SENATOR BAACK: Now you're talking about now, these taxing districts you're talking about are Class I schools that feed into a Class VI?

SENATOR SMITH: A Class I, Class VI situation.

SENATOR BAACK: Okay. If...under the amendment that we adopted just a little bit ago, if you're in a Class I school district, you cannot use the option for high school students.

SENATOR SMITH: Okay, that's what I wanted to know, how this impacts.

SENATOR BAACK: You cannot do that.

SENATOR SMITH: And then what I would say is, would you then now, again, in detail, because I'm sorry, I was not listening like I should have when we started with this amendment, can you can explain in detail what it is exactly this will do, one more time, and I'll have you just take my time.

SENATOR BAACK: Okay. What it does is it says that the ... we will use the equalization needs number, which every school district receives every year, and this year the needs factor is \$1,045 per pupil. That's the needs factor. That's how we figure equalization aid. If you can take .42 times your valuation and you do not raise \$1,045 for people, then you receive equalization aid. That's how we figure equalization aid. That's what the needs factor is. You take the needs factor plus you add to that needs factor the foundation factor which this year is \$327. So those two added together That is the amount of money that District A would pay District B if a student transfers out of A to B for a grade school student. If you're going to talk about a junior high school student, you take that factor times 1.2. If you're going to talk about a high school student, you take that times 1.4. for a high school student you would transfer \$1,920 for a high school student transferring from one district to another.

SENATOR SMITH: In other words then, I know we're about out of time, as far as my situation would be concerned there, it would still impact as far as children up to the high school level, the concern that I have.

SENATOR BAACK: Yes, it would.