

> Commented [MP1]: ANB increases drive not only the basic and per-ANB entitlements, but other BASE aid components like IEFA, D4A, and GTB, as well as special education.

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| As of: 2020/06/03 03:42:36 |  |
| 67th Legislature | Drafter: Pad McCracken, 406-444-3595 |

provided in subsection (1); and
(e) any other information or data that may be requested by the superintendent of public instruction.
(3) The superintendent of public instruction shall immediately review all the factors of the application and shall approve or disapprove the application or adjust the enrollment used to calculate the budgeted average number belonging for the ensuing school fiscal year. After approving an estimate, with or without adjustment, the superintendent of public instruction shall:
(a) determine the percentage by which the adjusted enrollment exceeds the enrollment used for the budgeted average number belonging; and
(b) approve an increase of the average number belonging used to establish the ensuing year's basic entitlement and total per-ANB entitlement in accordance with subsection (5) if the increase in subsection (3)(a) is at least $4 \%$ or 40 students, whichever is less.
(4) The superintendent of public instruction shall notify the district of the decision by the fourth Monday in June.
(5) Whenever an unusual enrollment increase is approved by the superintendent of public instruction, the maximum allowable increase to the average number belonging is equal to the adjusted enrollment as determined by the superintendent of public instruction in subsection (3) minus the sum of:
(a) the enrollment used to calculate the budgeted average number belonging for the ensuing school fiscal year; and
(b) the lesser of 40 students or $4 \%$ of the enrollment used to calculate the budgeted average number belonging for the ensuing school fiscal year.
(6) (a) Any entitlement increases resulting from provisions of this section must be reviewed at the end of the ensuing school fiscal year.
(b) If the actual enrollment is less than the enrollment used to determine the budgeted ANB, the superintendent of public instruction shall recalculate the district's BASE budget and maximum budget limitations, adopted budget, and BASE aid, and the special education allowable cost payment using the greater of the district's unadjusted enrollment or the actual enrollment in place of the adjusted enrollment and:
(i) any BASE aid and special education allowable cost payment received by the district in excess of the amount recalculated is an overpayment subject to the refund provisions of 20-9-344(4); and

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#### Abstract

Unofficial Draft Copy As of: 2020/06/03 03:42:36 Drafter: Pad McCracken, 406-444-3595 (ii) any revenue received by the district from BASE budget and over-BASE budget levies increased by the difference between the adjusted enrollment and the actual enrollment is an overpayment and must be used to reduce the BASE budget levy calculated as provided in 20-9-141 to the extent of any BASE budget levy revenue overpayment and to reduce the over-BASE budget levy to the extent of any over-BASE budget levy revenue overpayment in the ensuing school fiscal year. In order to return the full amount of the overpayment to local taxpayers, the amount of the reduction in the BASE budget mills levied as a result of any overpayment must be calculated as a final step in computing the district's general fund net BASE levy requirement pursuant to the procedure set forth in 20-9-141(2) and the district's guaranteed tax base aid must be calculated prior to the reduction in BASE mills."


NEW SECTION. Section 2. Effective date. [This act] is effective July 1, 2021.

NEW SECTION. Section 3. Applicability. [This act] applies to school fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2021.

- END -


[^0]:    Commented [MP2]: If additional kids don't materialize as anticipated and enrollment actually declines, this change will ensure that a district's budget will not be reduced below what it would've been otherwise entitled to.

