

State of South Dakota

NINETY-THIRD SESSION
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2018

400Z0516

JOINT APPROPRIATIONS ENGROSSED NO. **HB 1056** - 3/8/2018

Introduced by: The Committee on Appropriations at the request of the Bureau of Finance and Management

1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to revise certain property tax levies for the general fund of
2 school districts and to revise the state aid to education formula.

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

4 Section 1. That § 10-12-42 be amended to read:

5 10-12-42. For taxes payable in ~~2018~~ 2019 and each year thereafter, the levy for the general
6 fund of a school district shall be as follows:

7 (1) The maximum tax levy shall be ~~six~~ seven dollars and ~~ninety-seven and eight-tenths~~
8 one tenth cents per thousand dollars of taxable valuation subject to the limitations on
9 agricultural property as provided in subdivision (2) of this section and owner-
10 occupied property as provided in subdivision (3) of this section;

11 (2) The maximum tax levy on agricultural property for ~~such~~ the school district shall be
12 one dollar and ~~fifty and seven~~ fifty-one and two tenths cents per thousand dollars of
13 taxable valuation. If the district's levies are less than the maximum levies as stated
14 in this section, the levies shall maintain the same proportion to each other as



1 represented in the mathematical relationship at the maximum levies; and

2 (3) The maximum tax levy for an owner-occupied single-family dwelling as defined in
3 § 10-13-40 for ~~such the~~ school district shall be three dollars and ~~thirty-seven and two~~
4 ~~tenths~~ thirty-eight and three tenths cents per thousand dollars of taxable valuation.

5 If the district's levies are less than the maximum levies as stated in this section, the
6 levies shall maintain the same proportion to each other as represented in the
7 mathematical relationship at the maximum levies.

8 All levies in this section shall be imposed on valuations where the median level of
9 assessment represents eighty-five percent of market value as determined by the Department of
10 Revenue. These valuations shall be used for all school funding purposes. If the district has
11 imposed an excess levy pursuant to § 10-12-43, the levies shall maintain the same proportion
12 to each other as represented in the mathematical relationship at the maximum levies in this
13 section. The school district may elect to tax at less than the maximum amounts set forth in this
14 section.

15 Section 2. That § 13-13-10.1 be amended to read:

16 13-13-10.1. The education funding terms and procedures referenced in this chapter are
17 defined as follows:

18 (1) Repealed by SL 2016, ch 83, § 4;

19 (1A) Nonresident students who are in the care and custody of the Department of Social
20 Services, the Unified Judicial System, the Department of Corrections, or other state
21 agencies and are attending a public school may be included in the fall enrollment of
22 the receiving district when enrolled in the receiving district;

23 (2) Repealed by SL 2016, ch 83, § 4;

24 (2A) "Fall enrollment," is calculated as follows:

- 1 (a) Determine the number of kindergarten through twelfth grade students enrolled
- 2 in all schools operated by the school district on the last Friday of September
- 3 of the current school year;
- 4 (b) Subtract the number of students for whom the district receives tuition except
- 5 for:
- 6 (i) Nonresident students who are in the care and custody of a state agency
- 7 and are attending a public school district;
- 8 (ii) Students who are being provided an education pursuant to § 13-28-11;
- 9 and
- 10 (iii) Students for whom tuition is being paid pursuant to § 13-28-42.1; and
- 11 (c) Add the number of students for whom the district pays tuition.

12 When computing state aid to education for a school district pursuant to § 13-13-73,

13 the secretary of the Department of Education shall use the school district's fall

14 enrollment;

15 (2B) Repealed by SL 2010, ch 84, § 1;

16 (2C) "Target teacher ratio factor," is:

- 17 (a) For school districts with a fall enrollment of two hundred or less, the target
- 18 teacher ratio factor is 12;
- 19 (b) For districts with a fall enrollment of greater than two hundred, but less than
- 20 six hundred, the target teacher ratio factor is calculated as follows:
- 21 (1) Multiplying the fall enrollment by .00750;
- 22 (2) Adding 10.50 to the product of subsection (b)(1);
- 23 (c) For districts with a fall enrollment of six hundred or greater, the target teacher
- 24 ratio factor is 15.

1 The fall enrollment used for the determination of the target teacher ratio for
2 a school district may not include any students residing in a residential
3 treatment facility when the education program is operated by the school
4 district;

5 (2D) "Limited English proficiency (LEP) adjustment," is calculated by multiplying 0.25
6 times the number of kindergarten through twelfth grade students who, in the prior
7 school year, scored below level four on the state-administered language proficiency
8 assessment as required in the state's consolidated state application pursuant to 20
9 USC § 6311(b)(7) as of January 1, 2013;

10 (3) "Index factor," is the annual percentage change in the consumer price index for urban
11 wage earners and clerical workers as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of
12 the United States Department of Labor for the year before the year immediately
13 preceding the year of adjustment or three percent, whichever is less;

14 (4) "Target teacher salary," for the school fiscal year ~~2017~~ beginning July 1, 2018 is
15 ~~\$48,500~~ \$49,131.96. Each school fiscal year thereafter, the target teacher salary is the
16 previous fiscal year's target teacher salary increased by the index factor;

17 (4A) "Target teacher benefits," is the target teacher salary multiplied by twenty-nine
18 percent;

19 (4B) "Target teacher compensation," is the sum of the target teacher salary and the target
20 teacher benefits;

21 (4C) "Overhead rate," is thirty-one and ~~four~~ sixty-seven hundredths percent.

22 Beginning in school fiscal year 2018, the overhead rate shall be adjusted to
23 take into account the sum of the amounts that districts exceed the other
24 revenue base amount;

- 1 (5) "Local need," is calculated as follows:
- 2 (a) Divide the fall enrollment by the target teacher ratio factor;
- 3 (b) If applicable, divide Limited English proficiency (LEP) adjustment pursuant
- 4 to subdivision (2D) by the target teacher ratio factor;
- 5 (c) Add the results of subsections (a) and (b);
- 6 (d) Multiply the result of subsection (c) by the target teacher compensation;
- 7 (e) Multiply the product of subsection (d) by the overhead rate;
- 8 (f) Add the products of subsections (d) and (e);
- 9 (g) When calculating local need at the statewide level, include the amounts set
- 10 aside for costs related to technology in schools and statewide student
- 11 assessments; and
- 12 (h) When calculating local need at the statewide level, include the amounts set
- 13 aside for sparse school district benefits, calculated pursuant to §§ 13-13-78
- 14 and 13-13-79;
- 15 (5A) "Alternative per student need," is calculated as follows:
- 16 (a) Add the total need for each school district for school fiscal year 2016,
- 17 including the small school adjustment and the limited English proficiency
- 18 adjustment, to the lesser of the amount of funds apportioned to each school
- 19 district in the year preceding the most recently completed school fiscal year or
- 20 school fiscal year 2015 pursuant to §§ 13-13-4, 23A-27-25, 10-33-24, 10-36-
- 21 10, 11-7-73, 10-35-21, and 10-43-77;
- 22 (b) Divide the result of (a) by the September 2015 fall enrollment, excluding any
- 23 adjustments based on prior year student counts;
- 24 (5B) "Alternative local need," is the alternative per student need multiplied by the fall

1 enrollment, excluding any adjustments based on prior year student counts;

2 (6) "Local effort," the amount of ad valorem taxes generated in a school fiscal year by
3 applying the levies established pursuant to § 10-12-42. Beginning on July 1, 2017,
4 local effort will include the amount of funds apportioned to each school district in the
5 year preceding the most recently completed school fiscal year pursuant to §§ 10-33-
6 24, 10-35-21 as provided by subdivision (6B), 10-36-10, 10-43-77, 11-7-73, 13-13-4,
7 and 23A-27-25 and that exceeds the other revenue base amount. For the period July
8 1, 2016, through December 31, 2016, inclusive, local effort includes the amount of
9 ad valorem taxes generated by applying the levies established pursuant to § 13-10-6
10 during this period;

11 (6A) "Other revenue base amount," for school districts not utilizing the alternative local
12 need calculation is the amount of funds apportioned to each school district pursuant
13 to §§ 10-33-24, 10-35-21 as provided by subdivision (6B), 10-36-10, 10-43-77, 11-7-
14 73, 13-13-4, and 23A-27-25 calculated as follows:

15 (a) Beginning on July 1, 2017, equals the greatest of the amounts of the funds
16 apportioned to each school district pursuant to §§ 10-33-24, 10-35-21 as
17 provided by subdivision (6B), 10-36-10, 10-43-77, 11-7-73, 13-13-4, and
18 23A-27-25 for school fiscal years 2013, 2014, and 2015;

19 (b) Beginning on July 1, 2018, multiply eighty percent times subsection (a);

20 (c) Beginning on July 1, 2019, multiply sixty percent times subsection (a);

21 (d) Beginning on July 1, 2020, multiply forty percent times subsection (a);

22 (e) Beginning on July 1, 2021, multiply twenty percent times subsection (a);

23 (f) Beginning on July 1, 2022, is zero.

24 For school districts utilizing the alternative local need calculation, the other

1 revenue base amount is zero until such time the school district chooses to no
2 longer utilize the alternative local need calculation. At that time, the other
3 revenue base amount is calculated as defined above.

4 For a school district created or reorganized after July 1, 2016, the other
5 revenue base amount is the sum of the other revenue base amount for each
6 district before reorganization, and the new school district may not utilize the
7 alternative local need calculation.

8 In the case of the dissolution and annexation of a district, the other revenue
9 base amount of the dissolved school district will be prorated based on the total
10 number of students in the fall enrollment as defined in subdivision (2A) who
11 attend each district to which area of the dissolved district were annexed to in
12 the first year of reorganization. The amount apportioned for each district will
13 be added to the annexed districts' other revenue base;

14 (6B) "Wind energy tax revenue," any wind energy tax revenue apportioned to school
15 districts pursuant to § 10-35-21 from a wind farm producing power for the first time
16 before July 1, 2016, shall be considered local effort pursuant to subdivision (6) and
17 other revenue base amount pursuant to subdivision (6A). However, any wind energy
18 tax revenue apportioned to a school district from a wind farm producing power for
19 the first time after June 30, 2016, one hundred percent shall be retained by the school
20 district to which the tax revenue is apportioned for the first five years of producing
21 power, eighty percent for the sixth year, sixty percent for the seventh year, forty
22 percent for the eighth year, twenty percent for the ninth year, and zero percent
23 thereafter;

24 (7) "Per student equivalent," for funding calculations that are determined on a per student

1 basis, the per student equivalent is calculated as follows:

2 (a) Multiply the target teacher compensation times the sum of one plus the
3 overhead rate;

4 (b) Divide subsection (a) by 15;

5 (8) "Monthly cash balance," the total amount of money for each month in the school
6 district's general fund, calculated by adding all deposits made during the month to the
7 beginning cash balance and deducting all disbursements or payments made during
8 the month;

9 (9) "General fund base percentage," is determined as follows:

10 (a) Forty percent for a school district with a fall enrollment as defined in
11 subdivision (2A) of two hundred or less;

12 (b) Thirty percent for a school district with fall enrollment as defined in
13 subdivision (2A) of more than two hundred but less than six hundred; and

14 (c) Twenty-five percent for a school district with fall enrollment as defined in
15 subdivision (2A) greater than or equal to six hundred.

16 When determining the general fund base percentage, the secretary of the
17 Department of Education shall use the lesser of the school district's fall
18 enrollment as defined in subdivision (2A) for the current school year or the
19 school district's fall enrollment from the previous two years;

20 (10) "Allowable general fund cash balance," the general fund base percentage multiplied
21 by the district's general fund expenditures in the previous school year.

22 Section 3. § 13-37-16 be amended to read:

23 13-37-16. For taxes payable in ~~2018~~ 2019, and each year thereafter, the school board shall
24 levy no more than one dollar and ~~forty-six and one~~ fifty-six and seven tenth cents per thousand

1 dollars of taxable valuation, as a special levy in addition to all other levies authorized by law
2 for the amount so determined to be necessary, and ~~such~~ the levy shall be spread against all of
3 the taxable property of the district. The proceeds derived from ~~such~~ the levy shall constitute a
4 school district special education fund of the district for the payment of costs for the special
5 education of all children in need of special education or special education and related services
6 who reside within the district pursuant to the provisions of §§ 13-37-8.2 to 13-37-8.10,
7 inclusive. The levy in this section shall be based on valuations such that the median level of
8 assessment represents eighty-five percent of market value as determined by the Department of
9 Revenue. The total amount of taxes that would be generated at the levy pursuant to this section
10 shall be considered local effort. Money in the special education fund may be expended for the
11 purchase or lease of any assistive technology that is directly related to special education and
12 specified in a student's individualized education plan. This section does not apply to real
13 property improvements.

14 Section 4. That § 13-37-35.1 be amended to read:

15 13-37-35.1. Terms used in chapter 13-37 mean:

- 16 (1) "Level one disability," a mild disability;
- 17 (2) "Level two disability," cognitive disability or emotional disorder;
- 18 (3) "Level three disability," hearing impairment, deafness, visual impairment, deaf-
19 blindness, orthopedic impairment, or traumatic brain injury;
- 20 (4) "Level four disability," autism;
- 21 (5) "Level five disability," multiple disabilities;
- 22 (5A) "Level six disability," prolonged assistance;
- 23 (6) "Index factor," is the annual percentage change in the consumer price index for urban
24 wage earners and clerical workers as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of

1 the United States Department of Labor for the year before the year immediately
2 preceding the year of adjustment or three percent, whichever is less;

3 (7) "Local effort," shall be calculated for taxes payable in ~~2018~~ 2019 and thereafter using
4 a special education levy of one dollar and ~~twenty-six and one~~ thirty-six and seven
5 tenth cents per one thousand dollars of valuation;

6 (8) "Allocation for a student with a level one disability," for the school fiscal year
7 beginning July 1, ~~2016~~ 2018, is ~~\$5,456~~ \$5,527.09. For each school year thereafter,
8 the allocation for a student with a level one disability shall be the previous fiscal
9 year's allocation for such child increased by the ~~lesser of the~~ index factor ~~or three~~
10 ~~percent~~;

11 (9) "Allocation for a student with a level two disability," for the school fiscal year
12 beginning July 1, ~~2016~~ 2018, is ~~\$12,592~~ \$12,756.08. For each school year thereafter,
13 the allocation for a student with a level two disability shall be the previous fiscal
14 year's allocation for such child increased by the ~~lesser of the~~ index factor ~~or three~~
15 ~~percent~~;

16 (10) "Allocation for a student with a level three disability," for the school fiscal year
17 beginning July 1, ~~2016~~ 2018, is ~~\$16,049~~ \$16,258.12. For each school year thereafter,
18 the allocation for a student with a level three disability shall be the previous fiscal
19 year's allocation for such child increased by the ~~lesser of the~~ index factor ~~or three~~
20 ~~percent~~;

21 (11) "Allocation for a student with a level four disability," for the school fiscal year
22 beginning July 1, ~~2016~~ 2018, is ~~\$15,564~~ \$15,766.80. For each school year thereafter,
23 the allocation for a student with a level four disability shall be the previous fiscal
24 year's allocation for such child increased by the ~~lesser of the~~ index factor ~~or three~~

1 percent;

2 (12) "Allocation for a student with a level five disability," for the school fiscal year
3 beginning July 1, ~~2016~~ 2018, is ~~\$27,799~~ \$28,161.22. For each school year thereafter,
4 the allocation for a student with a level five disability shall be the previous fiscal
5 year's allocation for such child increased by the ~~lesser of the index factor or three~~
6 percent;

7 (12A) "Allocation for a student with a level six disability," for the school fiscal year
8 beginning July 1, ~~2016~~ 2018, is ~~\$8,007~~ \$8,111.33. For each school year thereafter,
9 the allocation for a student with a level six disability shall be the previous fiscal
10 year's allocation for such child increased by the ~~lesser of the index factor or three~~
11 percent;

12 (13) "Child count," is the number of students in need of special education or special
13 education and related services according to criteria set forth in rules promulgated
14 pursuant to §§ 13-37-1.1 and 13-37-46 submitted to the Department of Education in
15 accordance with rules promulgated pursuant to § 13-37-1.1;

16 (14) "Fall enrollment," the number of kindergarten through twelfth grade students enrolled
17 in all schools operated by the school district on the last Friday of September of the
18 previous school year minus the number of students for whom the district receives
19 tuition, except any nonresident student who is in the care and custody of a state
20 agency and is attending a public school and any student for whom tuition is being
21 paid pursuant to § 13-28-42.1, plus the number of students for whom the district pays
22 tuition;

23 (15) "Nonpublic school," a sectarian organization or entity which is accredited by the
24 secretary of education for the purpose of instructing children of compulsory school

1 age. This definition excludes any school that receives a majority of its revenues from
2 public funds;

3 (16) "Nonpublic fall enrollment," the number of children under age eighteen, who are
4 approved for alternative instruction pursuant to § 13-27-2 on the last Friday of
5 September of the previous school year plus:

6 (a) For nonpublic schools located within the boundaries of a public school district
7 with a fall enrollment of six hundred or more on the last Friday of September
8 of the previous school year, the number of kindergarten through twelfth grade
9 students enrolled on the last Friday of September of the previous regular
10 school year in all nonpublic schools located within the boundaries of the
11 public school district;

12 (b) For nonpublic schools located within the boundaries of a public school district
13 with a fall enrollment of less than six hundred on the last Friday of September
14 of the previous school year, the number of resident kindergarten through
15 twelfth grade students enrolled on the last Friday of September of the previous
16 school year in all nonpublic schools located within the State of South Dakota;

17 (17) "Special education fall enrollment," fall enrollment plus nonpublic fall enrollment;

18 (18) "Local need," an amount to be determined as follows:

19 (a) Multiply the special education fall enrollment by 0.1 and multiply the result
20 by the allocation for a student with a level one disability;

21 (b) Multiply the number of students having a level two disability as reported on
22 the child count for the previous school fiscal year by the allocation for a
23 student with a level two disability;

24 (c) Multiply the number of students having a level three disability as reported on

- 1 the child count for the previous school fiscal year by the allocation for a
2 student with a level three disability;
- 3 (d) Multiply the number of students having a level four disability as reported on
4 the child count for the previous school fiscal year by the allocation for a
5 student with a level four disability;
- 6 (e) Multiply the number of students having a level five disability as reported on
7 the child count for the previous school fiscal year by the allocation for a
8 student with a level five disability;
- 9 (f) Multiply the number of students having a level six disability as reported on the
10 child count for the previous school fiscal year by the allocation for a student
11 with a level six disability;
- 12 (g) When calculating local need at the statewide level, include the amount set
13 aside for extraordinary costs defined in § 13-37-40;
- 14 (h) When calculating local need at the statewide level, include the amount set
15 aside for the South Dakota School for the Blind and Visually Impaired;
- 16 (i) Sum the results of (a) to (h), inclusive;
- 17 (19) "Effort factor," the school district's special education tax levy in dollars per thousand
18 divided by ~~\$1.261~~ \$1.367. The maximum effort factor is 1.0.