

every way. You'll notice that their daily (inaudible) or the number of students that they have, each of them have 30,000 students. Secondly, they both spend the same amount of money exactly on their nonspecial education students. District A, however, has about 900 more special ed students than District B does, but yet they spend exactly the same amount per student on their special ed students. The percentage of special ed students is 14 percent in District A, 11 percent in District B. The actual cost to the school district of educating all their students is 3 million more in District A than it is in District B; 164 million in District A, 161 million in B. The actual cost of all of their students varies about \$100 from District A to District B. And right in the middle between the \$54,000 cost for A and B is the tiered cost, 5,438. Their total formula needs are exactly the same. The 90 percent excess costs for the special ed students is 13,000 in A, and 10,000...I'm rounding these figures off, in...I mean million, 13...rounding it off quite a bit, 13 million in District A, and 10 million in District B. They both get exactly the same amount in state aid resources, other state aid resources, property tax, rebate, et cetera. But look what happens at the very end of that column, it talks about the equalization aid. And District A, who has 900 more special ed students, actually gets less in equalization aid because it's in that tiered process. What this amendment does would take that...those school districts out of the tier and it would give them back their individual district's allowable excess special education costs. I'm not an expert in the formula for state aid, however, I would be happy to try to answer questions that you might have on this. One of the things that the amendment does, I might go on a little bit further, it caps the special ed costs for each student at 3 percent increase a year, that is so that districts couldn't start inflating their special ed costs. And then because we were thinking of Senator Wickersham and the small school districts and the possible...the possibility that a school district might not have any special ed students one year but have one the next year, because they can only increase their cost per student 3 percent, they would have no base to work from, so the amendment also says that they would be able to use as a base for that student the average, statewide average allowable cost for special education. So, with that, Senator Beutler is a cosponsor of this amendment, I know that he has his light on and he will probably want to say some things. But if you have questions, we'd be happy to try to answer them.