

**FISCAL NOTE**  
**SENATE BILL NO. 2284**  
**LC# 23.0697.02000**  
**02/10/2023**  
**Revised - 02/10/2023**

**1 - State Fiscal Effect**

*Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2021-2023 Biennium		2023-2025 Biennium		2025-2027 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
<b>Revenues</b>	\$1,000,000					
<b>Expenditures</b>			\$152,262,972			
<b>Appropriations</b>				\$76,000,000		

**2 - County, City, School District, and Township Fiscal Effect**

*Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

	2021-2023 Biennium	2023-2025 Biennium	2025-2027 Biennium
<b>Counties</b>			
<b>Cities</b>			
<b>School Districts</b>			
<b>Townships</b>			

**3 - Bill and Fiscal Impact Summary**

*Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

SB 2284 increases the school district Integrated Formula Payment and provides a \$75 million appropriation for the school construction revolving loan fund.

**4 - Fiscal Impact Sections Detail**

*Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

Sections 5 and 6 accelerate the on-time weighting factor to 1.0 in 2023-24; this was scheduled to be phased in by 2025-26. The fiscal impact of this section is \$5.3 million.  
 Section 8 moves all transition maximum school districts onto the funding formula. The cost for this change is \$14.8 million. Section 8 gives a 3% increase yearly of the biennium to the per pupil payment rate. The new rates would be \$10,544 and \$10,860 for 2023-24 and 2024-25. The cost of this change is \$119.9 million.

Section 9 increases the maximum loan amount under the school construction revolving loan fund from \$10 million to \$50 million for projects over \$75 million.

Section 4 changes the deduction for Oil and Gas Production Tax to a rolling five-year average rather than using the previous year's revenue. This is estimated to have a fiscal impact on the state of \$12.3 million.

## 5 - Revenues Detail

*For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1 or 2, please explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

Section 10 allows DPI to use \$1 million from carryover funds for professional learning related to the science of reading.

## 6 - Expenditures Detail

*For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1 or 2, please explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

The changes in SB 2264 increases the expenditures in the integrated formula payments line in the DPI budget.

## 7 - Appropriations Detail

*For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1 or 2, please explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation or a part of the appropriation is included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

SB 2284 transfers \$75 million from the foundation aid stabilization fund to the school construction assistance revolving loan fund.

The DPI appropriation is in SB 2013. The cost to continue is (\$35.3 million). The additional expenditures of \$140 million would require an increase in appropriation of \$104.7 million.

Section 10 allows DPI to use \$1 million from carryover funds for professional learning related to the science of reading.

## Contact Information

**Name:** Adam Tescher

**Agency:** Department of Public Instruction

**Telephone:** 7013293291

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