

SENATOR ROBINSON: This is just a one-page.

SENATOR ROBAK: Okay. The formula is one plus point three times the district adjusted gross income per filer divided by the statewide adjusted gross income per filer minus one. The resulting number would be multiplied by the district's adjusted valuation. The resulting number is to a formula valuation. The formula in valuation would affect the resources portion of the need minus resources equalization equation. You might ask how these numbers were chosen. District income factor, one plus 30 percent of the difference of the district income ratio minus one is simply an arbitrary number designed to fit the formula. This is just a numerical concept and any number would really work, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, it would work as long as it was applied uniformly. Again, the effect of this bill is to shift equalization aid. The resulting shift would affect the property tax requests of the school districts. And, Senator Robinson, I believe you did ask a question, how will it affect certain districts? We do have a handout from, printout from the Department of Revenue as to each district's, the effect it would have on each district. We requested, that was from the Department of Revenue. We have requested one from the Department of Education, they have not yet seen fit to send that to us.

SENATOR ROBINSON: So...

SENATOR ROBAK: I could share this with you...

SENATOR ROBINSON: So we really don't know what it does. I mean, you can tell me what it does to West Point, and Wisner, and Beemer, and Oakland, and Lyons, and all those other places I represent?

SENATOR ROBAK: Yes, I can.

SENATOR ROBINSON: I'm not saying it's bad, you know, I'd just like to get a little handle on it and see just what it is.

SENATOR ROBAK: I can have...I can share that with you. It'll just take me a while to look up your area.

SENATOR ROBINSON: Well, I would think it would be good if