

harmless clause which says that the first year under 1059 you would receive 100 percent of the state aid that you received in '89-90, the second year 80 percent, the third year 60 percent. This amendment says that you would receive 100 percent both the first, second and third year and would contain a sunset at that point. So you would receive 100 percent of the state aid you receive in '89-90, right down the list right now for three years. It also contains in the language of the bill, it contains a provision that one of the things that the Finance Review Commission will do is that they will review whether or not it is necessary to continue to have a hold harmless clause because I think we will find that by the end of three years most of the hold harmless would be... would not be applicable anyway because we're going to see most of this phase out as 1059 phases in. That's the first aspect of the bill, of the amendment. The second aspect is an amendment which is going to produce a minimum levy is what it is going to do. We are not specifying a minimum levy though. What it says is that the amount of state aid a school district receives, once it reaches 60 percent of the local effort rate, then the state aid will not continue. You will not receive equalization aid under 1059 until you have at least fulfilled the requirement that 60 percent of the local effort rate has been established. You have to have that much in property tax, 60 percent of the local effort rate. If you want to look at what those rates are, you would look on page 19 of the original bill and on that page it will show you what the local effort rates are for the varying different school districts, the different size of school districts and then you take 60 percent of that and that is the point where the equalization formula would kick out of place. Once you get down to the local effort rate, 60 percent of the local effort rate, then you would receive no more equalization aid. What this is going to do in effect, is it's going to take the equalization aid that would have gone to districts that go below their local effort rate, it's going to take that money, put it back into the whole formula and then that money is going to be distributed to the other districts that still can receive equalization aid. What it says is that we are not going to provide total funding for schools through this formula. There is going to have to be some local effort involved, you're going to have to raise some local property taxes, we are not going to fund the school totally from the state level. The third thing that the amendment does is it talks about special education and it says that there is going to be a diffident growth rate for special education. You can, each school district can qualify for growth