

which income is going to be used? Is it net income? Is it adjusted income, which is what the bill has? Is it gross income? And the other questions that we need to answer is, if we're using adjusted income, is that a true reflection of the income in the district? Or, after it's adjusted, are we now simply reflecting a personal situation that a person may have because they've gone into more debt to purchase more land, or more equipment, or whatever the case may be? Also, the question has to be asked, even if you put income as a weighted factor in the way that 349 does, the question has to be asked, can a school district access those dollars? And the answer directly is, no, though indirectly they can. Indirectly, what we'd be saying to a school district, if you have a lot of income, your ability to pay is higher, therefore your state aid will be lower. And if your state aid is lower, the theory goes, the school district only needs to increase the levy and the people will be able to do it because their income indicates that they have the ability to pay. And that brings us down to the issue of school boards on property tax levies. Would a school board be able to increase a levy and argue that the people have higher incomes, therefore they should be able to pay? Or, would it be more the example of a school district wants to increase the levy, but feels pressure on the property tax not to, or the people actually, en masse, say we don't want to pay anymore property tax? Because now you're directly making decisions because we've used the property tax, and you're hoping that people will pay an increased property tax because they have a higher income. And it may be that only 10 percent of the people in a school district have as much higher income to make a total effect, but the other percent of the income may be the same or even in some cases lower. And you bring in all of those discussions about whether or not that is the best way to handle it, and even if it is workable as far as distributing the state aid dollars we have. Right now we have a policy and one that will be in 1050 that says, look, we're going to have 20 percent of the income go directly to the school district. That's accessible income. They can get that. The people pay their taxes and 20 percent of that goes to the school district, it's accessible, they don't have to do one on the levy side in order to obtain money from the income side. One of the things in 1050 will be a policy debate as to whether or not that should be capped or not, and whether it should be capped at a dollar amount...