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SENATOR SMITH: Okay.

SENATOR REDFIELD: ...so many other costs.

SENATOR SMITH: Okay, now the...when you figure the state aid formula and you take enrollment, I mean if enrollment goes up, I mean there will be a greater bill to the state for state aid purposes. Is that accurate?

SENATOR REDFIELD: That is part of the formula, but part of it is the average per pupil cost.

SENATOR SMITH: Well, that's kind of after the fact. I mean one of the first questions, it's my understanding, of the state aid formula is the enrollment.

SENATOR REDFIELD: Yes.

SENATOR SMITH: And if we're keeping kids in school longer, which I can't always say is a bad thing, but if we're forcing students to be there who don't want to be there, to me, we're not getting to the root of the problem. And I would speculate that making parents sign a waiver is not getting to the root of the problem. And I'm expressing my hesitation to this bill because, to me, it's an attempt at a quick fix that I'm not sure will bring about enough benefits.

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SENATOR REDFIELD: May I respond?

SENATOR SMITH: Yes.

SENATOR REDFIELD: Senator Smith, if you could invent a pill that a child could take to change their heart, you'd make more millions than we could possibly spend on keeping children in school another year. But the reality is that we have an expectation of norms, and children just expect to be there until they're 16 today. If this comes to pass, without their parents' agreement, the norm becomes 18 or graduation. So I think that that's a general mind-set that then is absorbed into the