

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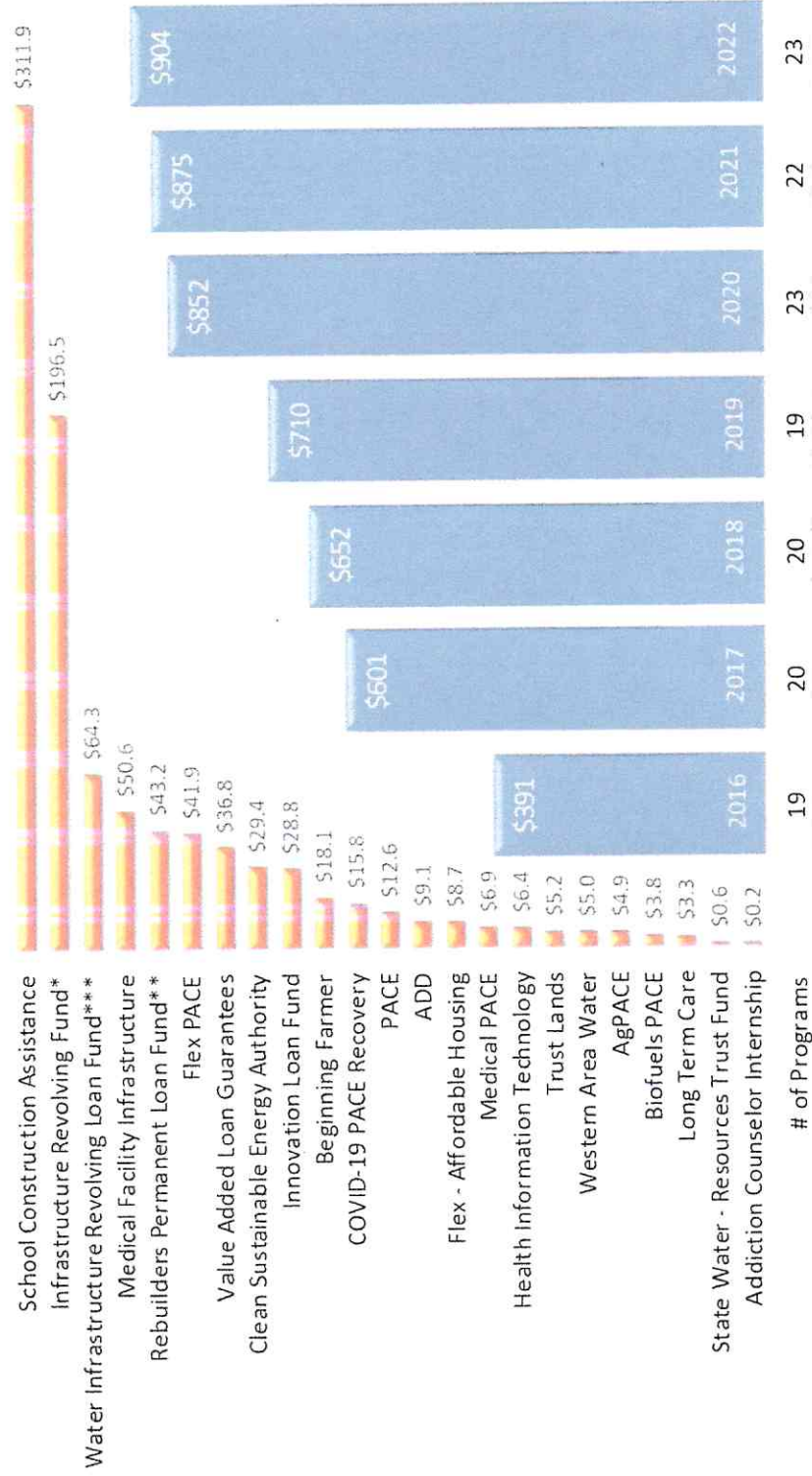
Agency: North Dakota Department of Public Instruction

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Date Prepared: 02/20/2023

Legislatively Directed Loan Programs

BND administers 23 programs and \$904 million in assets for the Legislature



BND currently administers programs that serve a wide range of purposes, including school construction, water projects, general and medical infrastructure, and disaster recovery.

*Infrastructure Revolving Fund includes \$52 million to be transferred from BND's capital.

** HB 1187 created The Rebuilders Permanent Loan Fund (RPLF) during the 67th Legislative Session. This permanent revolving loan fund was established by transferring \$50 million in loans and cash from the Small Employer Loan Fund (SELF) created by BND during the Covid 19 pandemic to the RPLF.

***The Water Infrastructure Revolving Loan Fund was created by HB 1431. The Fund combined previously reported Community Water and State Water - Revolving Loan Fund.



Timeline of School Construction Revolving Loan Fund

2015 Legislative Session

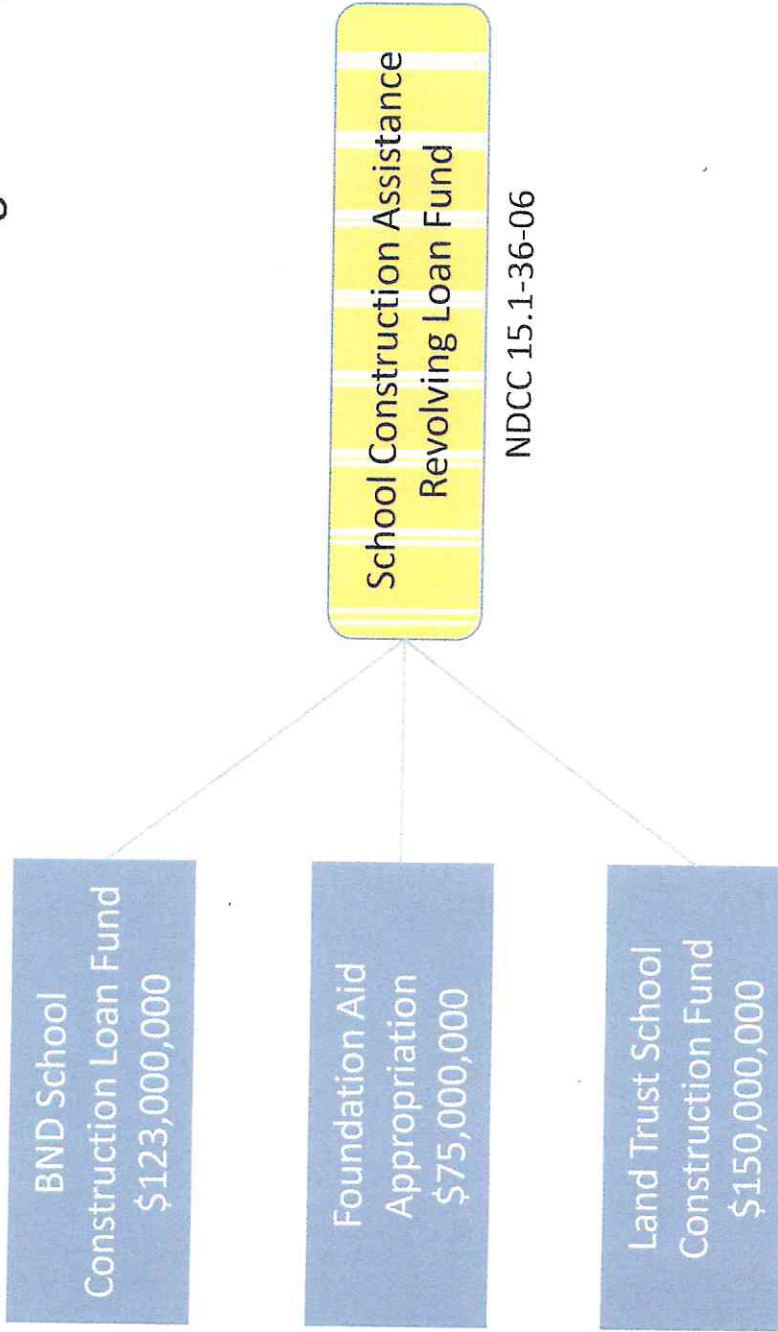
- Legislature made a decision to offer a low interest revolving loan fund for schools
- Put legislation in place to enable BND to offer the demonstration program utilizing a buydown approach (5% down to 2%)
- In the 2015-2017 Biennium, BND made \$123,000,000 in loans to school districts.

2016 Ballot Measure

- Legislature Passed SCR4003 to place a measure on the ballot
- Measure 2 passed in the 2016 general election enabling legislature to access excess revenues in the Foundation Aid Stabilization Fund for education purposes.

Timeline of School Construction Revolving Loan Fund

2017 Became the "Merge" Session



Loan applications received and approved by Department of Public Instruction

Bond issue must be passed by 60% in local election

Eligible for a loan of up to \$10,000,000 for 20-Years

Fixed Interest Rate of 2%